

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

72

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OF THE

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SESSION 1889.

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ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

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- No. 3.. Report upon the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1888. (*Printed.*)
- No. 4.. Report upon the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1888. (*Printed.*)
- No. 5.. Report upon the Hospitals of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1888. (*Printed.*)
- No. 6.. Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1888, with the statistics of 1887, in which is included the Reports upon Mechanics' Institutes; Practical Science; Canadian Institute; Toronto University and Upper Canada College. (*Printed.*)

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- No. 62.. Return, shewing the number of persons who have visited the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park during the year 1888. Also, shewing the number who have paid for admission to the islands in the Park, giving the amount of revenue derived from that source. Also, shewing the amount of revenue derived from all other sources during the year; also, the amount paid as expenses for the management of the Park, giving the names of the officials and the amount paid to each. Also, giving a statement of the money still on hand derived from the sale of bonds, and shewing the amount of interest paid and from what source paid; so far as the particulars do not appear in the Report of the Commissioners. (*Printed.*)
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- No. 66.. Return, shewing the amount paid by the Province and the rates charged *per* thousand gallons by the City of Toronto during each of the past five years for water supplied to the Public Institutions and Departmental Buildings, and offices of this Province located in the City. (*Not printed.*)

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- No. 73.. The Bursar's Statement of the cash transactions of the University of Toronto for the year ending 30th June, 1888. (*Printed.*)

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- No. 76.. Report of the Provincial Board of Health, for the year 1888. (*Printed.*)

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- No. 78.. Statement of the Returns made by Municipalities under "The Tile, Stone and Timber Drainage Act," R.S.O., 1887, chapter 39, for the year 1888. (*Not printed.*)

LUNATIC AND IDIOT ASYLUMS.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1888.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly,



Toronto:

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1889.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, November, 1888.

To the Honourable

SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY, IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I have the honour to submit herewith the Twenty-first Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1888.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

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ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

For greater convenience of reference, the tables containing statistics on all points concerning the operations of the Asylums, are placed at the beginning of this report. The following is a list of these tables:—

Table No. 1.—Shews the movement of the entire Asylum population for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Table No. 2.—Shews the general movements and result of treatment of lunatics in the Asylums of the Province during each of the twelve years from the 1st October, 1876, to the 30th September, 1888.

Table No. 3.—Shews the Counties from which patients were received during the year, and the Asylums to which they were assigned.

Table No. 4.—Shews the Counties from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, also the Counties from which the patients in residence on the 30th September, 1888, were originally admitted.

Table No. 5.—Shews the length of time the patients received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to their admission.

Table No. 6.—Shews the length of residence of all, patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September 1888.

Table No. 7.—Shews the periods that patients who were discharged cured during the year were under treatment.

Table No. 8.—Shews the periods that patients were under treatment, who were discharged improved during the year.

Table No. 9.—Shews the periods during which patients were under treatment, who were discharged unimproved during the year.

Table No. 10.—Shews the length of Asylum residence of patients who died during the year.

Table No. 11.—Shews the causes of death of those patients who died in the Asylums during the year.

Table No. 12.—Shews the trades, callings and occupations of those patients who were admitted during the year, as well as of the total number admitted.

Table No. 13.—Shews the detailed expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Table No. 14.—Shews the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates, and the annual cost, per patient, under each heading.

Table No. 15.—Shews the supplies for which tenders were invited, and the prices paid for the same under contract.

Table No. 16.—Shews the number of officers and *employés* in each of the Asylums, classified according to the duties performed.

Table No. 17.—Shews the nature of the employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days, per patient, during the year.

Table No. 18.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted during the year.

Table No. 19.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged cured during the year.

Table No. 20.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those who died during the year.

TABLE

Shewing the movements of the entire Asylum

	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of patients in Asylum on 1st October, 1887	356	349	705	461	456	917
Admitted during year ending 30th September, 1888	86	74	160	60	55	115
Total number under treatment during year	442	423	865	521	511	1032
Admitted by transfer from one Asylum to another	1	4	5	1	1	2
Total number on Asylum registers and actually under treatment in each Asylum	443	427	870	522	512	1034
Discharged cured	28	29	57	12	9	21
“ improved	8	8	16	8	7	15
“ unimproved or taken away	7	4	11	3	1	4
“ as not insane		1	1			1
Total number discharged during year	43	42	85	23	17	40
Escaped	1		1	1		1
Died	30	15	45	22	17	39
Transferred from one Asylum to another	20	22	42	20	21	41
Total number discharged, escaped, died and transferred during year	94	79	173	66	55	121
Number of patients remaining in Asylums on 30th September, 1888	349	348	697	456	457	913

No. 1.

population during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			TOTAL NUMBER OF LUNATICS.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			TOTAL NUMBER OF LUNATICS & IDIOTS.		
Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
325	356	681	317	307	624	1459	1468	2927	111	99	210	1570	1567	3137
48	40	88	115	88	203	309	257	566	50	55	105	359	312	671
373	396	769	432	395	827	1768	1725	3493	161	154	315	1929	1879	3808
1	1	2	61	61	122	64	67	131	.....	.....	.....	64	67	131
374	397	771	493	456	949	1832	1792	3624	161	154	315	1993	1946	3939
9	7	16	27	15	42	76	60	136	..	...	.....	76	60	136
5	7	12	6	8	14	27	30	57	.....	.....	.....	27	30	57
1	2	3	4	6	10	15	13	28	.....	.....	.....	15	13	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
15	16	31	37	29	66	118	104	222	1	1	2	119	105	224
1	.....	1	5	.....	5	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
13	16	29	25	18	43	90	66	156	15	11	26	105	77	182
21	21	42	1	2	3	62	66	128	2	1	3	64	67	131
50	53	103	68	49	117	278	236	514	18	13	31	296	249	545
324	344	668	425	407	832	1554	1556	3110	143	141	284	1697	1697	3394

TABLE

Shewing the general movements and result of treatment of Lunatics in
1st October, 1876, to the

YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER.	Average daily number of patients resident.			Number of lunatics admitted each year.			Number of patients recovered in each year.			Number of patients discharged improved and unim- proved each year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877.....	916	903	1819	243	194	437	82	70	152	26	29	55
1878.....	954	971	1925	252	227	479	92	65	157	28	31	59
1879.....	1010	1044	2054	231	230	461	71	64	135	42	27	69
1880.....	1086	1129	2215	257	250	507	53	61	114	32	54	86
1881.....	1164	1190	2354	270	232	502	84	82	166	33	38	71
Average of five years..	1023	1047.4	2073.4	250.6	226.6	477.2	76.4	68.4	144.8	32.2	35.8	68
1882.....	1219	1238	2457	251	242	493	73	86	159	20	46	66
1883.....	1280	1300	2580	253	266	519	94	80	174	36	54	90
1884.....	1303	1331	2634	262	231	493	79	99	178	37	37	74
1885.....	1348	1360	2708	259	198	457	88	101	189	41	39	80
1886.....	1409	1421	2830	237	232	519	75	69	144	33	26	59
Average of five years..	1311.8	1330	2641.8	262.4	233.8	496.2	81.8	87	168.8	33.4	40.4	73.8
1887.....	1461	1454	2915	219	206	425	88	89	177	31	31	62
1888.....	1491	1494	2985	309	257	566	76	60	136	42	43	85

No. 2.

the Asylums of the Province during each of the twelve years from the 20th September, 1888.

Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of recoveries upon admission.			Percentage of deaths upon number resident.			Number of lunatics remaining in Asylums at the end of each year.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
67	48	115	33.74	36.08	34.78	7.31	5.31	6.32	926	933	1859
64	50	114	36.82	28.63	32.77	6.70	5.14	5.92	989	1014	2003
62	49	111	30.73	27.82	29.28	6.13	4.69	5.40	1039	1104	2143
69	73	142	20.62	24.40	22.48	6.35	6.46	6.41	1133	1165	2298
86	58	144	31.11	35.34	33.06	7.38	4.87	6.11	1199	1217	2416
69.6	55.6	125.2	30.60	30.45	30.47	6.77	5.29	6.03	1057.2	1086.6	2143.8
99	67	166	29.08	35.38	32.25	8.12	5.41	6.75	1249	1259	2508
92	71	163	37.15	30.07	33.52	7.18	5.46	6.31	1274	1320	2594
90	64	154	30.15	42.85	36.10	6.90	4.80	5.85	1320	1351	2671
86	60	146	33.97	51.01	41.35	6.38	4.41	5.39	1356	1349	2705
86	55	141	26.13	29.74	27.66	6.10	3.87	4.98	1449	1450	2899
90.6	63.4	154	31.29	37.81	34.17	6.93	4.79	5.85	1329.6	1345.8	2675.4
77	66	143	40.18	43.20	41.64	5.27	4.53	4.79	1459	1468	2927
90	66	156	24.59	23.34	24.02	6.04	4.42	5.22	1554	1556	3110

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties and places from which patients were admitted to the Asylums during the year and the Asylums they were assigned to.

NAME OF COUNTY OR PLACE.	Number received from gaols under warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.	Number received from private houses by medical certificates.	Total number received from the respective Counties during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.
Brant	5	9	14	1	.....	.....	10	3
Bruce	8	3	11	.....	8	.....	1	2
Carleton	14	5	19	2	.....	14	.....	3
Dufferin	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Elgin	3	8	11	1	6	.....	1	3
Essex	6	2	8	.....	6	.....	.....	2
Frontenac	5	15	20	2	.....	16	1	1
Grey	13	12	25	4	.....	.....	16	5
Haldimand	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	6	1
Halton	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....	5	4
Hastings	6	4	10	3	.....	3	1	3
Huron	9	13	22	1	16	.....	.....	5
Kent	2	14	16	.....	12	.....	.....	4
Lambton	5	8	13	.....	9	.....	.....	4
Lanark	9	6	15	.....	.....	14	.....	1
Leeds and Grenville	6	4	10	.....	.....	7	.....	3
Lennox and Addington	6	4	10	.....	.....	6	.....	4
Lincoln	8	5	13	.....	.....	.....	12	1
Middlesex	8	28	36	3	30	.....	.....	3
Muskoka District .....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Norfolk	8	2	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Northumberland and Durham	8	10	18	11	.....	1	5	1
Ontario	5	8	13	10	.....	.....	1	2
Oxford	7	15	22	2	12	.....	3	5
Peel	7	4	11	10	.....	.....	1	.....
Perth	11	5	16	.....	15	.....	.....	1
Peterborough	8	1	9	4	.....	1	1	3
Prescott and Russell	5	2	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Prince Edward .....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	3	.....	1
Renfrew	4	3	7	.....	.....	5	1	1
Simcoe	15	20	35	5	.....	.....	21	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	11	3	14	.....	.....	11	.....	3
Thunder Bay District	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Victoria	6	1	7	4	.....	.....	2	1
Waterloo	2	3	5	1	.....	.....	4	.....
Welland	2	11	13	1	.....	.....	12	.....
Wellington	9	17	26	4	.....	.....	19	3
Wentworth	2	38	40	2	.....	.....	34	4
York	68	60	128	78	1	.....	32	17
Not Classed	5	5	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	314	357	671	160	115	88	203	105

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present year; also the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence the 30th September, 1888, were originally admitted.

COUNTIES AND PLACES.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.	PATIENTS IN RESIDENCE 30TH SEPT., 1888.					
			Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Algoma District.....		26	4	3	1	1	1	10
Brant	14	262	3	14		34	3	54
Bruce	11	225	2	67	2	7	5	83
Carleton	19	405	13	4	87	1	8	113
Dufferin.....	3	14	3			6	1	10
Elgin	11	251	3	58		4	6	71
Essex	8	180	2	54	1		8	65
Frontenac.....	20	541	6	5	90	12	3	116
Grey	25	278	35	11	3	38	16	103
Haldimand.....	7	176	1	6		34	7	48
Haliburton.....		1						
Halton	9	231	4	3	35	31	7	80
Hastings.....	10	258	13	10		2	8	33
Huron	22	395	8	78		8	12	106
Kent	16	258	2	59		4	7	72
Lambton.....	13	331		95	1	2	9	107
Lanark.....	15	271	4	5	63	1	6	79
Leeds and Grenville.....	10	292	9	4	62	2	6	83
Lennox and Addington.....	10	185		2	38		13	53
Lincoln	13	312	9	3		51	2	65
Middlesex.....	36	802	6	175	2	5	8	196
Muskoka District.....	2	25	2		1	1	3	7
Nipissing District.....		1						
Norfolk	10	175	2	8	2	35	6	53
Northumberland and Durham.....	18	626	55	10	24	19	10	118
Ontario	13	372	46	7	12	20	9	94
Oxford	22	337	9	67	2	8	7	93
Parry Sound District.....		3				2		2
Peel	11	256	29	6	1	8	5	49
Perth	16	306	7	64	2	6	6	85
Peterborough.....	9	179	22	3	11	8	4	48
Prescott and Russell.....	7	93	1	1	25			27
Prince Edward.....	4	115	4		21	1	4	30
Rainy River District.....		1		1				1
Renfrew	7	94	3		32	1	5	41
Simcoe	35	523	18	6	4	109	13	150
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	14	334	6	6	76	2	7	97
Thunder Bay District.....	2	6				3		3
Victoria.....	7	161	14	5	7	7	4	37
Waterloo.....	5	223	1	14		22	5	42
Welland	13	187	7	1		43	2	53
Wellington.....	26	467	20	2	1	74	7	104
Wentworth.....	40	811	14	8	3	104	9	138
York.....	128	2477	300	32	28	116	42	518
Not Classified.....	10	390	10	16	31			57
Total	671	13856	697	913	668	832	284	3394

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of time Lunatics received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to admission.

DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	42	13	21	59	135
From 1 to 2 months	17	15	14	14	60
" 2 " 3 "	7	8	5	14	34
" 3 " 4 "	7	10	3	19	39
" 4 " 5 "	8	4	2	7	21
" 5 " 6 "	5	3	5	2	15
" 6 " 7 "	8	5	3	6	22
" 7 " 8 "	2	.....	3	2	7
" 8 " 9 "	1	2	3	1	7
" 9 " 10 "	2	1	1	2	6
" 10 " 11 "	7	1	.....	.....	8
" 11 " 12 "	3	2	.....	1	6
" 12 " 18 "	13	6	6	20	45
" 18 months to 2 years	4	10	.....	2	16
" 2 to 3 years	8	10	9	11	38
" 3 " 4 "	5	8	5	4	22
" 4 " 5 "	3	2	4	6	15
" 5 " 6 "	2	4	1	5	12
" 6 " 7 "	1	1	1	.....	3
" 7 " 8 "	2	1	.....	3	6
" 8 " 9 "	2	1	.....	.....	3
" 9 " 10 "	1	1	.....	3	5
" 10 " 15 "	3	4	.....	7	14
" 15 " 20 " .....	.....	1	1	2	4
" 20 years and upwards	3	2	1	3	9
Unknown	4	.....	.....	10	14
Totals	160	115	88	203	566

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1888.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	13	12	10	16	5	56
From 1 to 2 months....	27	32	20	15	7	101
" 2 " 3 "	11	4	5	17	4	41
" 3 " 4 "	9	8	7	16	7	47
" 4 " 5 "	12	8	1	16	9	46
" 5 " 6 "	11	3	2	8	7	31
" 6 " 7 "	7	2	4	23	20	56
" 7 " 8 "	4	5	9	27	6	51
" 8 " 9 "	3	3	4	4	5	19
" 9 " 10 "	2	3	4	10	9	28
" 10 " 11 "	7	7	2	4	7	27
" 11 " 12 "	5	8	8	9	.....	30
" 12 " 18 "	25	27	29	33	2	116
" 18 months to 2 years.....	18	18	24	23	9	92
" 2 to 3 years	53	51	150	73	24	351
" 3 " 4 "	24	41	29	58	7	159
" 4 " 5 "	40	43	55	39	9	186
" 5 " 6 "	37	45	27	50	10	169
" 6 " 7 "	31	63	28	44	47	213
" 7 " 8 "	16	48	19	53	8	144
" 8 " 9 "	23	38	19	45	11	136
" 9 " 10 "	21	40	14	47	7	129
" 10 " 15 "	140	139	87	59	64	509
" 15 " 20 "	72	98	83	69	.....	312
" 20 years and upwards	86	147	28	70	.....	331
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Totals.....	697	913	668	832	284	3394

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as cured.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	8				8
From 1 to 2 months	7	1		1	9
" 2 " 3 "	8	1	3	2	14
" 3 " 4 "	4	1		3	8
" 4 " 5 "	5	1	2	5	13
" 5 " 6 "	6	1	2	3	12
" 6 " 7 "	3	4	3	1	11
" 7 " 8 "	1	1		1	3
" 8 " 9 "	1	1		3	5
" 9 " 10 "	1	2		1	4
" 10 " 11 "	2		1	3	6
" 11 " 12 "	1	1		1	3
" 12 " 18 "	4	3	5	8	20
" 18 months to 2 years	2	2		2	6
" 2 to 3 years.....	1	1		4	6
" 3 " 4 "	1			1	2
" 4 " 5 "	1			1	2
" 5 " 6 "	1	1		1	3
" 6 " 7 "					
" 7 " 8 "				1	1
" 8 " 9 "					
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 15 "					
" 15 " 20 "					
" 20 years and upwards.....					
Totals.....	57	21	16	42	136

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as improved.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month.....	1			1	2
From 1 to 2 months.....	3	1		2	6
" 2 " 3 "	1			2	3
" 3 " 4 "	2	1		2	5
" 4 " 5 "	2				2
" 5 " 6 "			1	1	2
" 6 " 7 "	2			1	3
" 7 " 8 "	1		1		2
" 8 " 9 "			1		1
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 11 "					
" 11 " 12 "		1	1	1	3
" 12 " 18 "		1	2		3
" 18 months to 2 years.....	1	6	3	1	11
" 2 to 3 years.....	2	1		1	4
" 3 " 4 "		2	1		3
" 4 " 5 "	1	1			2
" 5 " 6 "			1		1
" 6 " 7 "		1	1	2	4
" 7 " 8 "					
" 8 " 9 "					
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 15 "					
" 15 " 20 "					
" 20 years and upwards.....					
Totals.....	16	15	12	14	57

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year unimproved.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	1			3	4
From 1 to 2 months.....	1				1
" 2 " 3 "		2		1	3
" 3 " 4 "	1				1
" 4 " 5 "	2			1	3
" 5 " 6 "	1			2	3
" 6 " 7 "	1				1
" 7 " 8 "					
" 8 " 9 "	1				1
" 9 " 10 "			1		1
" 10 " 11 "				1	1
" 11 " 12 "					
" 12 " 18 "	1	1	1	1	4
" 18 months to 2 years			1		1
" 2 to 3 years	1	1		1	3
" 3 " 4 "					
" 4 " 5 "					
" 5 " 6 "					
" 6 " 7 "					
" 7 " 8 "					
" 8 " 9 "					
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 15 "					
" 15 " 20 "					
" 20 years and upwards	1				1
Totals.....	11	4	3	10	28

TABLE 10.

Shewing the length of residence of patients who died during the year.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total
Under 1 month	6	3	3	4	3	19
From 1 to 2 months	1	1	1	3	.....	6
" 2 " 3 "	1	.....	1	2	5	9
" 3 " 4 "	1	1	1	2	.....	5
" 4 " 5 " .....	.....	1	1	2	3	7
" 5 " 6 "	1	1	1	2	2	7
" 6 " 7 " .....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3
" 7 " 8 "	1	.....	1	.....	1	3
" 8 " 9 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 9 " 10 " .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 10 " 11 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 " .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 12 " 18 "	3	.....	1	2	1	7
" 18 months to 2 years	4	1	1	2	.....	8
" 2 to 3 years	6	2	5	6	1	20
" 3 " 4 "	3	2	2	2	.....	9
" 4 " 5 "	2	2	1	1	1	7
" 5 " 6 "	1	2	1	3	3	10
" 6 " 7 "	2	4	2	.....	.....	8
" 7 " 8 " .....	.....	3	1	1	1	6
" 8 " 9 "	2	2	.....	3	.....	7
" 9 " 10 "	2	1	2	1	1	7
" 10 " 15 "	3	7	2	3	3	18
" 15 " 20 "	4	6	1	.....	.....	11
" 20 years and upwards.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Totals.....	45	39	29	43	26	182

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the causes of death of those who died during the year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Anæmia.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Apoplexy.....	.....	1	1	5	.....	7
Cerebral.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Asphyxia.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Bilious fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cancer of liver.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Cardiac disease.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Cerebritis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Congestion of lungs.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Diarrhoea.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	6
" chronic.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Diphtheritic croup.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dropsy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dysentery.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Entero-colitis.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Epilepsy.....	.....	10	2	8	4	24
Exhaustion of acute mania.....	4	.....	1	2	.....	7
" melancholia.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	3
Gastric ulcer.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
General debility.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	8
" paresis.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
Goitre.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Heart clot.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
" disease.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	5
Injury received from another patient.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Marasmus.....	7	6	1	7	.....	21
Nerve shock from scald.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Paralysis.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Paresis.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Peritonitis.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	4
Phthisis.....	8	5	6	6	2	27
Pneumonia.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3
Pulmonary emphysema.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Senile decay, exhaustion and old age.....	4	5	3	5	.....	17
" gangrene.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Septicæmia.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Softening of brain.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Suicide.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	4
Typhoid fever.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Ulceration of stomach.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Totals.....	45	39	29	43	26	182

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and also of the total number admitted.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Actors.....	1	1
Artists.....	1	1
Agents.....	1	12
Architects.....		2
Actuaries.....		1
Basketmakers.....	1	1
Bankers.....		1
Book-keepers.....	2	29
Bakers.....		25
Bricklayers.....	2	13
Butchers.....	1	33
Blacksmiths.....	8	102
Brassfinishers.....		3
Brewers.....		13
Builders.....		4
Barbers.....		10
Broom-makers.....		3
Barristers.....		3
Bookbinders.....	1	2
Brickmakers.....		3
Bridgetenders.....		1
Brushmakers.....		1
Buttonmakers.....		2
Commercial travellers.....		16
Cabinetmakers.....	3	19
Consuls.....		1
Confectioners.....		6
Coopers.....	3	31
Carpenters.....	11	282
Clerks.....	16	228
Clergymen.....	1	45
Carriagemakers.....		10
Cooks.....	1	11
Carders.....		5
Captains of steamboats.....	1	6
Cigarmakers.....		7
Customhouse officers.....	1	6
Coppersmiths.....		1
Cheesemakers.....		2
Civil Servants.....	2	7
Clock-cleaners.....		1
Carters.....		5
Contractor.....		1
Clothdressers.....		14
Chiselmakers.....		1
Coachmen.....		1
Dyers.....		3
Domestic servants, all kinds.....	68	1742
Dressmakers.....	4	53
Detectives.....		1
Druggists.....	3	21
Engineers.....	2	35
Editors.....		1
Farmers.....	116	2279
Fishermen.....	2	10
Founders.....	1	2

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, etc.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Ferrymen.....		2
Furriers.....		1
Gardeners.....	2	23
Grocers.....	2	15
Glassblowers.....		3
Gentlemen.....	1	30
Glovmakers.....		1
Gunsmiths.....		1
Governess.....		1
Hucksters.....		1
Hatters.....		1
Hostlers.....		6
Hunters.....		1
Harnessmakers.....	2	24
Housekeepers.....	165	2328
Hackdrivers.....	1	4
Innkeepers.....	1	18
Ironmongers.....		1
Jewellers.....	2	14
Janitors.....	1	3
Journalist.....		1
Lock-keeper.....		1
Labourers.....	93	1803
Laundresses.....	1	6
Ladies.....	8	78
Lawyers.....	1	22
Lumbermen.....	2	5
Lathers.....		1
Loomfixer.....		1
Milliners.....		37
Masons.....	2	59
Machinists.....	5	51
Matchmakers.....		2
Millers.....	1	40
Moulders.....		32
Merchants.....	4	151
Mechanics.....	2	43
Music teachers.....		10
Marblecutters.....		3
Milkmen.....		1
Millwrights.....		2
Messenger.....		
No occupation.....	36	560
Nightwatchmen.....		2
Nurses.....		9
Organ-builders.....		2
Piano casemaker.....		1
Professors of music.....		10
Plasterers.....	1	4
Pensioners.....		5
Photographers.....		11

TABLE No 12.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, etc.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Prostitutes		8
Painters	3	72
Printers.....	4	44
Peddlers	1	28
Physicians.....	2	34
Pumpmakers.....		3
Plumbers.....		3
Patternmakers.....		1
Policemen		1
Private secretary.....		1
Railway employés	2	20
Spinsters.....	5	143
Sailors	4	53
Students	2	55
Spinners		11
Sisters of Charity.....		2
Sodawater manufacturers.....		1
Stonecutters	2	8
Showmen.....		2
Saddlers.....		7
Shoemakers.....	7	156
Seamstresses.....	3	156
Slaters		1
Soldiers		20
Salesmen.....		4
Surveyors		5
Sail and tent-makers.....		2
Shopkeepers	1	7
Shipbuilders.....	1	5
Teachers.....	9	198
Tinsmiths.....	3	30
Tavernkeepers	3	17
Tailors	6	123
Tanners.....		7
Teamsters.....	1	9
Tollgate keepers.....		2
Upholsterers.....		1
Veterinary surgeon		1
Vinegar maker.....		1
Watchmakers.....		6
Woodworkers.....		5
Weavers.....	3	28
Wheelwrights.....		2
Waggonmakers	4	11
Waiters.....		5
Unknown or other employments, and idiots.....	150	2145

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing in detail the expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending on the 30th September, 1888.

DETAILS.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Medicines.....	436 04	841 88	481 01	488 74	77 54
Medical comforts and appliances	58 21	1 50		57 75	
Butchers' meat.....	12738 45	13525 64	11936 96	10663 72	2890 86
Poultry, fish, etc.....	1201 17	1439 55	777 56	1648 85	231 28
Flour, bread, etc.....	6087 78	6173 35	5086 48	4413 70	2626 59
Butter.....	4124 76	6169 99	3965 39	4607 90	1392 88
Barley, rice, peas and meal	1016 49	1035 87	915 38	1621 58	291 27
Tea.....	2268 35	1677 72	1629 08	1490 10	265 80
Coffee	150 20	736 15	1106 80	782 32	322 80
Cheese.....	441 01	606 40	400 00	846 62	18 73
Eggs.....	551 15	446 89	273 31	207 48	128 48
Fruit (dried).....	819 05	800 12	489 14	1542 91	156 42
Tobacco and pipes.....		1122 55	663 24	669 86	114 24
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, pickles	319 25	335 20	344 43	485 59	95 65
Sugar and syrup	2549 53	3940 62	2823 39	2889 97	823 68
Unenumerated groceries.....	756 29	58 20	41 07		82 91
Fruit and vegetables	1297 67	992 40	2241 58	2093 90	1576 32
Bedding	1769 10	3153 39	2452 87	1540 03	115 27
Straw for bedding		1093 21	87 63	408 11	165 01
Clothing	2870 24	8232 72	5109 82	6046 03	1436 36
Shoes.....	616 29	1416 46	505 08	715 77	797 45
Coal.....	5449 71	11132 05	10570 44	15635 86	5326 65
Wood.....	2016 10	788 98	114 62	765 08	3188 76
Gas.....	1898 84	2403 90	982 37	2573 75	389 35
Oil and candles.....	83 32	57 00	86 12	110 18	87 16
Matches.....	3 35	42 00	26 10	54 14	15 77
Brushes, brooms and mops.....	213 89	499 30	246 15	515 55	123 80
Bath brick, black lead, blacking.....	27 20	30 90	15 30	22 95	6 23
Soap and other laundry expenses.....	888 81	1052 92	863 73	1159 27	666 16
Water	6120 84		631 79	1388 27	
Ice.....	137 50	51 00		333 00	73 00
Advertising and printing	478 53	393 67	233 00	360 98	104 75
Postage, telegraph and express charges.....	166 05	415 29	305 23	348 46	166 82
Stationery and library.....	378 04	754 49	384 99	520 85	152 78
Furniture renewals and repairs.....	808 20	2597 09	894 94	1288 33	126 25
Iron and tinware.....	711 43	583 33	60 47	544 18	119 36
Crockery and glassware.....	509 09	991 87	579 43	724 52	132 15
Feed and fodder.....	1868 01	2833 82	3683 30	3040 67	1032 83
Farm stock, implements, and repairs thereto.....	1569 85	2625 09	633 67	1199 05	305 71
Repairs (ordinary) to buildings.....	1559 67	2486 51	2521 96	3512 40	526 05
Hardware, etc.....	548 84	1048 50	916 80	713 40	134 31
Paints and oil.....	583 26	1777 33	653 41	1188 35	220 08
Officers' travelling expenses.....		244 20	66 30	120 00	196 85
Elopers, cost of recovering.....		25 50	49 35	34 20	5 00
Freight and duties.....	1 84	168 42	32 90	103 14	48 23
Amusements	264 20	553 83	195 08	374 22	39 14
Religious services.....	122 50	285 65	43 96	21 12	
Interments.....	131 00	202 00	52 00	103 50	156 45
Rent.....		666 72		1149 42	738 76
Incidentals.....	406 09	14 55	17 06	50 00	65 75
Transfer, removal of patients.....			24 55	33 35	10 75
Salaries and wages	30200 78	34166 84	24071 71	27274 42	12919 33
Total	97221 97	122692 56	90287 55	108483 54	40687 77

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the Estimates and the annual cost per patient under such headings:—

	TORONTO ASYLUM.		LONDON ASYLUM.		KINGSTON ASYLUM.		HAMILTON ASYLUM.		ORILLIA ASYLUM.	
	Expenditure under headings of	Yearly cost per patient.	Expenditure under headings of	Yearly cost per patient.	Expenditure under headings of	Yearly cost per patient.	Expenditure under headings of	Yearly cost per patient.	Expenditure under headings of	Yearly cost per patient.
	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$
Medicines and medical comforts.....	494 25	70	843 38	92	481 01	70	546 49	79	77 54	30
Butcher's meat, fish, poultry, etc.....	13939 62	19 83	14965 19	16 41	12714 52	18 56	12312 57	17 98	3122 14	12 20
Flour, bread, etc.....	6087 78	8 66	6173 35	6 77	5086 48	7 42	4413 70	6 44	2626 59	10 26
Butter.....	4124 76	5 87	6169 99	6 77	3965 39	5 79	4607 90	6 73	1392 88	5 44
Groceries.....	875 32	12 62	10759 72	11 80	8686 44	12 68	10536 43	15 38	2299 98	8 16
Fruit and vegetables.....	1297 67	1 85	992 40	1 09	2241 58	3 27	2093 90	3 05	1576 32	6 16
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	5255 63	7 47	13895 78	15 24	8155 40	11 91	8709 94	12 71	2514 09	9 82
Fuel.....	7465 81	10 62	11921 03	13 07	10685 06	15 60	16400 94	23 95	8515 41	33 26
Gas, oil, etc.....	1985 51	2 82	2502 90	2 74	1094 59	1 60	2738 07	4 00	492 28	1 92
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	1129 90	1 61	1583 12	1 74	1125 18	1 64	1697 77	2 48	796 19	3 11
Furniture and furnishings.....	2028 72	2 89	4172 29	4 57	1534 84	2 21	2557 03	3 73	377 76	1 48
Farm, garden, feed and fodder.....	3437 86	4 89	5458 91	5 99	4316 97	6 30	4239 72	6 19	1338 54	5 23
Repairs and alterations.....	2691 77	3 83	5312 34	5 82	2547 76	3 72	4736 30	6 91	880 44	3 44
Printing, postage and stationery.....	1022 62	1 45	1563 45	1 71	923 22	1 35	1230 29	1 80	424 35	1 66
Miscellaneous.....	1063 13	1 51	2211 87	2 43	2025 61	2 96	2999 80	4 38	1333 93	5 21
Water supply.....	6120 84	8 71	.....	.....	*631 79	92	1388 27	2 03	.....	.....
Salaries and wages.....	30200 78	42 96	34166 84	37 46	24071 71	35 14	27274 42	39 82	12919 33	50 46
Totals.....	97221 97	138 29	122692 56	134 53	90287 55	131 80	108483 54	158 37	40637 77	158 93

* This is for water supplied to the Regiopolis Branch only by the City Water Works.

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited, and the prices paid for the same.

SUPPLIES.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Butchers' Meat, per cwt					6 00
Flour, per bbl	4 50	3 95	4 38	4 10	5 25
Bread, per 4 lb. loaf					8½
Oatmeal, per bbl	4 50	4 59	4 75	4 50	5 50
Split Peas, per bbl	4 00		4 25	4 40	4 75
Butter, roll and dairy, per lb.....	18	18½	19	19½	19¾
Potatoes, per bush				73	
FUEL.					
Hard Coal, large egg	5 47	4 75	4 71	5 20	5 45
“ stove size	5 61		4 71	5 45	5 60
“ chestnut size.....		4 98	4 71	5 45	
Soft Coal, for steam.....	4 42				
“ grates				5 80	
Hardwood, per cord, green	5 50			5 55	2 95
Pine, per cord				3 70	

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing the number of officers and *employés* in each and all of the Asylums classified according to the duties performed.

OCCUPATION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Medical Superintendents.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Medical Superintendents.....	1	1	1	1	.....	4
Assistant Medical Officers	1	2	1	2	.....	6
Bursars and Clerks	2	2	2	2	1	9
Storekeepers and Assistants.....	2	2	1	2	1	8
Stewards.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Matrons.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Matrons.....	1	1	1	1	.....	4
Teachers and Assistants.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Engineers, Assistants and Stokers.....	5	7	3	6	5	26
Masons and Bricklayers.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Carpenters	2	2	1	2	1	8
Painters.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Bakers and Assistants	2	2	1	1	.....	6
Gardeners and Assistants	2	2	2	1	1	8
Farmers and Farm Labourers	3	3	1	4	1	12
Tailors and Seamstresses.....	2	2	2	3	2	11
Shoemakers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Stable and Stock-keepers .....	.....	2	1	1	1	5
Butchers and Jobbers .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3
Messengers, Porters and Portresses.....	1	2	1	1	1	6
Cooks and Kitchen Maids.....	7	6	3	5	4	25
Laundresses and Assistants	5	4	3	4	2	18
Housemaids	2	8	2	4	7	23
Dairymaids.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
ATTENDANTS.						
Chief Male Attendants and Supervisors	7	9	7	10	1	34
Chief Female Attendants and Supervisors.....	6	8	7	10	1	32
Trained Infirmary Nurse .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Ordinary Male Attendants.....	17	28	15	19	6	85
Ordinary Female Attendants.....	20	24	13	16	8	81
Male Night Watchers.....	3	.....	2	3	2	10
Female Night Watchers	3	3	3	3	3	15
Totals.....	100	126	79	105	52	462

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing the nature of employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days work done by patients, and the average work in days per patient during the year.

	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			TOTALS.		
	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.
Carpenter's shop.....	3	918	306	11	2953	268	30	6752	225	8	2321	290	1	300	300	53	13244	260
Tailor's shop.....	3	923	307	1	306	306	10	2038	203	2	563	281	..	..	..	16	3830	240
Shoemaker's shop.....	2	368	184	2	588	294	7	1725	246	2	497	231	..	..	..	8	1883	235
Engineer's shop.....	8	2278	284	4	1023	255	1	180	180	3	999	333	3	1098	366	25	7123	285
Blacksmith's shop.....	3	300	300	..	..	..	4	610	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	480	240
Mason work.....	2	346	173	3	880	293	14	2880	205	4	657	164	..	..	..	13	2493	191
Repairing roads.....	3	280	93	..	..	..	4	913	228	6	1724	287	1	140	140	24	5024	209
Woodyard and coal sheds.....	15	1950	130	8	1810	226	4	790	197	11	1701	154	6	1800	300	44	8174	185
Bakery.....	3	908	302	4	981	245	4	4358	207	2	598	299	..	..	..	13	3277	252
Laundry.....	4	1252	313	18	4403	244	21	2196	244	20	5593	279	14	4340	310	77	19946	259
Dairy.....	6	1876	312	3	798	266	9	..	..	5	1820	364	..	..	..	23	6890	290
Butcher shop and slaughter house.....	2	364	182	6	1253	209	10	2301	230	1	359	359	..	..	..	9	1976	219
Piggery.....	3	1095	365	..	..	..	8	1489	286	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3396	261
Painting.....	3	330	110	6	1309	218	26	5896	227	4	901	225	..	..	..	21	4029	196
Farm.....	6	1876	312	31	8012	265	21	4773	226	36	12711	353	33	5940	180	90	24787	275
Garden and grounds.....	28	5813	207	33	8528	260	6	1810	301	3	1089	363	..	..	..	151	37765	250
Stable.....	5	1825	365	8	1760	220	14	3591	256	23	6987	303	2	730	365	151	37765	250
Kitchen.....	10	3130	313	32	8310	260	45	11117	247	38	11567	304	7	2562	366	86	7214	300
Dining-room.....	40	14600	365	38	9703	256	7	1235	176	38	11567	304	8	2928	366	169	49915	285
Officers' quarters.....	4	1460	365	..	..	..	74	16799	227	44	1749	291	1	366	366	18	4810	267
Sewing.....	25	7500	300	125	31698	253	58	18051	311	62	16937	273	2	620	310	270	69480	257
Knitting.....	17	5270	310	156	45275	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3600	300	305	89153	292
Spinning.....	2	180	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	180	90
Mending.....	60	18000	300	13	2633	207	18	4982	274	27	7001	258	..	..	..	118	32626	276
Wards and halls.....	148	54020	365	272	71919	264	210	60571	288	236	75331	319	35	12810	366	901	274551	304
Store-room.....	12	2400	200	3	852	284	1	313	313	2	626	313	..	..	..	18	4191	232
Not otherwise specified.....	26	4800	184	206	53723	260	75	19453	259	39	11398	292	20	6000	300	366	95374	260
Totals.....	441	134062	304	983	258777	263	677	174773	258	613	185445	302	145	43234	298	2859	796291	278

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted to the Asylums (excluding transfers) during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

AGES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	21	41	20	21	41
From 15 to 20 years	5	1	6	4	2	6	1	5	6	2	2	4	8	8	16	20	18	38
" 20 " 25 "	10	8	18	7	6	13	6	2	8	15	9	24	6	8	14	44	33	77
" 25 " 30 "	15	9	24	11	9	20	13	12	25	18	8	26	5	4	9	62	42	104
" 30 " 35 "	7	10	17	5	5	10	3	4	7	19	13	32	4	6	10	38	38	76
" 35 " 40 "	7	10	17	1	9	10	5	3	8	10	8	18	1	4	5	24	34	58
" 40 " 45 "	9	13	22	7	4	11	6	3	9	13	14	27	.....	2	2	35	36	71
" 45 " 50 "	13	7	20	6	3	9	1	4	5	13	12	25	3	1	4	36	27	63
" 50 " 55 "	7	3	10	4	10	14	5	3	8	7	4	11	1	1	2	24	21	45
" 55 " 60 "	4	6	10	3	1	4	2	1	3	5	6	11	.....	.....	1	15	14	29
" 60 " 65 "	6	4	10	6	3	9	4	1	5	1	3	4	1	.....	1	18	11	29
" 65 " 70 "	3	2	5	3	3	6	2	1	3	5	5	10	.....	.....	1	13	11	24
" 70 " 75 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
" 75 " 80 " .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
" 80 " 85 " .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 85 " 90 "	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Totals.....	86	74	160	60	55	115	48	40	88	115	88	203	50	55	105	359	312	671

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged from the Asylums as cured during the year ending on 30th September, 1888.

AGES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	.....	.....	....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	5
" 20 " 25 "	1	3	4	4	1	5	4	4	8	4	2	6	13	10	23
" 25 " 30 "	4	6	10	1	1	2	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	11	7	18
" 30 " 35 "	1	5	6	.....	1	1	1	2	3	6	4	10	8	12	20
" 35 " 40 "	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	4	5	9
" 40 " 45 "	5	2	7	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	9	7	16
" 45 " 50 "	5	4	9	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	10	4	14
" 50 " 55 "	4	2	6	2	2	4	2	.....	2	1	1	2	9	5	14
" 55 " 60 "	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
" 60 " 65 "	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	3	5
" 65 " 70 "	1	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	3
" 70 " 75 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 75 " 80 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 80 " 85 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 85 " 90 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	28	29	57	12	9	21	9	7	16	27	15	42	76	60	136

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons who died in the Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

AGES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	5	3	8
From 15 to 20 years	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	6	2	8
" 20 " 25 " .....	...	1	1	2	1	3	2	...	2	2	1	3	4	4	8	10	7	17
" 25 " 30 "	3	2	5	2	2	4	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	5	9	14
" 30 " 35 "	1	2	3	...	...	...	3	2	5	1	2	3	...	...	...	5	6	11
" 35 " 40 "	8	3	11	2	4	6	4	1	5	1	1	2	...	...	...	15	9	24
" 40 " 45 "	2	...	2	3	...	3	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	1	8
" 45 " 50 "	4	2	6	...	...	...	2	3	5	5	3	8	...	1	1	11	9	20
" 50 " 55 "	1	...	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	4	2	6	...	...	...	8	5	13
" 55 " 60 "	1	3	4	...	2	2	...	1	1	5	3	8	1	...	1	7	9	16
" 60 " 65 " .....	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	3	4	7
" 65 " 70 "	2	1	3	5	3	8	...	2	2	1	2	3	...	...	...	8	8	16
" 70 " 75 "	5	...	5	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	7	3	10
" 75 " 80 "	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3
" 80 " 85 "	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
" 85 " 90 " .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Unknown .....	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	4
Totals	30	15	45	22	17	39	13	16	29	25	18	43	15	11	26	105	77	182

SUMMARY OF ASYLUM OPERATIONS.

The population of the Asylums of the Province has been increased during the past year to the extent of 257 patients. On the 30th September, 1887, there were 3,137 persons in residence in the Provincial Asylums. On the same date in 1888, there were in residence 3,394, the difference being, as stated above, 257.

In addition to those in the Asylums belonging to the Province, there were at the close of the last official year no less than 102 persons insane and of unsound mind confined elsewhere, viz., 15 in the Homewood Retreat, Guelph, 29 in the insane wards of the Kingston Penitentiary, and 58 in the common gaols, some of whom were fit subjects and were awaiting removal to the asylums, others were undergoing examination and have since been discharged.

Then there were 360 applications for admission on fyle at the different asylums, making a grand total of insane and idiotic persons known to the Department of 3,856, or an increase on the whole over the previous year of 128.

The manner in which all these people are distributed amongst the various asylums and other places is shown in the following:

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.	30th September, 1887.			30th September, 1888.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Asylums for Insane, Toronto.....	356	349	705	349	348	697
" " London.....	461	456	917	456	457	913
" " Kingston.....	325	356	681	324	344	668
" " Hamilton.....	317	307	624	425	407	832
Total insane in Asylums	1459	1468	2927	1554	1556	3110
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.....	111	99	210	143	141	284
Total number in Provincial Asylums	1570	1567	3137	1697	1697	3394
In the Homewood Retreat, Guelph.....	8	6	14	6	9	15
Insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary.....	30	1	31	28	1	29
Insane and idiotic persons in Common Gaols....	77	53	130	40	18	58
Total number of insane and idiotic persons under public accommodation	1685	1627	3312	1771	1725	3496
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Toronto Asylum.....	1	4	5	1	1	2
Number of applications on hand for admission to the London Asylum.....	5	55	60	2	26	28
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Kingston Asylum.....	4	4	8	5	5	10
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Hamilton Asylum.....	22	19	41	9	4	13
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Orillia Asylum.....	163	139	302	172	135	307
Total number of insane and idiotic persons known to the Department on 30th September, 1887 and 1888	1880	1848	3728	1960	1896	3856

Hereunder will be found in tabular form the number of beds in each asylum and how they were occupied at the close of the official year. I am happy to be able to report an increase in the number of beds provided by the Government of 350 over the previous year.

ASYLUMS.	Number of Beds.			Number in Residence on 30th September, 1888.			Number of Vacancies.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Toronto	354	349	703	349	348	697	5	1	6
London	452	452	904	456	457	913	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	327	358	685	324	344	668	3	14	17
Hamilton	467	423	890	425	407	832	42	16	58
Orillia	145	155	300	143	141	284	2	14	16
Totals	1745	1737	3482	1697	1697	3394	52	45	97

Compared with the previous year the number of beds in the Toronto Asylum remained unchanged, with two more patients than beds.

In London Asylum the number of beds remained the same, but they were more than full, there being nine more patients in that Institution than there were beds.

Kingston Asylum had five beds less than at the close of the previous year, with 17 vacancies.

Hamilton Asylum, which had 625 beds on the 30th September, 1887, has had the number increased by the completion of the New Cottage called "Orchard House," to 890.

Orillia Asylum, by the completion of a portion of the new asylum, has had its capacity increased from 210 beds in 1887 to 300 in 1888.

On the whole, the public asylum accommodation of the Province has been increased during the year from 3,132 beds on the 30th September, 1887, to 3,482 on the same date in 1888, while the number of patients in the institutions has been increased from 3,156 to 3,394.

MOVEMENTS OF ASYLUM POPULATION.

Admissions.

On pages 2 and 3 of this report will be found Table No. 1 which shews the movement of the entire asylum population of the Province. The total number of lunatics and idiots in the asylums on the 30th September, 1887, was 3,137. There have been admitted during the year 671 (566 lunatics, 105 idiots), making the whole number which had been under treatment during the year 1888, 3,808, an excess of 255 over the previous year. This large increase has been rendered possible by the completion of new buildings at Hamilton and Orillia.

The following information, in respect to the nationalities, religious denominations and social state of the 671 patients admitted, as well as of the aggregate

admissions of all preceding years since 1841, is compiled from the records of the various institutions :

<i>Social State.</i>	Admissions of year.	Total Admissions.
Married	285	6790
Unmarried	386	7066
	671	13856

<i>Nationalities.</i>		
Canadian	399	6153
English.....	95	1926
Irish ..	73	3202
Scotch	51	1408
United States	27	419
Other countries and unknown	26	748
	671	13856

<i>Religious Denominations.</i>		
Church of England	144	3371
Roman Catholic	129	3019
Presbyterian.....	147	2891
Methodist.....	145	2639
Other denominations and unknown.....	106	1936
	671	13856

DISCHARGES.

In Table No. 1, pages 2 and 3, will be found the number of persons discharged from the Asylums as cured, as improved and as unimproved. The percentage of cures to the number of persons admitted is shewn hereunder :

ASYLUMS.	No. of cures.	No. of admissions.	Percentage of cures to admis- sions.
Toronto.....	57	160	35.62
London	21	115	18.26
Kingston.....	16	88	18.18
Hamilton	42	203	20.68
Totals.....	136	566	24.02

PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

The number of patients who were allowed to return to their homes on probational leave, and the ultimate results thereof, are shewn in the following table :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....	71	74	145			
Discharged, cured				33	21	54
" improved				8	11	19
" unimproved				2	1	3
Died before expiration of leave.....				1		1
Transferred to another asylum.....					1	1
Returned to Asylum				7	19	26
Out on probation on 30th Sept., 1888. .				20	21	41
				71	74	145

DEATHS IN ASYLUMS.

The deaths in the Asylums for Insane were 156 in number and in the Asylum for Idiots 26. The percentage of deaths to the total population is shewn hereunder:—

ASYLUM.	No. of Deaths.	Total Population.	Percentage.
Toronto	45	870	5.17
London.....	39	1034	3.77
Kingston	29	771	3.76
Hamilton.....	43	949	4.53
Orillia (Idiot).....	26	315	8.25
Totals.....	182	3939	4.62

The assigned causes of death in each instance will be found detailed in Table 11, page 14.

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

From the returns made by the various Asylums, the following statement of assigned causes of insanity, both predisposing and exciting, has been compiled. It seems to be again necessary, on presenting this statement, to explain that the cause as stated in each case is gathered from the so-called history of the case, which accompanies the medical certificates on the admission of each patient. The statements made as to "cause" in these cases are, very often, of small value for various reasons—such as the want of knowledge of facts, carelessness in stating them, or a desire on the part of relatives to conceal important facts which should be told. Again, if a patient has been addicted to any particular vice or

excess, or has recently suffered from any important accident or illness, one of these, right or wrong, is set down as the cause of the insanity; and as these histories are generally written by careless or unskilled persons, it will be easily understood that they are, when so written, of little value. If medical men, magistrates and others who are concerned in sending patients to the asylums, would take more care in their enquiries as to family history, habits and characteristics, etc., of patients, their reports would be of greater assistance to the physicians in charge of asylums than they are now.

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As Predisposing Cause.			As Exciting Cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	1	4	5	9	25	34
Religious excitement				11	18	29
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.....	1		1	26	8	34
Love affairs, including seduction.....		3	3	8	12	20
Mental anxiety, "worry".....	1	1	2	15	16	31
Fright and nervous shocks.....				6	5	11
PHYSICAL.						
Chloral habit		2	2	1	2	3
Intemperance in drink.....	9		9	21	2	23
Intemperance, sexual.....	1	1	2	4		4
Venereal disease.....	1		1			
Self-abuse, sexual.....	16		16	43	5	48
Over-work.....	3	1	4	9	7	16
Sunstroke.....	3		3	10	3	13
Accident or injury	5	2	7	10	3	13
Pregnancy.....		1	1			
Puerperal		5	5		16	16
Lactation.....					1	1
Puberty and change of life.....		3	3		9	9
Uterine disorders.....		3	3		10	10
Brain disease, with general paralysis...	2		2	6		6
Brain disease, with epilepsy.....	1	2	3	10	6	16
Other forms of brain disease.....	3	1	4	5	2	7
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.....	2	2	4	15	16	31
Fevers.....		1	1	8	8	16
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	11	16	27			
With other combined cause not ascertained.....	62	61	123	1		1
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination					1	1
With other combined cause not ascertained.....		2	2	2		2
Unknown.....	187	146	333	89	82	171
Total.....	309	257	566	309	257	566

It will be observed from the following table that the number of patients admitted during the past year has been greater than in any year since 1877, and it is a fact that the year 1888 exceeds in admissions the number of any year in the history of the Province. This is not entirely attributable to a regular ratio of increase, but rather to the fact that in 1887 there was a want of accommodation which was supplied in 1888. Consequently a very considerable number of patients were admitted during the latter year who would have come in in the former if there had been accommodation for them. The number is, however, considerably over the average of the twelve years recorded in the table, which would be only 488.

INCREASE OF LUNATIC ASYLUM POPULATION.

YEAR.	Lunatics Admitted.	Discharged, Died and Escaped.	Remained.	Percentage.
1877.....	437	331	106	24.25
1878.....	479	335	144	30.06
1879.....	461	321	140	30.36
1880.....	507	353	154	30.37
1881.....	502	386	116	23.10
1882.....	493	401	92	18.66
1883.....	519	433	86	16.57
1884.....	493	416	77	15.61
1885.....	457	423	34	7.44
1886.....	519	355	164	31.60
1887.....	425	395	30	7.06
1888.....	566	386	180	31.80

It is noticeable that while the number admitted is so large the number discharged is proportionately small, and that the percentage remaining is larger than it ever has been before.

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS.

The following tabular statement shews the actual (not average) population of the different Asylums, the number of those who were employed in some way on the affairs of the institution, and the aggregate number of days they were so occupied :—

ASYLUM.	Actual population.	Number of patients who worked.	Collective stay, in days, of patients.	Number of days' work done.	Percentage of days worked to collective stay.
Toronto.....	870	441	257365	134062	52.09
London.....	1034	983	333718	258777	77.54
Kingston.....	771	677	250685	174773	69.71
Hamilton.....	949	613	250738	185445	73.95
Totals.....	3624	2714	1092506	753057	68.92

The following table shews the percentage of days worked to the collective stay in the Asylums in each year since 1882:—

ASYLUM.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Toronto.....	32.15	30.44	53.90	38.40	41.10	56.37	52.09
London	54.00	69.89	86.56	79.58	77.84	77.84	77.54
Kingston	45.11	50.33	76.59	61.13	68.26	68.26	69.71
Hamilton.....	37.61	62.38	56.40	43.82	62.32	61.49	73.95

ASYLUM EXPENDITURE.

It will be observed that there has been in some instances a great apparent increase in Asylum expenditure over that of the previous year. This is accounted for in part by a considerable increase in the cost of supplies in 1888 as compared with 1887, and by the failure in crops in some of the institutions. At Kingston Asylum the farm crops fell vastly short of the previous year. At Hamilton Asylum, as the tables shew, there has been a large increase in the population of the institution. The same is also true of Orillia Asylum, besides which we are now and shall be until the completion of the new buildings, practically running two separate institutions, two and one-half miles apart, which necessitates almost two distinct staffs of employees as well as two systems of heating and water supply. At the new buildings, now with 200 inmates, the expenses of maintenance in some of the items are nearly as large as they will be when the population reaches the intended maximum of 500.

The following table shews the expenditure of the two years 1887 and 1888:

ASYLUM.	Expended 1887.	Expended 1888.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Toronto	94435 44	97221 97	2786 53	.....
London.....	122842 83	122692 56	.....	150 27
Kingston	79492 55	90287 55	10795 00	.....
Hamilton	92020 66	108483 54	16462 88	.....
Orillia	26538 71	40687 77	14149 06	.....
Totals	415330 19	459373 39	44193 47 150 27	150 27
Actual increase 1888.....	.....	.....	44043 20	.....

The annual and weekly cost per patient in each of the asylums in 1887 and 1888, is shewn in the next table:

ASYLUM.	YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1887.			YEAR ENDING 30th SEPT., 1888.		
	Daily average Population.	Annual cost per Patient.	Weekly cost per Patient.	Daily average Population.	Annual cost per Patient.	Weekly cost per Patient.
Toronto	701	\$ c. 134 71	\$ c. 2 59	703	\$ c. 138 29	\$ c. 2 66
London	914	134 40	2 56	912	134 53	2 59
Kingston	676	117 59	2 26	685	131 80	2 53
Hamilton	622	147 92	2 84	685	158 37	3 04
Orillia	213	124 57	2 39	256	158 93	3 05
Totals	3126	131 84	2 53	3241	144 38	2 77

REVENUE FROM PAYING PATIENTS.

The following is a statement of the amount of revenue received from paying patients for the year 1888:

	No. of Patients.	Revenue.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	268	\$37,192 58
“ “ London	104	10,941 06
“ “ Kingston	58	3,622 83
“ “ Hamilton	87	6,488 47
“ “ Orillia	21	1,393 22
	538	\$59,638 16

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE.

The following statement shews the revenue received from the Asylums for each year since 1871, together with the number of paying patients in the Asylums from year to year:—

	No. of Patients.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
For the year ending September 30, 1871	118	14045 30		
“ “ 1872	139	19255 80	5219 50	
“ “ 1873	171	16660 61		2595 19
“ “ 1874	182	20035 77	3375 15	
“ “ 1875	231	21875 92	1840 15	
“ “ 1876	256	21175 93		699 99
“ “ 1877	323	28093 58	6917 65	
“ “ 1878	334	30103 75	2010 17	
“ “ 1879	343	32898 26	2794 51	
“ “ 1880	387	37653 81	4755 55	
“ “ 1881	414	41066 54	3412 73	
“ “ 1882	475	43937 64	2871 10	
“ “ 1883	538	59922 59	15984 95	
“ “ 1884	496	48135 18		11787 41
“ “ 1885	509	49620 93	1485 75	
“ “ 1886	516	53030 05	4309 12	
“ “ 1887	514	48742 53		5187 52
“ “ 1888	538	59638 16	10895 63	

HOMEWOOD RETREAT.

Annual Statistical Report of the operations of the Homewood Retreat, Guelph,
for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

INSANE BRANCH.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1887	6	8	14			
Admitted during year by medical certificate	10	7	17	16	15	31
Total number under treatment during year				16	15	31
Discharges during year—						
As recovered	10	6	16			
As improved						
Total number of discharges during year				10	6	16
Died						
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1888.....				6	9	15
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum ..				50	38	88
“ discharged.....	37	27	64			
“ died.....	7	2	9	44	29	73
“ remaining 30th September, 1888				6	9	15

INEBRIATE BRANCH.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1887.....	7	.....	7			
Admitted during year	16	2	18	23	2	25
Total number under treatment during year				23	2	25
Discharges during year				17	2	19
Remaining, 30th September, 1888				6	.....	6
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum ..				88	16	104
“ discharged	80	16	96			
“ died.....	1	.....	1			
“ eloped	1	.....	1	82	16	98
“ remaining, 30th September, 1888				6	.....	6

ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

During the year 1888 the insane asylum population of the Province was increased by 183, the largest increase ever known in one year in the history of the Province, and yet we appear to be no nearer than ever to an equilibrium between supply and demand. In a very few weeks every bed will be full, and the gaols, which are now practically empty, will begin again to fill up.

The erection of new cottages has been decided upon at the Mimico farm, and two cottages, for fifty patients each, are promised for May next, and others to accommodate patients to the extent of three hundred more, are contracted for. These cottages will, for a few years to come, be sufficient for the wants of the western part of the Province, but the eastern portion is now suffering greatly for want of sufficient accommodation.

Kingston asylum contains 535 beds. Three years ago a building, known as Regiopolis College, was leased by the Department, and at a small expense fitted up to accommodate, very comfortably and well, 150 patients; but this building could only be leased for five years, and I am given to understand that it will certainly be required by the owners, for other purposes, at the expiry of the lease, so that it seems certain that on the 1st Sept., 1890, we shall have 150 patients without a home, from this source alone, unless other provision is made for them. But with this additional accommodation, Kingston asylum is full and has been for some time, and our only means of relief is an occasional transfer of a draft of patients to a western asylum. Thus, on the completion of the new building at Hamilton, I relieved Kingston asylum temporarily, by a transfer of forty patients to Hamilton, but the asylum was filled up immediately by patients awaiting admission. It is now full, with at present no means of relief visible.

This practice of transferring patients from one asylum to another, for the purpose referred to, is objectionable on another ground, besides the great expense attending it. It is often the means of locating patients in institutions far away from their homes and friends, and although in the selection of patients for transfer there are some whose cases are not open to this objection, there are so many other considerations which must be observed, that it is very difficult to make a selection of thirty or forty patients in which there are not several cases of hardship of this nature.

There are two ways in which asylum accommodation for the east may be increased. One is to enlarge the Kingston asylum by the erection supplementary buildings; the other, to erect a new asylum at some other convenient point. The latter is the one that I should recommend.

The vast increase in the population of the city of Toronto, of late years, and the consequent increase in the number of insane, has rendered the Toronto asylum quite inadequate to the demands upon it from the district originally assigned to it, and I have long felt the necessity of a rearrangement as between the Toronto and Kingston districts, but the limited accommodation at Kingston asylum has rendered this impracticable. As a consequence, the gaols in the Toronto district, notably that of Toronto city, have almost constantly been crowded with lunatics, whom it has been utterly impossible to provide for. I should propose, therefore, if adequate accommodation were provided, to assign all counties east of the county of Ontario to the eastern district or districts, and this would leave the Toronto district all the work which its asylum could manage. Unless something of this kind is done, it will be quite beyond the means at present at our disposal to keep the gaols clear of lunatics, and also provide for the other urgent cases, in respect of which application is made under ordinary process.

I have attempted, by searching State records and by correspondence, to

obtain such information as would enable me to furnish a comparison between the numbers of the insane population of the United States and Ontario. I am sorry to say that my success has not been equal to my desires, but such as I have is produced here, and may be taken as in some measure shewing that, as far as the figures shew, insanity has not yet been developed in this Province in the same ratio as in the adjoining States of the Union. I believe this difference, however, to be more apparent than real. I am not aware that any reason exists which should give Ontario a better showing in this respect than the neighbouring States, whose age, nationalities, religion, climate, etc., are very nearly like our own.

I have taken sixteen of the neighbouring States most contiguous to the Province of Ontario. The conditions existing in these States are sufficiently like Ontario to justify, in my opinion, a comparison.

The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, contain, in the aggregate, an insane population of 59,828, or 1 in 472 of the whole population. It is true that, in this group of States, great differences exist as between each other. It may be said in general terms, however, that the older the State the greater the percentage of lunacy; therefore in grouping those sixteen States I believe I am striking an average which may be fairly applicable to Ontario.

The census of the United States includes all lunatics, whether in the asylums or not. It includes all known lunatics within their borders. The census of Canada gives us no information of value on the point. It does not distinguish between lunatics and idiots. We can therefore only judge Ontario by what we know, and we only know those who are under accommodation in public institutions and those who are applying for admission thereto. Taking then the lunatics in the asylums and elsewhere, whom we know of, the number is 3,252. Estimating the population of the Province to be 2,000,000. for the purposes of this comparison, we show only one lunatic to every 615 of the population. To make our average equal to that of the sixteen States, we should have 4237 lunatics in the Province, or 985 more than we know of. It is probable that this number would be found if an accurate census were taken.

I regret that the information at my command does not admit of a full comparison of what is being done for the insane in this province and all of the States enumerated above.

ASYLUM DIETARY.

Remarks have been made from time to time by persons not well informed upon such subjects in disparagement of the dietary supplied to the patients in the various asylums, and some persons are impressed with an idea that lunatics in the common wards of the asylums are not well cared for as regards food.

I have thought this a fitting time, therefore, to shew exactly how this matter stands.

I give herewith a table of the dietary of our five asylums, and while, it may be said, it is not a very attractive one, I think no one can say that it does not contain all that is necessary for good nutrition and health. An increased supply of milk would be desirable and I would recommend that the number of cows kept be increased.

It must be understood that the bill of fare as given for Toronto asylum includes only the common wards. In the superior wards, as they are called, the furnishings and food are both of better character, inasmuch as from \$4 to \$7 per week is charged for patients who are accommodated in these wards.

These dietary lists are common to all the asylums, and include all except the superior wards of the Toronto Asylum, where from \$4 to \$7 per week is paid for maintenance.

BREAKFAST.

Day.	TORONTO ASYLUM.	LONDON ASYLUM.	KINGSTON ASYLUM.	HAMILTON ASYLUM.	ORILLIA ASYLUM.
Sunday.....	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, porridge.	Boiled rice, syrup, bread and butter, tea and coffee.	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, fried potatoes.	Bread, butter, and coffee.	Coffee, bread and butter.
Monday.....	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, porridge.	Oatmeal porridge, syrup, bread and butter, tea and coffee.	Tea, coffee, rice, fried potatoes, bread and butter.	Porridge and milk, bread, butter and tea.	Coffee, bread and butter, porridge and milk.
Tuesday.....	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, porridge.	Fried potatoes, bread and butter, tea and coffee.	Tea, coffee, porridge, hash with onions, bread and butter.	Bread and butter, porridge and milk or syrup, and tea.	Coffee, bread and butter, porridge and milk. Cold meat to workers.
Wednesday....	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, porridge.	Oatmeal porridge, syrup, bread and butter, tea and coffee.	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, potato balls.	Porridge and milk, bread, butter and coffee.	Coffee, bread and butter, corn mush and syrup.
Thursday....	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, porridge.	Cornmeal porridge, syrup, bread and butter, tea and coffee.	Tea, coffee, porridge, hash and potatoes, bread and butter.	Porridge and milk or syrup, bread, butter and tea.	Coffee, bread and butter, and hash.
Friday.....	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, porridge.	Oatmeal porridge, syrup, bread and butter, tea and coffee.	Tea, coffee, porridge, potatoes, bread and butter.	Bread and butter, porridge, milk or syrup, tea.	Coffee, bread and butter, porridge and milk. Cold meat to workers.
Saturday.....	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, porridge.	Fried potatoes, bread and butter, tea and coffee.	Tea, coffee, potatoes, fresh fish balls, bread and butter.	Porridge and milk, bread, butter and tea.	Coffee, bread and butter, porridge and milk.

DINNER.

Day.	TORONTO ASYLUM.	LONDON ASYLUM.	KINGSTON ASYLUM.	HAMILTON ASYLUM.	ORILLIA ASYLUM.
Sunday	Boiled meat, soup, potatoes, boiled rice, bread; plum pudding every third Sunday.	Meat stew, boiled potatoes, bread.	Roast beef, onion gravy, potatoes, turnips, tea, bread and butter.	Boiled meat, soup, boiled rice with syrup.	Roast beef, potatoes, boiled rice, and bread.
Monday ..	Cornd beef, cabbage, boiled rice, potatoes or beans, bread.	Cornd beef, potatoes, cabbage, bread.	Vegetable soup, boiled beef and potatoes, bread, butter and tea.	Boiled and roast meat, soup, potatoes, cabbage or turnips.	Boiled meat, potatoes and bread.
Tuesday	Roast meat, potatoes, cabbage, boiled rice, bread.	Sausage, potatoes, carrots, bread pudding with sauce, bread.	Irish stew, bread, butter and tea.	Boiled and roast meat, soup, potatoes, boiled pudding.	Soup, boiled meat, potatoes.
Wednesday	Irish stew, potatoes, boiled rice, bread.	Roast beef, potatoes, onions, bread.	Barley soup, boiled meat, potatoes, bread and butter.	Roast and boiled meat, potatoes, beans, soup.	Irish stew, potatoes, boiled rice.
Thursday	Boiled meat, soup, potatoes, boiled rice, bread.	Meat pies, potatoes, cabbage, bread.	Roast beef, onions, cabbage, potatoes, bread, butter, tea.	Boiled meat, pot pie with paste, potatoes, other vegetables, soup.	Soup, boiled meat, potatoes, turnips.
.....	Meat pie, fish, potatoes, beets, boiled rice, bread.	Fish, boiled beef, potatoes, parsnips, bread.	Roast beef, potatoes, fresh fish, rice pudding, bread and butter.	Fresh fish with sauce, potatoes. Soup for men, boiled rice and syrup.	Beef stew, vegetables, bread pudding.
Saturday	Meat, soup, potatoes, boiled rice, bread.	Roast beef, potatoes, beets, bread pudding with sauce, bread.	Pea soup, boiled beef, potatoes, bread, butter and tea.	Roast and boiled meat, potatoes, beans, soup.	Soup, boiled meat, potatoes, bread.

TEA.

Day.	TORONTO ASYLUM.	LONDON ASYLUM.	KINGSTON ASYLUM.	HAMILTON ASYLUM.	ORILLIA ASYLUM.
Sunday	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, fruit or pies, cheese.	Bread and butter, tea.	Bread, butter, tea and baked apples.	Bread and butter, cheese, and tea.	Bread and butter and tea.
Monday	Tea, coffee, bread, butter.	Bread and butter, preserves, tea.	Bread, butter, and tea.	Bread and butter, prunes, and tea.	Bread and butter, tea and syrup.
Tuesday	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, syrup.	Bread and butter, cakes, tea.	Bread, butter, cheese and tea.	Bread and butter, dried apples, stewed.	Bread and butter, tea, and stewed prunes.
Wednesday	Tea, coffee, bread, butter.	Bread and butter, tea.	Stewed apples, bread, butter and tea.	Bread and butter, honey, tea.	Bread and butter, tea, and hot rolls.
Thursday	Tea, coffee, bread, butter.	Bread and butter, stewed prunes, tea.	Beef tongue, bread, butter and tea.	Bread and butter, baked or green apples, tea.	Bread and butter, tea, and currant buns.
Friday.	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, roast or stewed apples.	Bread and butter, tea.	Bread, butter, tea, ginger bread.	Bread and butter, stewed apples or prunes, tea.	Bread and butter, tea, and syrup.
Saturday	Tea, coffee, bread, butter.	Bread and butter, tea.	Bread, butter, syrup, tea.	Bread and butter, stewed fruit, tea.	Bread and butter, tea, stewed fruit.

I wish to call attention to two facts. First, that in quality the food the patients get is unexceptional. The beef is purchased alive by a person employed for the purpose, and killed on the premises by the asylum butcher, and I am safe in saying that no better beef appears on any man's table than the patients get in Ontario asylums. The bread is made from the best flour to be had, is baked on the premises, and is always good. The butter is purchased by contract, and every care is used to have the best quality obtainable. In fact, the best guarantee we can have that the quality of the food is good and that the officers look well after it, is, that they themselves have to eat of precisely the same quality, no distinction being allowed in the quality of the meat, bread, butter, tea, coffee or any other article of diet, common to both, between officers and patients.

The other fact to which I desire to call attention is the very low rate of maintenance in the Ontario asylums as compared with most of the asylums in the United States.

The following table will shew the average year's cost per patient in the Ontario Asylums for the past five years. It will be noticed that there was considerable increase in most of the asylums last year, notably Hamilton and Orillia. This arises from a general rise in the cost of provisions, and in the two named, in extra expenses incidental to the occupation of new buildings. In our two principal items of food, which we purchase by contract, viz., flour and butter, the difference is quite marked. In 1887 the contract price for flour per barrel, was from \$3.90 to \$4.25; in 1888 the price was from \$4.50 to \$5.50. In 1887 the cost of butter was per lb., from 16½ to 18 cents; in 1888 the price was from 18 to 19¾ cents. These two items alone represent a large sum in the yearly expenditure. In groceries, difference in prices between the two years represented nearly one dollar per patient, or something like \$3,000 on the whole:

COST PER PATIENT.

ASYLUM.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Toronto.	132 76	131 05	124 90	134 71	133 29
London.	142 21	118 61	123 77	134 40	131 53
Kingston.	131 05	129 08	124 40	117 59	131 80
Hamilton.	135 45	122 58	131 31	147 92	158 37
Orillia.	123 53	115 88	131 88	124 57	158 93
Total.	133 00	123 96	127 15	131 84	144 38

To shew how our asylum expenditure compares with that of our neighbours, I append a list of American asylums, with their cost of maintenance, in 1888. It will be seen that in very few instances indeed, does the annual cost per patient approximate in economy the figures in the Ontario asylums,

I regret that I have not at hand figures for previous years to shew fluctuations in rates.

TABLE SHOWING COST PER PATIENT IN ASYLUMS IN UNITED STATES.

	Average of patients.	Cost per capita.	
		\$	c.
Alabama, Tuscaloosa	555	156	42
Arkansas, Little Rock	245	196	75
California, Napa	1269	149	65
“ Stockton	1449	135	69
Connecticut, “Hartford Retreat”	136	520	00
“ Middletown	946	177	48
District of Columbia	1173	274	71
Georgia, Milledgeville	1179	135	36
Iowa, Mt. Pleasant	488	190	53
“ Independence	633	212	82
Illinois, Anna	576	178	10
“ Jacksonville	629	178	73
“ Kankakee	514	200	49
“ Chicago	437	202	10
“ Elgin	525	207	39
Indiana, Indianapolis	1421	175	88
Kansas, Osawatomie	424	234	56
“ Topeka	128	274	38
Kentucky, Anchorage	553	220	44
“ Hopkinsville	564	151	46
“ Lexington	583	224	20
Louisiana, Jackson	597	166	10
Maine, Augusta	506	224	31
Massachusetts, Worcester (chronic)	391	155	48
Massachusetts, Worcester (acute)	765	205	15
Massachusetts, Danvers	705	196	32
“ Taunton	659	180	65
“ Northampton	476	166	48
“ Boston, McLean Asylum	166	849	53
“ Boston	212	277	68
Maryland, Cantonville	406	233	97
Michigan, Kalamazoo	782	219	44
“ Pontiac	632	214	60
Minnesota, St. Peters	693	199	59
“ Rochester	350	178	88
Mississippi, Jackson	428	138	45
Missouri, Fulton	503	235	51
“ St. Joseph	266	205	28
“ St. Louis	518	156	62
Nebraska, Lincoln	172	162	62
New Hampshire, Concord	322	264	20
New Jersey, Trenton	654	220	87
“ Morristown	790	257	92
New York, Auburn (criminal)	166	180	99
“ Buffalo	365	298	89
“ Middletown (Homœopathic)	329	387	94
“ Flatbush	820	...	...
“ Willard	1835	150	27
“ Utica	585	301	58
“ Bloomingdale	256	768	33
“ Poughkeepsie	350	332	80
North Carolina, Raleigh	254	217	80
“ Morganton	182	215	00
“ Goldsboro	133	158	61
Ohio, Carthage	712	140	43
“ Cleveland	635	168	64
“ Athens	628	167	44
“ Dayton	607	185	70
“ Columbus	950	189	02
“ Newburgh	300	224	64
Oregon, Salem	403	158	50
Pennsylvania, Pittsburg	522	223	69
“ Norristown	1226	198	58
“ Warren	642	202	39
“ Harrisburg	431	230	57

TABLE SHOWING COST PER PATIENT IN UNITED STATES.—*Continued.*

	Average of Patients.	Cost per capita.
		\$ c.
Pennsylvania, Danville	367	204 67
" Dixmont	510	240 83
Rhode Island, Providence	189	430 19
South Carolina, Columbus	630	146 96
Tennessee, Nashville	400	178 06
Texas, Austin	524	251 49
Utah, Provo City	51	562 34
Vermont, Brattleboro	443	198 79
Virginia, Williamsburgh	434	187 92
" Stanton	637	139 98
West Virginia, Weston	681	115 44
Wisconsin, Winnebago	631	166 17
" Milwaukee	523	180 13
Washington Territory, Fort Steilacoom	206	154 30

ORILLIA ASYLUM.

The completion of a part of the New Asylum at Orillia, has rendered it possible to make a beginning in a branch of the work which the Government has long felt to be most desirable, but which the limited capacity of the old building rendered impossible.

There are two branches to Idiot Asylum work; 1st, The custody simply of adult idiots who are unable to take care of themselves and have no friends able or willing to care for and control them; and 2nd, The care and training of idiotic and feeble minded children who are thus in some instances restored to their friends not cured (for that is impossible), but greatly improved in intelligence and habits, and sometimes so far improved as to be able to live as other people do, and to be little or no burden upon their friends.

In the custodial part of the work, Ontario has been the pioneer on this continent. Not much attention has been paid to this branch of the work in the United States. There the custody of adult idiots has been relegated generally to the municipalities who have kept them in almshouses and kindred institutions, while special attention has been and is being given to the gathering in of afflicted children, and aiming at such improvement in their condition as that when they in their turn become adults, their care will be attended with a minimum of trouble and expense to their friends or the State.

The latter system seems to promise the best results for future generations, idiots will unhappily continue to be born, but when at the proper age they are placed as we hope they will be, under proper training, with the dying out of the present generation of adult idiots, the hideously distorted monster so often seen will be no more. So much, at least, if no more, we hope to attain as one result of the training system now established. But we do hope for very much higher results than this, when the training system has had time to develop its results. We find that the congenital idiot, under training, unless he is of the very lowest type, grows up to manhood scarcely recognizable as an idiot at all, and the child who is merely feeble-minded as it is called, instead of degenerating as he does through neglect, into the lowest condition of idiocy, becomes often able to take his place in the world and succeed as well as some of his neighbours.

In order that we might start our schools on the best and most approved lines and make as few mistakes in the beginning as possible, I addressed the following circular to the superintendents of institutions for idiotic and feeble-minded in the various states.

RE EDUCATION OF THE IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE MINDED.

DEAR SIR,—We are just now engaged in organizing our school at the Orillia Asylum and desire, as far as possible, to adopt the methods which experience has so far shewn to be the best, and it has been thought desirable to avail ourselves of the present plan of getting the opinions of those who have been longer engaged in the work, and who are so well able to speak on the subject, so that we may avoid, as far as may be, preliminary mistakes and the possible necessity for retracing our steps in the future.

Will you therefore kindly favor us with answers to the annexed questions, expressing your views upon the various points as fully as time and inclination dictate, and by so doing you will confer a lasting obligation upon

Yours very truly,

W. T. O'REILLY,

Inspector.

I give in the following pages the replies I have received up to the time this report was placed in the printers hands, and in the order in which they were received.

1. How many pupils have you in training, and between what ages?

Dr. J. Q. A. Stewart, Superintendent, Frankford, Ky.—

We have 142 children in all, 130 go to school, 60 boys learning trades and 30 girls learning to sew, work and iron. The remainder are too young to work. Those in industrial departments are from 8 to 20 years of age. We receive children from 6 up to 18, but keep them as long as we can improve them.

Dr. I. N. Kerlin, Superintendent, Elwyn, Pa.—

Of 710 children of all ages and grades, we have about 450 classified under our school training, the ages of these being from 5 years up to 20.

Dr. A. C. Rogers, Superintendent, Farebault, Min.—

Ninety-two; 54 males and 38 females.

Dr. S. J. Fort, Superintendent, Ellicott City, Maryland—

Twelve, between 6 and 30.

Dr. J. C. Carson, Superintendent, Syracuse, N.Y.—

About 300 at the present time.

Dr. G. H. Knight, Superintendent, Lakeville, Conn.—

Sixty pupils in training, between ages of 5 and 15.

Mr. J. G. Blake, Superintendent, Richmond, Indiana—

We have 200 children, between the ages of 6 and 16.

Dr. G. A. Doren, Superintendent, Columbus, Ohio—

Five hundred, between the ages of 6 and 18.

Dr. F. M. Powell, Superintendent, Glenwood, Iowa—

Four hundred, from 5 to 25.

Dr. G. Brown, Superintendent, Barre, Mass.—

Fifty-four, between the ages of 6 and 24.

Dr. W. T. Fish, Superintendent, Lincoln, Ill.—

Pupils in institution, 394; age ranges from 6 to 32 years. Average age of inmates, 15½ years.

Dr. J. T. Armstrong, Superintendent, Beatrice, Neb.—

We have 76 inmates, between ages 5 and 18.

2. How many teachers of each sex?

Dr. Stewart.

We have five female teachers in schools and three females in industries.

Dr. Kerlin.

Our teachers are classified as follows:—Five female kindergarten teachers, 6 female primary and secondary teachers, 1 female teacher of band music and 5 female manual training teachers. These are all educated, refined women,

several of them being Normal School graduates, or of high seminary accomplishments. In addition to the above female teachers we have in connection with the school department, 1 man teaching mattress making, 1 man teaching farming and gardening, 1 carpenter teaching light carpentering, 2 seamstresses teaching dress and boys' clothes making, and 1 seamstress teaching knitting.

Dr. Rogers—

Four females. The Assistant Superintendent (male) is teacher of manual and industrial training.

Dr. Fort—

Two—both females.

Dr. Carson—

One regular male teacher and 9 females. We have besides 5 female and 1 male teacher, whom we call attendant teachers.

Dr. Knight—

Three teachers (female).

Mr. Blake—

We employ seven (7) teachers, all of whom are ladies.

Dr. Doran—

In school, female 21 ; in industrial department, male 6, female 5.

Dr. Powell—

Eleven females and 1 male.

Dr. Brown—

Six female teachers in the class rooms, 2 male instructors of manual industries.

Dr. Fish—

Twelve teachers are employed—10 female, 2 males.

Dr. Armstrong—

We employ 4 lady teachers.

3. Is most to be accomplished in the early stages by class or individual teaching ?

Dr. Stewart—

I have found individual training to be best until the child is sufficiently advanced to classify him.

Dr. Kerlin—

Much of the training of feeble-minded children must of necessity be "individual training," but this is better performed by keeping the children in group relation. As a rule the attempts at home or individual training are sorry in their results. The feeble-minded child is usually an egotist, whose egotism is only increased by constant individualizing. There is no call for this new-fangled term "individual teaching."

Dr. Rogers—

It depends upon the case and the teacher must judge. Generally speaking there must be a combination of both methods.

Dr. Fort—

In our experience small classes furnish best results.

Dr. Carson—

My answer to this will depend in a measure upon what is meant "in the early stages." My impression is that for children under five to six years of age, that as a rule individual teaching would be preferable, but for those over the age of six or seven years the majority will be benefitted more under class instruction.

Dr. Knight—

At first individual training, but get them into classes as soon as possible.

Mr. Blake—

Individual training to start with is more preferable and can also be used in class training to advantage.

Dr. Doren—

Individual teaching.

Dr. Powell—

The higher course by class training, the lower by individual training.

Dr. Brown—

Individual teaching usually precedes the class, but it is an advantage to have the class present, as thus a stimulus is imparted to the pupil, he would lack if alone.

Dr. Fish—

In my opinion, in the early stages of the work, most is accomplished by class teaching. Individual teachings may be required in some special cases.

Dr. Armstrong—

Individual work is almost a necessity in the beginning.

4. When classes are formed what number of pupils should be assigned to each class or teacher?

Dr. Stewart—

We have all grades of children in every school room, but send them from one teacher to another to recite, so that in our school we sometimes have classes numbering as many as twenty, notably in articulation. Twenty-five is as many as I allow in any school room.

Dr. Kerlin—

Classes are of various sizes, say from 5 children to a maximum of 30.

Dr. Rogers—

Practically from force of circumstances we assign about 25 pupils to a teacher. The theoretical rule should be only enough so the teacher could give each child

as much attention as would be profitable to it. There is such a thing as giving too much attention as well as a danger of neglect. The proper means can be determined only by the teacher.

Dr. Fort—

Where it is possible, we think this division or classification according to number advisable :—

Ages 3 to 7—10 children to each teacher.

“ 7 to 12—15 “ “ “

“ 12 to . .—20 to 30 “ “ “

Dr. Carson—

For the lower grades I would say not more than ten ; for those of a medium grade not more than twenty, and for those of the highest grade not more than thirty. I must, however, qualify this answer with the remark that it depends somewhat upon the nature of the instruction undertaken in the class room. At some exercises a larger number can be instructed without difficulty, while, again, at others the number in the class should be less.

Dr. Knight—

About 20 in a form, 3-8 in a class.

Mr. Blake—

In forming classes the better grades should not exceed twenty-five in number, while the lower or custodial grades should not exceed twelve to fourteen.

Dr. Doren—

Not over twenty in any case.

Dr. Powell—

Fifteen to twenty-four.

Dr. Brown—

We have found six to eight sufficient.

Dr. Fish—

Twenty pupils, I should regard, as the average number that a teacher could do justice to. Some teachers have ability to train larger classes. Some grades require more of a teacher's time than others. Owing to overcrowding, our classes as a rule contain twenty-five children.

Dr. Armstrong—

Depends upon grades. I think twenty is all one teacher should ordinarily have. Some grades they show have less, and in some might teach more.

5. What, in your opinion, is the value of the Kindergarten System in this connection ? Do you consider it the best ?

Dr. Stewart—

Kindergarten, to a limited extent only, can be successfully taught our children, even the best of them. I do not consider it best for those old enough to work.

Dr. Kerlin—

Long before the word “ Kindergarten ” had become Americanized, and probably before the days of Froebel himself, its ideas were discussed and its principles

applied, to idiots and imbeciles, by Seguin at the Bicetre. I have no hesitation in saying that Kindergarten teachers are especially and admirably furnished for the training of these children in all grades and ages.

Dr. Rogers—

I consider the Kindergarten System important in its place, which is with small children of the brightest classes. It lays the foundation of manual and industrial training later.

Dr. Fort—

Providing all teachers professing to be Kindergartners are the genuine article, and employed among such children, we consider the Kindergarten System not only the *best*, but absolutely the only *true* system.

As for Kindergartners, the greatest care should be exercised in employing such persons; a poor Kindergarten is worse than any kind of teacher, and can do incalculable injury to the little ones confided to her charge.

There are many so-called training classes which annually turn out young women as Kindergartners who have no more of an idea of Froebel's system than that it is a little more refined duty than ordinary school teaching. The true Kindergarten is the highest type of womanhood, endowed with a system as simple as it is good, whose whole nature is sympathetic, who can reach all her children's hearts, for it is by love and sympathy these children can best be trained.

Dr. Carson—

We have not adopted the Kindergarten system exclusively here. We use it to some extent, and consider it valuable, but there is much of the system, as I have seen it, that, in my judgment, would not be of very great utility. The combined system including the Kindergarten, object teaching, ordinary school exercises, industrial classes and physical training we consider the best.

Dr. Knight—

I consider the Kindergarten System the best with my children.

Mr. Beake—

We consider the Kindergarten System as undoubtedly the best for the younger children, while it can be introduced in the higher grades with great profit.

Dr. Doren—

(a) Very valuable. (b) It cannot be used as in ordinary schools. It must be adapted to this class of children.

Dr. Powell—

We do not think best to strictly follow the Kindergarten system, but draw upon their methods.

Dr. Brown—

The Kindergarten System, like all other methods, must be modified to suit the feeble-minded. Not always the best.

Dr. Fish—

The Kindergarten System of Training, with modifications, I regard as very valuable for our children.

We take from the Kindergarten System what we consider best adapted to our pupils.

Dr. Armstrong—

Consider the Kindergarten System of great value. We have only been able to use it in connection with other work, not being able to put a sufficient number of a suitable grade together to follow Kindergarten exclusively with advantage. We have used part of the system in all of our school rooms. Think a regular Kindergarten class could be formed in a larger institution with advantage.

6. Do you consider it essential that those employed should be Certificated Teachers? What is your experience in results as between those previously trained in teaching and those who have come to you untrained?

Dr. Stewart—

I do not consider it essential that those employed as teachers, other things being equal, should be certificated. I would rather train a well educated, bright woman myself, than to have her come from ordinary schools. The right kind of a teacher from our kind of schools would not be objectionable.

Dr. Kerlin—

Trained teachers most frequently reach success in our schools, but this does not bar a woman of good natural ability, of sound judgment and warm heart, from ranking among our most successful.

Dr. Rogers—

(a) No. The training and culture which would lead to securing a certificate are important and desirable but love for and tact with children, self-possession, energy and patience are the most important qualifications. (b) The teacher's service increases in value by experience.

Dr. Fort—

Regarding ordinary teachers, as the state systems of education are widely different, we do not consider certificates as of much value; adaptability to one work, with a good education, and a mind unbiased by the routine systems of our public schools will turn out the very best teachers, for the older and more advanced classes.

Dr. Carson—

Teachers for this work should be persons of character, intelligence and refinement. It is necessary for some of the number to have musical qualifications. What is most required, are qualities of the heart and disposition: without them a certificate of scholarship would count with us for very little.

Since I became the Superintendent of this institution four years ago, all of the new teachers that have been engaged were untrained, and I have really had no experience in introducing trained teachers. For a new school just organized, it seems to me it might be of advantage to secure a few trained teachers from different institutions.

Dr. Knight—

No certificated teachers for me. I prefer to train my own. Have always found the untrained ones the best. The methods of the others are too much to overcome.

Mr. Blake—

Not necessarily certified teachers unless young, as teachers who have long taught in public schools are apt to introduce their methods of teaching. All

teachers should be competent to teach. We find better results, by far, from the untrained, as it is very hard to change them.

Dr. Doren—

(a) No. But must be thoroughly educated and practical. (b) Our experience has been more satisfactory with those who have come to us untrained.

Dr. Powell—

No. Better results from trained teachers. It is through the physical training that mental training is accomplished (principally).

Dr. Brown—

We have had no experience with a teacher wholly untrained, but do not think it essential that the teacher should always possess a certificate, as like the poet a teacher *nascitur, non fit*.

Dr. Fish—

I do not consider it absolutely essential that certificated teachers should be employed. I have promoted attendants of good education who have shown more than ordinary tact and ability in their management of children in their charge, and have been better satisfied with their work as teachers than others who held certificates and had graduated at normal schools. Teachers in the common schools, who have shown marked ability in training children of the primary grade would possess qualification for institution work.

Dr. Armstrong—

(6) I do not think certified teachers essential. In the selection of teachers I should be guided more by the general capabilities of the person than technical education. Experience in teaching is of undoubted advantage to persons with tact. My experience with untrained teachers has been favorable, but those with experience grasp the situation more quickly.

7. What should be the main and ultimate object in instructing Idiots apart from the physical benefits to be derived from a systematic course of training?

Dr. J. Q. A. Stewart, Frankfort, Ky.—

To teach them to *work* at some trade suited to their capacity. Most of them under proper supervision can be made to contribute largely to their support.

Dr. Kerlin—

The first object in instructing an idiot or feeble-minded person is to take care of himself.

Second object—To take care of others of his kind, under Institution guardianship; filling humble positions in the domestic department, in the garden, or on the farm; in the workshops, laundry, etc., attached to the Institution, so as to greatly reduce the per capita cost of his own permanent custody, and that of his unfortunate fellows.

Third object—When return to his family is possible, to so improve the boy that he will neither be obnoxious nor obtrusive, but quiet and modest in the midst of the home circle.

Fourth object—A small percentage, say ten per cent., may be educated with the view of going out into the world to do humble service in domestic or mechanical life.

I will close these hasty remarks by adding that teachers, school rooms, school apparatus, and the entire school system are valuable only as they are tributary to making the child useful with his own hands and senses in or about the Institution, or at his own home, should he be returned to it; hence manual occupation should be associated constantly with school training.

Dr. Rogers—

Self-support and happiness

Dr. Fort—

Elevating each grade to a higher, and if possible fitting them for self-support.

Dr. Carson—

To make them useful and helpful in the care of themselves and others, or for some industrial employment after the school age is passed.

Dr. Knight—

They should be taught to do something.

Mr. Blake—

There is very little to be derived outside of teaching them habits of cleanliness and obedience, with enough light physical exercise to develop the body.

Dr. Doren—

Industrial.

Dr. Powell—

We are of opinion that the object should be to prepare them for useful labor in the direction of self-support.

Dr. Brown—

The uplifting of humanity, however low down in the scale.

Dr. Fish—

This question is I think answered by a clause in the Act of the Illinois Legislature of 1875, Regulating the State Charitable Institution; referring to the object of this Institution it reads: "To fit its inmates as far as possible for earning their own livelihood, and for future usefulness in society." I am a firm believer in school training for this class of defectives, but I consider it of the utmost importance that the work of the schools should be supplemented by industrial training.

I do not think we are doing our whole duty, unless we train our inmates in some useful work. A large proportion of the inmates of our Institution came from families in straitened circumstances and are unable to assist their children to any great extent after they leave us. Our inmates are happier and better in every way when usefully employed and when they realize that they are learning some occupation which will help them to gain a livelihood.

Dr. Armstrong—

Some useful occupation, with such primary education as each is capable of receiving.

During the past summer we had the pleasure of receiving as guests of the Province the members of the Association of Superintendents of Institutions for feeble-minded children of the United States, which body held its annual meeting for 1888 at Orillia. There was a large number of superintendents present at the meeting, and all were enthusiastic in their praises of the site of the new Institution at Orillia, and of the buildings, so far as they have been completed. The whole institution was thoroughly inspected by the members and our methods fully discussed; and we were favoured with much commendation, which, coming from gentlemen of so much experience in the work, was exceedingly gratifying. We shall hope that when the buildings are fully completed at Orillia, and all in working order, we may be able to induce the Association to pay us another visit.

THE HOMEWOOD RETREAT.

It will be seen from the figures supplied by the Medical Superintendent of this Institution, that it has been doing good and useful work during the year, although the population of "The Retreat" has not increased at all as rapidly as the proprietors expected. The total number of patients in residence on the 30th September, 1888, was 21, precisely the same as at the end of the preceding year.

The movement of patients in the Institution during the year is shown in the table on page 34.

The proportion of patients discharged, is very large indeed, and upon the whole the treatment appears to have been very successful.

Of the Inebriates discharged, the Superintendent is unable to state the percentage of those absolutely cured, it being impossible to pronounce positively as to the result until the patient has gone through a prolonged probation out of the Retreat, but satisfactory evidence has been received that some of the Inebriates who have been under treatment are now leading regular and useful lives and successfully following their several avocations.

Under the heading of Inebriates is included the victims of the use of Opium, Morphine and Chloral. Two of these unfortunates were returned to their homes absolutely recovered and wholly freed from their slavery to this baneful drug.

It is to be regretted that at present the Insane and the Inebriates are obliged to occupy the same building.

It was hoped that long ere this a separate building would have been erected for the accommodation of the Inebriates, and it is still the intention to separate these two classes of patients as soon as it is found that the resources of the proprietors will warrant their incurring the heavy outlay necessary for this purpose. During the past summer it has been decided not to receive any more female Inebriates into the "Retreat," until separate accommodation is provided for them.

The number of insane persons seeking admission to the Retreat is much less than the proprietors expected. The explanation of this appears to be that so many of the patients who would otherwise have gone to the Retreat are admitted into the "Superior Wards" which the Government has provided in the Toronto Asylum.

The health of the patients in the Retreat has been exceptionally good, while Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and other contagious diseases have prevailed in the neighborhood, there has not been the slightest symptom of anything of the kind in the Retreat and there has not been a single death from any cause to record. This seems to establish the superior sanitary condition of the institution.

The Retreat has been regularly inspected by the Board of Visitors, frequently by myself, as also by the President, Vice-President and other Directors of the Association.

The report of Dr. Lett the Medical Superintendent, which is printed in the appendix is exceptionally worthy of notice at this time when the question of the establishment of an Inebriate Hospital or Asylum is on the minds of so many people, and I recommend its perusal by all those feeling an interest in the subject.

Dr. Lett is the man in this Province, who, if experience is worth anything is entitled to speak. He has not yet found the royal drug which is warranted to cure the drunkard.

After all is said, it comes, I think, to this: If drunkenness is to be eradicated, one of the two things must be done; alcohol must be kept away from the people, or the people from the alcohol. Private Asylums for the isolation of the few who can pay are very well. Such as go there will get sober for once in a way, and occasionally one will be rescued. But it seems to me doubtful wisdom to seek to enlist public sympathy and public money in an endeavour to cure such people by the erection of Public Hospitals, while, for every hospital which can be erected, there are a hundred licensed houses whose business and interest it is to qualify patients for the institution.

To make an Inebriate Asylum anything more than a sobering up establishment, the conductors of it should be clothed with authority to detain and control an inebriate for an indefinite length of time, months or years, if necessary. The same policy in respect to his personal liberty should prevail, as now prevails in respect of a lunatic. When he cannot control himself and live in harmony with his surroundings. When his manner of life becomes a menace to the safety and well-being of his wife, children, parents, neighbours, or society at large, then the control of himself and property should be in the hands of proper officers. He must be regarded as a sick man who requires this care. Until public opinion is educated up to this point, there is not much hope of success in the direction aimed at by the promoters of Inebriate Asylum schemes.

APPENDIX TO THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
UPON THE
ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC,
CONTAINING
THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF
THE ASYLUMS IN TORONTO, LONDON, KINGSTON,
HAMILTON AND ORILLIA.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO, ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1888.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities :—

SIR,—As required by statute, I herewith report to you the annual operations of this Asylum, ending Sept. 30th, 1888.

I beg to make a few statements as to the movements of our insane population during the time specified. These are more fully detailed in the annexed tables.

The total number under treatment during the year was 870.

The number of admissions for the same period was 165. Of these patients, sixty-nine were admitted from the gaols and ninety-six were admitted under ordinary process.

There were in residence 697 at the end of the reportorial year.

Forty-two patients were transferred to other Asylums in the Province. Of these, twenty were men and twenty-two were women. One effected a successful elopement. One was not insane.

The recoveries were fifty-seven. This would make a percentage of 35.62 on the admissions of the year. This is a good deal lower proportion than last year, which was nearly fifty per cent. The class of patients who were received during the past year could scarcely be called promising or hopeful. A large number was found to be past the state of curability, such as those who had been insane for many years and might be classed among the chronics; those who had epilepsy, conjoined with insanity; those who were not only insane but were also paralyzed and should not have been granted admission; and those who were harmless and childish and could have been kept at home by friends. Out of these classes of defectives, which composed the larger number of our admissions, a ratio of recoveries to the extent of thirty-four per cent. is a reasonable average. An endeavour has been made by me to fill all vacancies which might occur with hopeful, acute and curable cases, to whom medical treatment must of necessity be of paramount importance. This laudable attempt has been a partial failure, for by some means the hopeless and helpless, the quiet and harmless, have largely taken the places which should have been occupied by the curable and recent cases. It is to be hoped that in this respect there is a good time coming. It is worthy of note in this connection that a large number of our admissions during the year consisted of patients who are foreign born and many of them recently imported. Their number is out of all proportion to the native born, and there is a strong suspicion in my mind that Canada is becoming a "dumping-ground" for the defective classes of the fatherland. An enquiry in this direction of an official nature would doubtless be of service to the country. For example, it is found that out of the 165 patients of last year's admission, ninety-two were of foreign birth and only seventy-three of Canadian birth. It is safe to say that the next census of 1891 will show a very large preponderance of native population over that of immigrants. That is true of our present population, and yet the admissions of patients last year show a proportion of those born out of Canada to largely exceed that of Canadian nativity. At least nine-tenths of the former come from the British Isles. From personal enquiry it is found that a large number were in British and Irish asylums before coming to Canada. Such persons may have reached our shores of their own accord, and for this influx no "Old Country" organization may be responsible, yet it is evident that such a class is not coveted by this Province, nor will the progeny of many of these patients make level-headed citizens. This is a matter of past experience.

Our deaths were forty-five. This number, out of a population of 870, would be a death-rate of a little over five per cent. As might be expected, the death-rate must

largely fluctuate from year to year. The old adage holds true in asylums as elsewhere, "the young *may* die, the old *must* die." In looking over the tables it will be seen that some were in a dying condition upon admission, and should have been allowed to die in peace and comfort at home and among friends. This thrusting-out of the dying lunatics from their well known habitations may not be always blameworthy nor intended to be unkind to these unfortunates; yet, second thought should teach that home nursing is best under these conditions of approaching death. The reception into an asylum of the moribund, the paralytics, the aged with senile decay, and the epileptic, must mean a large death-rate and of necessity a smaller number of recoveries than would be the case under more favourable conditions. The average death-rate in asylums is seven per cent., and the average recoveries are from thirty to forty per cent., so we have little to complain of in these two respects. This is matter for congratulation, seeing we cleave to well tried methods of treatment and are slow to adopt every "fad" which any wise-acres may magnify into a panacea for "all the ills which flesh is heir to."

We unfortunately had one suicide, on Aug. 4th. A very aged patient, of the name of Johh Haight, who had been in this asylum for over thirty years, and resided in one of our cottages, got hold of some blunt instrument (which has never been seen since), and inflicted such injury to both sides of his neck as caused his death in two days after the wounds had been inflicted. He was about to be transferred to Hamilton Asylum along with other patients, and it seems the idea of leaving this asylum, where he had resided so long, induced an attack of suicidal mania. An inquest was held, but no blame was attached to any one.

Improvements.

The structural improvements during the year have been numerous.

1st. The new kitchen and bakery. We do not now have the odours of cooking food permeating every part of the asylum long before the hours for meals. These buildings are above ground and much healthier for those employed in them.

2nd. The new brick connections of three stories in height, between the wings and main building, to replace a wooden rookery of one story which was rotting down, are a great boon in many ways, and are substantially built of brick and stone.

3rd. A new entrance into the main building on the first landing. The outside stairway is built of brick and stone, and adds very much to the appearance of the building, which was formerly as bare of anything ornate as is the side of an Egyptian pyramid.

4th. Wrought iron fire escapes with ladders. These are erected on the main building and on two of the cottages. Their erection has given to us an additional sense of security in the event of fire.

Curtailement.

As soon as it was determined to sell part of our grounds for building purposes, we set to work to build new walls on our own boundaries out of the old material. Patients' labour was utilized as much as possible. The erection is now going on, and we hope to have it finished before wintry weather sets in. By this invasion we lose about twenty-four acres out of fifty acres. The boundary on the west is a continuation of Dovercourt street, and on the east a continuation of Shaw street to King street. The twenty-six acres left to us will leave our village "cribbed and cabinned" to some extent, but we must bow to the inevitable.

Mimico Farm.

We took possession of this farm in the spring and at once commenced farming it. It was found in bad order, but with the labour of patients and constant plodding, a goodly quantity of hay, oats and potatoes was taken from it, in spite of pertinacious weeds,

Canada thistles and a dry season. Next year there doubtless will be better results if we can shelter working patients on or near the farm. We found it very difficult to send out patients five miles, return them at night, and do much work with them in the middle of the day. To succeed, the workmen must live near their work.

Exchange.

The exchange of part of the Mimico Farm for land near the lake was a good move. On this land the new cottages for patients are to be erected. The proximity to the lake for drainage purposes, and the possibility of striking all the water needed at the cottages, are two advantages worth very much in a sanitary point of view. Had the cottages been built on the old farm, at least one mile and a-half from the lake, the cost of drainage through the rock which crops up near the surface at that point, would have been very great, not to speak of the cost of pumping-house and steam engines which would have to be erected and maintained at the lake. The land is excellent in quality; it has a southern aspect, extends to a shingle beach, and is well elevated above the lake. A local railway station can be located within half a mile of it.

Flower Mission.

The gratitude of the patients has been expressed in many ways for the exceptional kindness of "The Toronto Flower Mission" members. It might seem invidious were we to mention the more active members, whose faces are well known to our patients and who always receive kindly greetings from even the most excited. The Mission visited the Asylum 39 times during the year and distributed 1,797 bouquets, with texts of Scripture attached to each, among the patients. There have been distributed in the Asylum since the commencement of visits on 26th of February, 1884, 5,804 bouquets. A simple statement of this work shows kind remembrances of those who thus minister to the pleasure and profit of our patients.

Amusements.

We continue in winter our short weekly dances and sleigh rides. In summer we have the usual picnic, visit to the Exhibition, and band concert. Words would fail us to convey our thanks to our many kind friends in the city who unweariedly from year to year give us varied and excellent entertainments. The lengthy record speaks for itself:

LIST OF ENTERTAINMENTS PROVIDED BY FRIENDS, SEASON 1887-88.

1. Concert by Mr. James Fax and Friends.
2. " " Zion Congregational Choir; Mr. R. G. Stapells, Conductor.
3. " " Mr. Cool Burgess and Friends.
4. " " Madam Stuttaford and Pupils.
5. " " Bond St. Congregational Choir; Mr. J. G. Lawson, Conductor.
6. " " Mr. Joseph Lee and Friends.
7. " " Band of the Governor-General's Body Guard; Mr. Williams, Leader.
8. " " Jarvis St. Baptist Choir; Mr. J. W. F. Harrison, Conductor.
9. " and Cartoons by Mr. J. W. Bengough and Friends.
10. " by University College Glee Club.
11. " " St. Patrick's Church Choir; Miss Lemaitre, Conductor.
12. " " Knox College Glee Club.
13. " " Holy Trinity Church Choir; Mr. A. R. Blackburn, Conductor.

14. Concert by Mr. R. G. Stapells and Friends.
15. Stereopticon Views by Mr. F. B. Whittemore ; Music by Mr. Arthur Hewitt and Friends.
16. Concert by Berkeley St. Methodist Choir ; Mrs. Bradley, Leader.
17. " " Old St. Andrew's Choir ; Mr. G. W. Grant, Conductor.
18. Entertainment by Sons of Scotland, Robert Burns' Camp, Mr. B. Cameron, Leader.
19. Concert by Miss Kate Thomson and Friends.
20. Selections from the Opera of "Maritana," by Madam Stuttaford and Pupils.
21. Concert by Central Presbyterian Church Choir ; Miss Sara Dallas, Leader.
22. " " Selected Children (100) from Public Schools ; Mr. A. Cringan, Leader.
23. " " Mrs. Wm. Revell and Friends.
24. " " The "Harmony Male Quartette" and Friends.
25. " " St. Andrew's Choir ; Mr. Edward Fisher, Conductor.
26. " " Bond St. Congregational Choir ; Mr. J. G. Lawson, Conductor.
27. " " Queen St. Methodist Choir ; Mr. Jas. B. Baxter, Conductor.
28. Stereopticon and Musical Entertainment by Mr. F. B. Whittemore and Mr. Arthur Hewitt.
29. Concert by Claxton Orchestra and Friends.
30. " " Mrs. Wm. Revell and Friends.
31. " " Prof. Bohner and Friends.
32. " " Mr. James Fax and Friends.

Wants.

1st. The verandahs need repairing. The woodwork is rotten in many parts. This might be expected after being exposed to the weather for a period of more than forty years on the main building and over a quarter of a century on the wings. The proposal made last year to put glass sash on all the verandahs would contribute very much to their usefulness, and prevent patients being gazed at by strangers when taking exercise in those enclosures.

2nd. On account of so many other calls upon our time, a new ice house was not built last year. It is greatly needed.

3rd. A good deal of new flooring will be needed to replace that which is worn out.

4th. In spite of the expensive and extensive repairs made on our roofs two years ago, tubs and buckets are still needed in the upper wards to catch the rain as it pours through during every storm. In many places a new roof is needed. Patching has been a failure.

Asylum Districts.

A number of years ago the Province was divided into Asylum Districts in each of which was located one of our four Asylums. It was expected that each Asylum would take care of all the insane committed in its own district. Although this plan has never been strictly carried out, yet it is supposed to be the rule. At the time of the division the Asylums of London, Hamilton and Kingston were comparatively smaller than was that of Toronto, and a division was made on that basis. Since that time London Asylum has become much larger than Toronto Asylum. The same may now be said of Hamilton Asylum. Kingston Asylum is nearly equal to this in accommodation. Notwithstanding the respective increase in each of these Asylums in respect to room, no change has been made in the boundaries of these districts to correspond to this new condition. As a

consequence, we are urged to take patients from districts which should be apportioned to these larger Institutions. It is lost sight of that Toronto Asylum takes pay patients from all parts of the Province and to some extent relieves the outlying districts. This Asylum has on an average nearly 220 patients of this class. This leaves us only 477 beds for free patients and is virtually a small free Asylum for our large district. I have estimated the population in these four divisions by the census of 1881, as being the only reliable estimate at hand. To the sum total belonging to the Toronto Asylum district might be added 60,000 to the population of this city, which at that time was computed to have only a population of 86,415. There would be few comparative changes in other respects. The following are the returns :

London Asylum District.....	555,890
Toronto " "	599,033
Hamilton " "	437,061
Kingston " "	391,244
<hr/>	
Population of Province	1,983,228

Private Patients.

The sum received last year for maintenance of private patients was in round numbers \$32,000. This year it has reached nearly \$40,000.

It is a matter for thankfulness that the year has passed with comparative success in our work. The hearty co-operation of officers and employees is worthy of more than a passing notice. My best endeavour would be largely paralyzed were it not that conscientious workers heartily second my efforts to maintain the efficiency of every department in this great organization.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARK,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending
30th September, 1888.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending
30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1887.....				356	349	705
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	44	25	69			
“ Medical Certificate.....	43	53	96	87	78	165
Total number under treatment during year.....				443	427	870
Discharges during year as not insane.....		1	1			
As recovered.....	28	29	57			
“ improved.....	8	8	16			
“ unimproved.....	7	4	11			
Total number of discharges during year.....	43	42	85			
Died.....	30	15	45			
Eloped.....	1		1			
Transferred	20	22	42	94	79	173
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1888.....				349	348	697
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum....				3330	3035	6365
“ discharged.....	1761	1633	3394			
“ died	836	696	1532			
“ eloped	55	11	66			
“ transferred	329	347	676	2981	2687	5668
“ remaining 30th Sept., 1888.....				349	348	697
Number of applications on file Sept. 30th, 1888.....	1	1	2			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1887, to 30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 3rd of Aug., 1888)	358	353	711
Minimum " " " (on the 4th of Aug., 1888)	342	337	679
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	129998	127367	257365
Daily average population.....	355.18	348	703.18

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married and widowed.....	41	45	86	1497	1906	3403
Single	46	33	79	1833	1129	2962
Total.....	87	78	165	3330	3035	6365
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians.....	25	19	44	745	693	1438
Episcopalians.....	22	16	38	966	863	1829
Methodists.....	22	21	43	582	547	1129
Baptists.....	2	4	6	53	56	109
Congregationalists.....	1	.....	1	30	44	74
Roman Catholics.....	9	13	22	696	612	1308
Mennonites, Quakers, Infidels and other denominations.....	5	5	10	200	185	385
Not reported.....	1	.....	1	58	35	93
Total.....	87	78	165	3330	3035	6365
NATIONALITIES.						
English.....	19	19	38	574	489	1063
Irish.....	9	12	21	937	896	1833
Scotch.....	10	8	18	416	380	796
Canadian.....	44	29	73	1167	1063	2230
United States.....	4	7	11	116	115	231
Other Countries.....	1	3	4	106	82	188
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	74	10	24
Total.....	87	78	165	3330	3035	6365

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Algoma District				8	4	12
Brant		1	1	44	47	91
Bruce				19	10	29
Carleton	2		2	66	55	121
Central Prison				15		15
Dufferin				4		4
Elgin	1		1	28	21	49
Essex				17	12	29
Frontenac	1	1	2	98	67	165
Grey		4	4	80	66	146
Haldimand				25	23	48
Haliburton				1		1
Halton				73	59	132
Hastings	2	1	3	67	56	123
Huron	1		1	52	48	100
Kent				21	20	41
Lambton				25	21	46
Lanark				49	39	88
Leeds and Grenville				57	48	105
Lennox and Addington				24	16	40
Lincoln				92	80	172
Mercer Reformatory					6	6
Middlesex	1	2	3	74	69	143
Muskoka District	1		1	6	6	12
Nipissing District					1	1
Norfolk				15	17	32
Northumberland and Durham	6	5	11	235	214	449
Ontario	7	4	11	129	118	247
Oxford	2		2	31	37	68
Peel	6	4	10	111	97	208
Perth				42	40	82
Peterborough	4		4	71	59	130
Prescott and Russell				13	17	30
Prince Edward				26	25	51
Renfrew				4	7	11
Simcoe	2	3	5	113	116	229
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				58	56	114
Victoria	4		4	47	39	86
Waterloo		1	1	44	44	88
Welland		1	1	42	43	85
Wellington	2	2	4	129	132	261
Wentworth	1	1	2	218	193	411
York, including City of Toronto	40	42	82	985	971	1956
Not classed	4	6	10	72	36	108
Total admissions	87	78	165	3330	3035	6365

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th* September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Algoma District				5	1	6
Brant				2	2	4
Bruce				4		4
Carleton				11	1	12
Central Prison				15		15
Dufferin				3		3
Elgin						
Essex				1	2	3
Frontenac				22	12	34
Grey		1	1	37	9	46
Haldimand				5	1	6
Halton				4		4
Hastings	1	1	2	18	14	32
Huron				3		3
Kent				5	1	6
Lambton				2	1	3
Lanark				8	6	14
Leeds and Grenville				10	5	15
Lennox and Addington				11		11
Lincoln				13	9	22
Mercer Reformatory					4	4
Middlesex				2	1	3
Muskoka District						
Norfolk				1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham	3	1	4	40	16	56
Ontario	6		6	40	10	50
Oxford				2	4	6
Peel	5	2	7	25	5	30
Perth				7		7
Peterborough	4		4	24	6	30
Prescott and Russell				5	2	7
Prince Edward				3		3
Renfrew				4	1	5
Simcoe				24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				12	3	15
Victoria	4		4	31	12	43
Waterloo				9	4	13
Welland				6	3	9
Wellington				12	3	15
Wentworth				38	8	46
York	20	16	36	221	133	354
Not classed	1	4	5	1	7	8
Total admissions	44	25	69	686	299	985

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	E. L. B. . . .	F. . . .	February 14th, 1885. . . .	October 3rd, 1887. . . .	Improved.
2	A. M. W. . . .	F. . . .	September 9th, 1887. . . .	" 8th, "	Recovered.
3	J. D. F. . . .	M. . . .	August 20th, 1885. . . .	" 13th, "	Improved.
4	B. E. H. . . .	F. . . .	April 28th, 1887. . . .	" 13th, "	Recovered.
5	M. J. G. . . .	F. . . .	August 19th, 1887. . . .	" 19th, "	"
6	L. C. M. . . .	F. . . .	July 13th, 1887. . . .	" 22nd, "	Improved.
7	J. T.	M. . . .	December 9th, 1886. . . .	" 25th, "	Recovered.
8	E. C.	F. . . .	May 17th, 1887. . . .	" 26th, "	"
9	J. A. C. . . .	F. . . .	April 29th, 1887. . . .	" 29th, "	Improved.
10	A. E.	F. . . .	August 22nd, 1887. . . .	" 31st, "	Recovered.
11	M. H.	F. . . .	September 2nd, 1886. . . .	November 2nd, "	"
12	E. M.	F. . . .	July 10th, 1887. . . .	" 5th, "	"
13	V. S.	F. . . .	July 12th, 1887. . . .	" 17th, "	"
14	S. J.	F. . . .	October 19th, 1887. . . .	" 17th, "	"
15	G. C.	M. . . .	October 18th, 1887. . . .	" 19th, "	"
16	W. R.	M. . . .	July 8th, 1887. . . .	" 24th, "	Unimproved.
17	A. L.	M. . . .	September 21st, 1887. . . .	" 30th, "	Recovered.
18	A. P.	M. . . .	October 5th, 1887. . . .	" 30th, "	"
19	A. F. M. . . .	F. . . .	July 20th, 1887. . . .	" 30th, "	"
20	R. C. S. . . .	M. . . .	July 27th, 1887. . . .	December 3rd, "	Unimproved.
21	J. B. W. . . .	M. . . .	July 11th, 1887. . . .	" 5th, "	Recovered.
22	J. B.	M. . . .	July 8th, 1887. . . .	" 22nd, "	"
23	K. H. W. . . .	F. . . .	December 2nd, 1887. . . .	" 24th, "	"
24	L. L.	F. . . .	September 24th, 1887. . . .	January 9th, 1888. . . .	"
25	M. A. J. . . .	F. . . .	January 21st, 1886. . . .	" 10th, "	"
26	J. T.	M. . . .	June 23rd, 1887. . . .	" 20th, "	"
27	W. P. H. . . .	M. . . .	December 16th, 1887. . . .	" 26th, "	"
28	K. R.	F. . . .	August 12th, 1887. . . .	February 2nd, "	Unimproved.
29	E. K.	F. . . .	January 17th, 1887. . . .	" 15th, "	Not insane.
30	T. D. G. . . .	M. . . .	July 13th, 1887. . . .	" 21st, "	Improved.
31	E. T.	F. . . .	August 4th, 1887. . . .	" 22nd, "	Recovered.
32	S. A. M. . . .	F. . . .	November 11th, 1887. . . .	" 23rd, "	Improved.
33	F. C.	F. . . .	January 11th, 1888. . . .	March 6th, "	Recovered.
34	L. L.	M. . . .	January 8th, 1887. . . .	" 12th, "	"
35	R. M.	F. . . .	January 11th, 1888. . . .	" 20th, "	"
36	S. W.	F. . . .	November 7th, 1887. . . .	" 21st, "	"
37	J. L. M. . . .	F. . . .	March 1st, 1888. . . .	" 24th, "	Improved.
38	M. E.	F. . . .	March 26th, 1887. . . .	" 30th, "	Recovered.
39	C. R. W. . . .	M. . . .	May 18th, 1886. . . .	" 30th, "	Improved.
40	T. C.	M. . . .	February 23rd, 1888. . . .	" 30th, "	Recovered.
41	A. H.	F. . . .	November 7th, 1887. . . .	" 31st, "	Improved.
42	J. E. C. . . .	M. . . .	April 5th, 1884. . . .	April 3rd, "	Recovered.
43	A. C.	F. . . .	November 20th, 1885. . . .	" 7th, "	"
44	J. W.	M. . . .	June 15th, 1883. . . .	" 7th, "	"
45	J. M. S. . . .	M. . . .	October 21st, 1887. . . .	" 10th, "	Unimproved.
46	C. B.	M. . . .	March 24th, 1888. . . .	" 14th, "	Recovered.
47	A. C. McF. . .	F. . . .	November 5th, 1887. . . .	" 19th, "	"
48	W. C. B. . . .	M. . . .	January 4th, 1888. . . .	" 23rd, "	Improved.
49	R. O. H. . . .	M. . . .	February 7th, 1888. . . .	May 5th, "	"
50	M. P.	F. . . .	July 15th, 1887. . . .	" 7th, "	Recovered.
51	R. B.	M. . . .	April 21st, 1888. . . .	" 12th, "	"
52	F. T. D. . . .	M. . . .	February 24th, 1888. . . .	" 12th, "	"
53	A. K.	M. . . .	April 9th, 1888. . . .	" 21st, "	Improved.
54	J. E.	F. . . .	March 6th, 1888. . . .	" 24th, "	Recovered.
55	N. M. B. . . .	F. . . .	March 24th, 1888. . . .	" 26th, "	Unimproved.
56	S. C. G. . . .	F. . . .	November 19th, 1887. . . .	" 31st, "	Recovered.
57	S. R.	F. . . .	April 12th, 1887. . . .	" 31st, "	Unimproved.
58	H. G. G. . . .	M. . . .	December 19th, 1887. . . .	June 7th, "	Recovered.

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
59	M. E. R.	F.	March 24th, 1888.	June 13th, 1888.	Recovered.
60	F. A. D.	F.	November 6th, 1886.	" 16th, "	"
61	H. M.	M.	April 26th, 1888.	" 18th, "	Improved.
62	F. V.	M.	April 21st, 1888.	" 20th, "	Recovered.
63	W. B.	M.	November 2nd, 1887.	" 21st, "	"
64	L. McC.	M.	March 19th, 1888.	" 22nd, "	Unimproved.
65	E. R.	F.	February 28th, 1888.	" 29th, "	Recovered.
66	A. H. A.	M.	December 28th, 1887.	July 23rd, "	Improved.
67	J. D.	M.	November 17th, 1887.	" 25th, "	Unimproved.
68	A. F. McK.	M.	June 1st, 1888.	" 25th, "	"
69	B. McC.	F.	April 7th, 1884.	" 27th, "	Improved.
70	M. J. L.	F.	April 21st, 1888.	August 4th, "	Recovered.
71	E. D.	F.	June 13th, 1888.	" 8th, "	Improved.
72	W. R.	M.	June 9th, 1888.	" 11th, "	Recovered.
73	W. J. B.	M.	August 9th, 1888.	" 16th, "	Unimproved.
74	R. McN.	M.	August 26th, 1887.	" 23rd, "	Recovered.
75	H. C. H.	F.	July 27th, 1888.	" 23rd, "	"
76	R. G.	M.	October 30th, 1882.	" 25th, "	"
77	W. J.	M.	June 23rd, 1888.	" 27th, "	"
78	D. D.	M.	May 6th, 1887.	" 31st, "	"
79	E. B.	F.	October 19th, 1887.	September 6th, "	"
80	F. C.	M.	August 22nd, 1888.	" 12th, "	"
81	E. S.	M.	June 1st, 1888.	" 22nd, "	"
82	R. McD.	F.	June 30th, 1886.	" 22nd, "	Unimproved.
83	J. R.	M.	April 17th, 1888.	" 24th, "	Recovered.
84	M. M.	M.	September 7th, 1888.	" 27th, "	"
85	T. J. G.	M.	December 30th, 1887.	" 29th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	A. G.	F.	35	October 1, 1887. ....	.....	5	6	Paresis.
2	M. S.	F.	59	" 18, "	2	4	10	Marasmus.
3	H. B.	M.	35	" 25, " ....	.....	.....	8	Exhaustion of Mania.
4	J. M.	M.	72	" 29, " ....	.....	2	5	Senile Decay.
5	J. P.	M.	40	" 31, "	1	1	2	Paresis.
6	J. McL.	M.	70	November 3, "	8	10	24	Senile Decay.
7	D. A. B.	M.	38	" 15, " ....	.....	.....	1	Exhaustion of Mania.
8	M. D.	M.	65	" 17, "	5	.....	12	Cerebral Apoplexy.
9	M. B.	F.	39	" 30, "	9	2	29	Phthisis.
10	G. G.	M.	45	January 9, 1888. ....	.....	.....	11	Exhaust'n of Melancholia
11	P. C. McC.	M.	73	" 27, "	9	6	30	Marasmus.
12	H. C. M.	M.	36	" 30, "	3	4	15	Phthisis.
13	A. McD.	M.	59	February 3, "	4	4	19	Marasmus.
14	J. McN.	M.	25	" 4, "	2	8	12	Cardiac Disease.
15	C. G. B.	M.	26	March 5, " ....	.....	3	12	Exhaustion of Mania.
16	B. R.	F.	46	" 20, "	19	1	5	Gastric Ulcer.
17	W. H. G.	M.	39	" 27, "	16	1	.....	Cardiac Disease.
18	H. E. B.	M.	36	April 6, "	3	11	16	Enterocolitis.
19	J. F.	M.	71	" 9, "	38	11	21	Senile Gangrene.
20	C. C.	F.	49	" 13, "	1	8	24	Cardiac Disease.
21	J. H.	M.	45	" 14, " ....	.....	.....	7	Enterocolitis.
22	G. M.	M.	54	" 18, "	1	6	20	Paresis.
23	A. B.	F.	68	" 25, "	2	5	2	Senile Decay.
24	J. S.	M.	78	" 26, "	27	10	7	Cerebral Apoplexy.
25	E. H.	F.	63	May 25, "	2	7	19	Marasmus.
26	J. B.	M.	70	June 10, "	13	7	20	Cerebral Apoplexy.
27	J. R. E.	M.	29	" 12, "	1	1	2	Paresis.
28	G. M.	M.	45	" 15, " ....	.....	.....	2	Pulmonary Eruptysema.
29	M. E.	F.	56	" 17, "	18	4	2	Cardiac Disease.
30	D. A. F.	M.	47	" 27, " ....	.....	7	25	Paresis.
31	J. W.	F.	57	July 1, "	11	5	28	Marasmus.
32	M. W.	F.	24	" 22, "	1	3	4	Cardiac Disease.
33	L. P.	M.	33	August 1, "	10	3	10	Paralysis.
34	J. H.	M.	80	" 4, "	8	6	16	Suicide.
35	M. F.	F.	30	" 9, "	2	2	20	Phthisis.
36	M. P.	F.	38	" 13, "	6	11	19	General Exhaustion.
37	E. M. M.	F.	31	" 26, "	2	11	7	Phthisis.
38	J. M.	M.	38	" 31, "	4	1	22	Phthisis.
39	G. B.	M.	38	September 1, "	17	7	20	Phthisis.
40	J. W.	M.	42	" 5, " ....	.....	.....	9	Exhaustion of Mania.
41	M. J. O'H.	F.	28	" 5, "	6	4	7	Phthisis.
42	P. C.	M.	68	" 15, "	3	3	2	Marasmus.
43	W. J. McA.	M.	39	" 10, "	1	8	30	Phthisis.
44	S. M. R.	F.	28	" 16, " ....	.....	1	15	Marasmus.
45	G. V. H.	M.	19	" 17, "	1	7	15	Diarrhœa.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents	1		1	2		2	3
Architects				1		1	1
Actors	1		1		1	1	2
Artists	1		1				1
Book-keepers	1		1	24		24	25
Bakers				17		17	17
Bricklayers				1		1	1
Butchers	1		1	19		19	20
Blacksmiths	1		1	41		41	42
Brewers				10		10	10
Builders				3		3	3
Barbers				2		2	2
Barristers. (See <i>Lawyers</i>).							
Bookbinders		1	1		1	1	2
Brickmakers				3		3	3
Bridgetenders				1		1	1
Brakesmen				1		1	1
Commercial travellers				10		10	10
Cabinetmakers	1		1	4		4	5
Coopers	1		1	15		15	16
Carpenters				134		134	134
Clerks	9		9	133	1	134	143
Clergymen	1		1	29		29	30
Carriagemakers				2		2	2
Cooks		1	1	1	6	7	8
Captains of steamboats	1		1	1		1	2
Cigarmakers				6		6	6
Customhouse Officers				3		3	3
Coachmen				1		1	1
Civil Servants	1		1	4		4	5
Clock Cleaners				1		1	1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		11	11	5	927	932	943
Dressmakers		1	1		6	6	7
Druggists	1		1	13		13	14
Doctors. (See <i>Physicians</i>).							
Engineers	1		1	19		19	20
Editors				3		3	3
Farmers	19		19	912	27	939	958
Fishermen				1		1	1
Founders	1		1				1
Farmer's Daughters		2	2		9	9	11
Gardeners	1		1	7		7	8
Grocers	1		1	7	1	8	9
Gentlemen	1		1	27		27	28
Glovmakers					1	1	1
Gunsmiths				1		1	1
Hostlers				2		2	2
Hunters				1		1	1
Harnessmakers	1		1	9		9	10
Housekeepers		6	6		306	306	312
Hackdrivers				2		2	2
Innkeepers	1		1	7		7	8
Ironmongers				1		1	1
Jewellers				6		6	6
Janitors				1		1	1

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Labourers.....	16		16	741	1	742	758
Laundresses.....					2	2	2
Ladies.....		8	8		57	57	65
Lawyers.....	1		1	18		18	19
Lumbermen.....				1		1	1
Milliners.....					23	23	23
Masons.....				44		44	44
Machinists.....				15		15	15
Millers.....	1		1	27		27	28
Moulders.....				19		19	19
Merchants.....	2		2	92		92	94
Mechanics.....				25		25	25
Music teachers.....				7	6	13	13
No occupation.....	5	6	11	111	288	399	410
Nurses.....					7	7	7
Not stated.....	1	2	3	197	305	502	505
Organbuilders.....				1		1	1
Other occupations.....	3	2	5	55	15	70	75
Professors of music. (See <i>Music Teachers</i>). Pensioners.....				1		1	1
Photographers.....				5		5	5
Prostitutes.....					1	1	1
Painters.....				33		33	33
Printers.....	1		1	23		23	24
Peddlers.....	1		1	16		16	17
Physicians.....	2		2	18		18	20
Plumbers.....				3		3	3
Railway foremen.....	1		1	3		3	4
Railway conductors.....	1		1	1		1	2
Spinsters.....		1	1		136	136	137
Sailors.....				24		24	24
Students.....				20	4	24	24
Sisters of charity.....					1	1	1
Saddlers.....				1		1	1
Shoemakers.....	1	1	2	75	1	76	78
Seamstresses.....					80	80	80
Soldiers.....				7		7	7
Salesmen.....				3	1	4	4
Surveyors.....				2		2	2
Sail and tentmakers.....				1		1	1
Shopkeepers.....	1		1	4	2	6	7
Teachers.....	1	2	3	51	63	114	117
Tinsmiths.....	1		1	12		12	13
Tavernkeepers. (See <i>Innkeepers</i>). Tailors.....	1		1	70	1	71	72
Teamsters.....				5		5	5
Woodworkers.....				1		1	1
Weavers.....		1	1	12	2	14	15
Wheelwrights.....				1		1	1
Wives.....		33	33		668	668	701
Unknown or other employments.....				4	7	11	11
Total.....	87	78	165	3243	2957	6200	6365

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing Causes of Insanity during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1888.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	1	4	5	3	3	6
Religious excitement				1	3	4
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.	1		1	4	1	5
Love affairs, including seduction		3	3	1	5	6
Mental anxiety, "worry"	1	1	2	4	4	8
Fright and nervous shocks				2	4	6
PHYSICAL.						
Chloral habit		2	2	1	2	3
Intemperance in drink	7		7	9	1	10
Intemperance, sexual	1	1	2	4		4
Venereal disease	1		1			
Self-abuse, sexual	16		16	15	1	16
Over-work	3	1	4	1	3	4
Sunstroke	3		3			
Accident or injury	4	2	6		1	1
Pregnancy		1	1			
Puerperal		5	5			
Lactation					6	6
Puberty and change of life		3	3		1	1
Uterine disorders		3	3		4	4
Brain disease, with general paralysis	2		2	6		6
Brain disease, with epilepsy	1	2	3	2	2	4
Other forms of brain disease	3	1	4	3	1	4
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.	1	2	3	6	3	9
Fevers		1	1	2	6	8
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	4	10	14			
With other combined cause not ascertained	12	16	28			
Unknown	26	20	46	23	23	46
Total	87	78	165	87	78	165

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.		Term of Probation.	Results.
6091	M..	J. T.....	October	24th, 1887....	One month	Discharged.
6172	M.....	J. B. W. ...	December	2nd, "	"	"
6219	F.....	S. W.....	February	21st, 1888....	"	"
6131	F.....	M. B.....	March	29th, " . . .	Ten days	"
5973	F.....	A. C.....	"	29th, "	One month ...	"
6250	M.....	F. F. D....	April	12th, "	"	"
6251	F... ..	E. R.....	June	11th, "	"	"
6206	F.....	E. B.....	"	16th, "	"	Returned 12th July.
6279	F.....	M. J. L.....	July	28th, "	"	Discharged.
6300	M.....	A. J. N.....	August	1st, "	"	Returned 2nd August.
6093	M.....	W. J. McA..	September	10th, "	"	Died on way home.
6210	F.....	K. H. M....	"	22nd, "	"	Leave not expired.

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted....				5	7	12
Discharged, recovered.....	3	5	8			
Died before expiration of leave	1		1			
Returned to Asylum.....	1	1	2			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1888		1	1	5	7	12

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the Ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years.....	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 20 " 25 "	10	8	18	1	3	4	.....	1	1
" 25 " 30 "	15	9	24	4	6	10	3	2	5
" 30 " 35 "	7	10	17	1	5	6	1	2	3
" 35 " 40 "	7	10	17	1	3	4	8	3	11
" 40 " 45 "	9	13	22	5	2	7	2	.....	2
" 45 " 50 "	13	7	20	5	4	9	4	2	6
" 50 " 55 "	7	3	10	4	2	6	1	.....	1
" 55 " 60 "	4	6	10	5	2	7	1	3	4
" 60 " 65 "	6	4	10	1	2	3	.....	1	1
" 65 " 70 "	3	2	5	1	.....	1	2	1	3
" 70 " 75 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
" 75 " 80 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 80 " 85 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 85 " 90 " ....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	86	74	160	28	29	57	30	15	45

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Not stated in Schedule.....	5				
Under 1 month.....	42	13	8	1	1
From 1 to 2 months.....	17	27	7	3	1
" 2 " 3 ".....	7	11	8	1	
" 3 " 4 ".....	7	9	4	2	1
" 4 " 5 ".....	8	12	5	2	2
" 5 " 6 ".....	5	11	6		1
" 6 " 7 ".....	9	7	3	2	1
" 7 " 8 ".....	2	4	1	1	
" 8 " 9 ".....	1	3	1		1
" 9 " 10 ".....	2	2	1		
" 10 " 11 ".....	7	7	2		
" 11 " 12 ".....	3	5	1		
" 12 " 18 ".....	13	25	4		1
" 18 months to 2 years.....	4	18	2	1	
" 2 to 3 years.....	8	53	1	2	1
" 3 " 4 ".....	5	24	1		
" 4 " 5 ".....	4	40	1	1	
" 5 " 6 ".....	2	37	1		
" 6 " 7 ".....	1	31			
" 7 " 8 ".....	3	16			
" 8 " 9 ".....	2	23			
" 9 " 10 ".....	1	21			
" 10 " 15 ".....	4	140			
" 15 " 20 ".....		72			
" 20 years and upwards.....	3	86			1
Totals.....	165	697	57	16	11

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who Worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	3	918	.....	918
Tailor's shop.....	3	923	.....	923
Shoe shop.....	2	368	.....	368
Engineer's shop	8	2278	.....	2278
Blacksmith's shop	1	300	.....	300
Mason work.....	2	346	.....	346
Repairing roads.....	3	280	.....	280
Wood yard and coal shed ..	15	1950	.....	1950
Bakery	3	908	.....	908
Laundry ..	4	1252	.....	1952
Dairy	6	1876	.....	1876
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	2	364	.....	364
Piggery.....	3	1095	.....	1095
Painting	3	330	.....	330
Farm	6	1876	.....	1876
Garden ..	18	3813	.....	3813
Grounds	10	2000	.....	2000
Stable	5	1825	.....	1825
Kitchen.....	10	3130	.....	3130
Dining rooms	40	7300	7300	14600
Officer's quarters	4	730	730	1460
Sewing rooms	25	.....	7500	7500
Knitting	17	.....	5270	5270
Spinning ..	2	.....	180	180
Mending	60	9000	9000	18000
Wards	114	20805	20805	41610
Halls	34	6205	6205	12410
Storeroom.....	12	1200	1200	2400
General.....	26	2400	2400	4800
Total	441	73472	60590	134062

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1888, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District.....	3	1	4
Brant.....	1	2	3
Bruce.....	1	1	2
Carleton.....	8	5	13
Dufferin.....	2	1	3
Dundas.....	1	1	2
Durham.....	15	13	28
Elgin.....	2	1	3
Essex.....	1	1	2
Frontenac.....	1	5	6
Glengarry.....	3		3
Grenville.....	3		3
Grey.....	21	14	35
Haldimand.....	1		1
Halton.....		4	4
Hastings.....	6	7	13
Huron.....	2	6	8
Kent.....	2		2
Lanark.....	3	1	4
Leeds.....	5	1	6
Lincoln.....	2	7	9
Middlesex.....	2	4	6
Muskoka District.....	2		2
Norfolk.....		2	2
Northumberland.....	15	12	27
Ontario.....	25	21	46
Oxford.....	5	4	9
Peel.....	15	14	29
Perth.....	6	1	7
Peterborough.....	14	8	22
Prescott.....	1		1
Prince Edward.....		4	4
Renfrew.....	1	2	3
Simcoe.....	7	11	18
Stormont.....	1		1
Victoria.....	10	4	14
Waterloo.....	1		1
Welland.....	1	6	7
Wellington.....	6	14	20
Wentworth.....	5	9	14
York, including Toronto.....	144	156	300
Not classed, unknown, etc.....	5	5	10
Total.....	349	348	697

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing Articles made and Repaired in Sewing Rooms during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

—	Made.	Repaired.	—	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons.....	254	288	Quilts	239	967
Bedticks	17	660	Rugs	68	54
Carpets	30	.....	Sheets	335	752
Chemise.....	403	4158	Skirts	254	2094
Dresses	367	2464	Shirts	346	1730
Drawers.....	27	608	Stockings, pairs.....	209	3978
Hair mattresses.....	.....	400	Socks, pairs.....	600	4553
Lambrequins	14	.....	Table cloths	23	28
Mattress ticks.....	159	.....	Towels, roller.....	141	.....
Night gowns.....	17	436	“ dish.....	109	.....
Pillow cases	1136	201	Table napkins	179	.....

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing Articles made and repaired in Wards, Tailors' and Shoe Shop, during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Clothing.	Made.	Repaired.	Work from Wards.	Made.	Repaired and Re-made.
Coats, tweed	23	300	Hair mattresses, picked and re-made .....	.....	381
“ denim.....	6	.....	Pillows, picked and re-made.....	.....	12
“ corduroy	28	.....	Coats.....	.....	32
“ moleskin	2	.....	Trousers.....	.....	32
“ uniforms	25	.....	Canvas slippers	75	.....
Trousers, tweed, pairs.....	80	400	“ “ .....	.....	97
“ denim “	9	.....	Boots.....	.....	122
“ corduroy, “	47	.....		
“ moleskin, “	2	.....		
“ uniform, “	25	.....		
Vests	10	110			
Caps, tweed	42	.....		
<i>Cut for outside make :</i>					
Trousers	84	.....		
Coats	84	.....		
Vests	24	.....		

TABLE No. 16.

Return of Farm and Garden produce for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Asparagus.....	4600 bunches	4	184 00
Artichokes.....	60 bushels	45	27 00
Apples.....	55 barrels	1 50	82 50
do crab.....	12 bushels	75	9 00
Beet, blood.....	260 "	50	130 00
Beans.....	55 "	60	33 00
Carrots, red.....	450 "	50	225 00
Cucumbers.....	2300	2	46 00
Cauliflowers.....	3175 heads	8	254 00
Celery.....	6500 roots	6	390 00
Currants.....	250 quarts	10	25 00
Cherries.....	4 bushels	1 00	4 00
Cabbage.....	17500 heads	5	875 00
Citrons.....	375	10	37 50
Corn.....	790 doz.	10	79 00
Cress.....	400 bushels	3	12 00
Capsicums.....	1½ "	1 50	2 25
Grapes.....	576 lbs.	4	23 04
Gooseberries.....	550 quarts	10	55 00
Hay.....	5 tons	22 00	110 00
Lettuce.....	4600 bunches	3	138 00
Onions, green.....	7920 "	2	158 40
do ripe.....	200 bushels	1 20	240 00
Mangolds.....	250 tons	7 00	1750 00
Melons.....	50	15	7 50
Marjoram.....	15 doz. bunch.	2	3 60
Pease in pod.....	30 bushels	60	18 00
Potatoes.....	3200 "	33	1056 00
Parsley.....	250 doz. bunch.	24	60 00
Parsnips.....	700 bushels	50	350 00
Radishes.....	1000 bunches	4	40 00
Raspberries.....	275 quarts	10	27 50
Rhubarb.....	5000 bunches	4	200 00
Strawberries.....	535 quarts	7	37 45
Salsify.....	42 bushels	45	18 90
Spinach.....	200 "	40	80 00
Savory.....	100 bunches	2	2 00
Sage, Mint and Thyme.....	49 doz. bunch.	24	11 76
Sprouts, Brussels.....	50 stalks	25	12 50
Squash and Pumpkins.....	490	7	34 30
Tomatoes.....	295 bushels	60	177 00
Turnips.....	400 "	40	160 00
Vegetable marrow.....	400	5	20 00
Flower seeds.....			43 00
do plants.....			957 00
Eggs from hennery.....	473 doz.	18	85 14
Milk.....	20835 gals.	24	5000 00
Calves sold.....	9	75	6 75
Hogs sold, profit by feed.....			1105 78
do killed for consumption.....	5854 lbs.		280 14
Western corn and grasses.....	390 loads	1 00	390 00
Total.....			16014 01
<i>Return of Produce produced by the "Mimico" Farm attached to the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1888 :</i>			
Hay.....	35 tons	22 00	770 00
Straw.....	30 "	12 00	360 00
Oats.....	1100 bushels	38	418 00
Potatoes.....	500 "	33	165 00
Wheat.....	20 "	1 00	20 00
Total.....			1733 00

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

OCTOBER 1st, 1888.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario :

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Seventeenth Annual Report of this Asylum.

There were in residence at this Asylum on the first day of October, 1887, 917 patients, of whom 461 were men and 456 women. In the course of the twelve months that have since elapsed there have been admitted into the Asylum 117 patients, of whom 61 were men and 56 were women, making the total number of patients under treatment during the year 1,034—522 men and 512 women.

Of these patients 40 have been discharged—23 men and 17 women ; 39 have died—22 men and 17 women ; 41 have been transferred to other Asylums—20 men and 21 women ; one man has been written off eloped ; leaving in residence at present 913 patients—456 men and 457 women.

Of the 40 patients discharged, 21—12 men and 9 women—were discharged recovered ; 15—8 men and 7 women—were discharged improved ; and 4—3 men and 1 woman—were discharged unimproved.

The number of patients discharged recovered and improved was 36, or 30.77 per cent. of the admissions. The recovery rate is low because a large number of the admissions were made at the very end of the year, after transferring on the third of August 40 patients to Hamilton Asylum.

The average recovery rate since the opening of the Asylum down to date, including those discharged improved, has been 41.62.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 1,034, and the number of deaths 39 ; so that the death-rate was 3.77. The deaths were all from natural and unpreventable causes, there being no deaths during the year from either homicide, suicide or accident.

The average death rate since the opening of the Asylum has been 4.77.

Fire.

As I sat in my office about 9 a.m., 2nd December, 1887, Annie Fuke, a laundry maid, opened the office door and called out, "The Asylum is all on fire !" then ran away as fast as she could. I stepped out and found the fire was in the laundry upstairs. Immense volumes of smoke were rolling out of this part of the building through the windows and under the eaves, and here and there tongues of flame shot out. My first feeling was astonishment that the fire should have made such headway in an occupied part of the building without being sooner discovered. A northerly wind drove the smoke toward the main Asylum, filling all the yard from centre building to west boiler house. For a short time I thought the main building in great danger. I sent orders at once to remove the patients (both sides) to the C. D. halls where they would be safe in any event. Sent a message to yourself and to London fire brigade. Meanwhile the engineer was preparing to throw water on the fire from the west boiler house, and Dr. Robinson was already inside the burning laundry with a chemical engine ; the latter would, undoubtedly, have done good work upon the fire but almost as soon as he began to play upon it the hose burst. He got the second chemical engine from the amusement room flat, the hose of that after being used a short time broke in two places.

I ascertained as soon as possible that no patient or other person was in danger of being burned. A woman (patient) was missing, and for a short time she was thought to be in the burning laundry, but it was soon found that she was safe. The engineer began throwing water a few minutes after 9 o'clock, and was gradually mastering the fire when about 9.30 the city firemen arrived and helped us until the fire was got well under, about noon.

Very soon after 9 o'clock, not feeling sure that the main building could be saved by direct action upon the fire I set a number of men, including the carpenters, to work to break the connection between the main building and the rear extension by tearing the roof and ceiling off the rear passage way.

The Asylum employees worked admirably at the fire, engineers, carpenters, the butcher, baker, attendants and others, all without exception did their best. Every one was cool and collected, and the work of fighting the fire and taking precautionary measures went on almost as quietly as our every day routine of duty.

When the alarm was given Dr. Beemer was in his office at the north building; he at once sent for Mr. Flynn (his chief attendant), told him to put each ward of the north building in charge of one attendant and take the rest of his attendants down to the fire. Dr. Beemer then came down at once himself and reported to me; he rendered good service conveying orders and seeing them carried out. Dr. Forster was also on the ground from the first and made himself very useful.

Origin of the Fire.

The fire started in the drying-room and must have been smoldering a long time, perhaps all night. The carpenter was in the drying-room that morning at forty minutes after eight. While there he pulled out five or six horses of the drier. At fifty minutes after eight he left the laundry and went to the carpenter shop. Up to that time no one had seen any sign of fire, but a few minutes before nine Annie Fuke opened the door between the room in the laundry in which she was working and the drying-room, and the latter was then almost full of smoke and fire. About the same time (a very few minutes before nine or nine o'clock) the Asylum farmer looking from the north saw flame issuing from the north-east corner of the laundry building, just under the roof. The presumption is that a mass of inflammable material (perhaps cotton clothing) had been smoldering in the drying-room perhaps all night, and that when the carpenter pulled out the horses at 8.45 or 8.50, he by so doing let in air, and immediately thereafter the slowly burning mass burst into flame.

Reconstruction.

We at once went to work and constructed a new laundry, using the engineer's shop and the end of a coal shed for the purpose—joining these by a broad passage way. Our new laundry is now more commodious and convenient than that which was burned, and in case of another fire in the drying-room no harm can come to any part of the Asylum except the laundry itself.

The burned building is in process of being rebuilt by the Public Works Department. The new structure will be somewhat larger than the old which was burned. The ground floor will be divided into kitchen, pantries and work-rooms, the first floor will be an amusement hall—an improvement that has been greatly needed for some years back, as the old amusement hall has become altogether too small for our greatly increased number of patients, besides being difficult of access and impossible of egress in case of fire.

Besides replacing the burned building, the Public Works Department is putting in a system of fire protection—of this I shall write more at length next year.

Repairs, Renewals, etc., of the year.

Over and above the infinitesimal number of every day small repairs and renewals, we have done the undermentioned work during the year:

1. In my last year's report I mentioned that we were then in the act of renewing the basement floor of the north building. We finished that job in November.

2. Where the steam pipes were taken from around the walls in the dormitories of the men's wing of the main Asylum, we bricked up the recess in the wall and put on two thousand three hundred feet of base.

3. We laid ten thousand feet of flooring in the main Asylum.
4. After the fire, besides the work that was done by men specially employed, the Asylum mechanics did many weeks' work clearing away the rubbish, flooring and fitting up the new laundry and arranging a temporary kitchen.
5. We fitted up part of the old burned laundry for an engineer's shop.
6. Built a small addition to Bursar's house.
7. Made two large cupboards, fitted with pigeon holes for papers, for Bursar's office.
8. Put in new sewer to east and north cottages (the old one was stopped up), ran the new one in a straight line to its outlet, thus getting a better fall.
9. Carted away the terrace from front and ends of north building, and used the earth to raise the main avenue leading to Asylum up to the level of the railway (O.P.R.) which crosses it.
10. Pointed up newly exposed stonework, *i.e.*, the foundation walls of north building exposed, by removing earth, as mentioned in preceding paragraph.
11. We have taken down and remade over 600 yards of new ceilings.
12. Made an additional book-case for patients' library.
13. Also an additional book-case for Asylum Psychological library in Medical Superintendent's office.
14. Made two large desks for the Asylum registers, etc., for Physicians' office, main asylum.
15. Built new steps at front door of north building, the old were rotten and too short anyway, after the terrace was taken away.
16. Made a wardrobe for north building.
17. Built a large refrigerator for north building.
18. Fitted up east and west cottages with pipes and radiators.
19. Fitted up a drinking fountain at the door of the amusement room.
20. Took out, completely refitted, and again set up the main pump of the Asylum, which gave out last March.
21. Reconstructed, refloored with cement, and refitted the closets and washrooms in 1, 2, 3, 4, C. D.
22. Dug up and relaid gas main to Medical Superintendent's house. The old one had rusted through and was leaking.
23. Repaired and fitted up a chemical engine, broken at the time of the fire.
24. Took the old fountain from the cottage grounds, where it was never seen, and set it up in front of the north building and rearranged the grounds about it.
25. Refitted east cottage sink with new pipes and ventilator.
26. Carried steam from east boiler house to kitchen and laundry so as to use steam from there while rebricking laundry boilers and while new kitchen being built.
27. We have overhauled our fire apparatus and put it into as good order as possible, but the hose and chemicals (for chemical engines) asked for 3rd May last have never been allowed. When the new water pipes, for fire purposes, are down (they are now being laid) and we are provided with hose for them, we shall be in a better position than ever before to fight a fire should we have the misfortune to have another.
28. We refitted, plastered and painted the office in the store.
29. Refloored with concrete and refitted dairy.
30. Made cupboards for plasterers', painters' and butcher's shops.
31. Straightened up and repaired 2,800 feet of main (*i.e.* outside) fence.

32. Repaired, lowered and straightened 1,200 other feet of the same fence.
33. Put up 550 feet of new fence along west side of the garden.
34. Reshingled Asylum house opposite front gate.
35. Built coal sheds at front and side lodges, at farmer's house and in rear of main Asylum.
36. Refloored the root-house with cedar block pavement—the old floor had rotted out.
37. Made eight tables for east cottage.
38. Raised the floor of the west cottage and put new joists under it; the old joists had rotted away and the floor had sunk.

Alterations and Renewals recommended.

1. If an addition large enough for a kitchen below and storeroom above, which would cost less than five hundred dollars were made to the north cottage, we could accommodate in that cottage twelve additional patients, and at the same time get rid of the heat and steam from the kitchen range which at present make the cottage uncomfortable in hot weather.
2. For the sake of economy as well as comfort the Medical Superintendent's house should be heated with hot water.
3. We have rearranged the steam heating of the west wing of the main Asylum, and during the coming year we hope to be allowed material for the east wing.
4. A coal shed similar in all respects to those at the north and east cottage has long been promised and is urgently needed at the west cottage.

Disuse of Restraint.

Under this head there is nothing new to say; you will please consider that what was written in my last annual report is repeated here; it is still true.

Employment of Patients.

At the close of an excellent paper on this subject, Dr. Horace Wardner, of the Anna Asylum, Illinois, sums up as follows:

1. "Occupation is one of the best therapeutic agents in the treatment of insanity especially during convalescence.
2. "It is of the greatest value in diverting the chronic insane from their fixed delusions, and turning their thoughts into healthier channels.
3. "It is the treatment most favorable to a readjustment and equilibrium of mental forces, from the wreck of acute mania, in which the mind is only partially, destroyed.
4. "It is applicable to the treatment of nearly all cases of insanity, but its use requires good judgment, more especially in the acute forms of mania.
5. "It should be considered an essential element in the organisation and administration of hospitals for the insane."

For the last few years with an average resident population of nearly 900 patients, I have had more than 800 employed each working day at some kind of useful labor, and I am able to endorse fully the above conclusions. I believe that some regular and suitable occupation (adapted to the mental and physical condition of the patient) is the best of all therapeutic agents at our command in the treatment of insanity. Amuse

ment is valuable. Feeding (upon which Clouston insists so continually) is very valuable. So called "medical treatment" by drugs has a certain value in some cases (though after an examination of all the asylums in the civilized world Dr. Tucker concludes—see "Lunacy in Many Lands," p. 1562—that "the proportion of recoveries is not altered by it"); but undoubtedly occupation adapted to the habits and condition of the patient is the most valuable of all curative agents.

Amusements during the year.

The yearly supply of amusements in an institution of this kind is as important and needs as close looking after as any other part of the management. It is a great gratification to me to be able to say that the new hall now in process of building will enable me to supply more and better amusements than ever before, and a larger number of the patients will be able to participate in them. On this subject I shall be in a better position to speak next year than this. During the year just closed we have had fully the old supply of amusements, and in certain directions we have done better than ever before. We have had, as usual, cards, draughts, dominoes, chess, bagatelle, billiards, backgammon, reading—our library was considerably enlarged last year, and we have an excellent and large collection of books besides papers and magazines—music, walking in the grounds, cricket and croquet. Besides these we have had :

1. Two dances every week, from the end of October to the beginning of April, instead of one a week as in all former years.
2. Weekly entertainments from first of November to the end of March.
3. Sleighing, for female patients, when roads good and horses can be spared for the purpose.
4. Seventy-one patients were sent to the Western Fair held here last month.
5. A series of band concerts by our own band, on the lawn in front of main Asylum building during the summer months.

The weekly entertainments of the year were as follows :

- (a) Variety entertainment, by A. Bremner, assisted by city friends.
- (b) A concert by a number of friends of Dr. Sippi.
- (c) A concert by children belonging to Young Liberal Club.
- (d) A concert by London South band.
- (e) "An Irish Engagement," by the Asylum Dramatic Company.
- (f) Entertainment by Asylum Minstrel Troupe.
- (g) Entertainment by "Young Liberal Minstrels."
- (h) Variety Entertainment by Fred. Saunders and others.
- (i) Concert by W. J. Crone and others.
- (j) Concert by Christ Church Choir.
- (k) Concert by children of Queen's Avenue Church, under the management of D. C. Hardy.
- (l) "The Irishman in London," by Asylum Dramatic Company.
- (m) Concert by choir of King Street Presbyterian Church.
- (n) Entertainment by Asylum Minstrel troupe.
- (o) Concert by Dr. and Geo. Sippi and friends.

Besides the above we made a new departure this year by inaugurating the "Asylum Annual Athletic Sports." We had athletic sports twice in the course of the summer

for practice and training as well as for the pleasure of the patients, and wound up the season on 14th of September with our "Grand Annual Athletic Sports." On this occasion a large number of prizes—many of them of some value—were given. The sports occupied a long half day. Many patients took part in them, quite a few of them winning prizes. The large grounds in front of the north building where they were held were full of patients looking on and taking a keen interest in the contests. The following is the programme of the sports and prizes :

1. Race for unmarried male employés, 100 yards. 1st prize, valise ; 2nd, comb and brush ; 3rd, inkstand.
2. Hop, step and jump. 1st, silver medal ; 2ad, pipe and case ; 3rd, penknife.
3. Race for women patients. 1st, woolen shawl ; 2nd, silk handkerchief.
4. Two hundred yard race, open to all. 1st, silk umbrella ; 2nd, lamp ; 3rd, a jar of cut tobacco.
5. Vaulting with pole. 1st, hat ; 2nd, pipe and case ; 3rd, 50c.
6. Highland Fling. 1st, silver medal ; 2nd, silver medal ; 3rd, pair cuff buttons.
7. Two hundred yard race, open to men patients only. 1st, concertina ; 2nd, violin ; 3rd, 75c.
8. Running high jump. 1st, hat ; 2nd, fur cap ; 3rd, 50c.
9. Sailor's hornpipe. 1st, silver medal ; 2nd, set gold sleeve buttons ; 3rd, penknife.
10. One hundred yard race, women employés. 1st, Inspector's prize, a leather Gladstone bag ; 2nd, hand mirror ; 3rd, box of stationery.
11. Wheelbarrow race, 200 yards. 1st, case of marmalade ; 2nd, tin of T. & B. tobacco ; 3rd, 50c.
12. Sack race, 50 yards. 1st, toilet set ; 2nd, lamp ; 3rd, 50c.
13. Throwing light hammer. 1st, 1 doz. teaspoons ; 2nd, bird cage.
14. Three-legged race, 50 yards. 1st, two silk handkerchiefs ; 2nd, two silk scarfs ; 3rd, \$1.
15. One hundred yard race, married employés. 1st, Medical Superintendent's prize, one sovereign ; 2nd, carving knife and fork, 3rd, inkstand.
16. Orange and spoon race, 200 yards, for women employés. 1st, workbox ; 2nd, album ; 3rd, box of stationery.
17. Obstacle race. 1st, hairbrush and comb ; 2nd, bottle of perfume ; 3rd, 50c.
18. Postman's race. Prize, a clock.
19. Catching greased pig, open to all, winner to keep the pig.
20. Basket of tea, to be awarded the best looking old lady on the ground.
21. Tug of war between city police and Asylum employés. Winning team to get 50c. each.

The following gentlemen acted as a committee of management, viz.:—Dr. Beemer, Dr. Sippi, George Angus, George Rennie, Thos. Flynn, Richard Heighway, and Wm. Gall.

Prizes were given by the undermentioned city firms:—C. S. Hyman & Co.; Robinson, Little & Co.; J. Green & Co.; Elliott Bros.; Jas. Reid & Co.; J. Marshall & Co.; Marshall Bros.; Struthers, Anderson & Co.; C. F. Colwell; R. Lewis; Reid Bros.; W. T. Strong; Harkness & Co.; M. Masuret & Co.; N. F. Yeo; J. Cowan & Co.; F. Birtwhistle; J. & J. A. Stevenson; G. Heaman; Jones & Wall; H. C. Smyth; Wm. Allister; R. Quick; John Purdom; P. O'Byrne; J. Darch & Son; J. I. Anderson & Co.; A. M. Hamilton; *Advertiser* Printing Co.

All went off well, and our first "Annual Athletic Sports" was pronounced by everyone a complete success.

Alcohol.

This Asylum has now been occupied seventeen full years, besides the piece of a year from November, 1870, to 30th September, 1871. During these seventeen years an immense experiment has been made in the use and disuse of alcohol. Beginning with the first full year of occupation, namely, the year 1872, for five years—1872-1876—both years inclusive, alcoholic stimulants were used at the rate of \$3.50 worth per patient per annum. During those five years 1,068 patients were treated at the Asylum. For the next five years, from 1877 to 1881, both years inclusive, there was used at the London Asylum instead of \$3.50 worth per patient per annum exactly one hundredth part of that amount, namely, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents worth per patient per annum. The total number of patients under treatment during this period of five years was 1,440. I did not suppose that $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents worth per patient per annum could do any great amount of harm, but I concluded, after a time, that certainly it was doing no good, and I made up my mind that I would give no alcohol in any shape or quantity and so give total abstinence, as applied to the inmates of an asylum, a fair trial. I therefore, at the end of September, 1881, discontinued the small quantity of alcohol that I was using and gave absolutely none. For seven years now—from 1st October, 1882, to 30th September, 1888, we have not given at this asylum one drop of alcohol in any shape; nor have we given anything to take the place of the disused alcohol; we have simply dropped and abandoned it. During those seven years we have had in the Asylum under treatment 1,752 patients. What now has been the result, 1st on the death-rate, 2nd on the recovery rate?

The death-rate for the five years 1872-6—during which alcohol was given at the rate of \$3.50 per patient per annum was (taking the average of the five years) 5.5 per cent.

Reckoning the same way the death-rate for the next five years—1877-81—during which alcohol was given at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents worth per patient per annum, was, taking the average of the five years as before, 4.5 per cent. per annum—just 1 per cent. per annum less than during the first five years.

Then for the next seven years—1882-8—during which absolutely no alcohol was given, the death-rate was, reckoning exactly the same way as before, 4.3 per cent. per annum, .2 per cent. per annum less than when $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents worth of alcohol per patient per annum was given.

I think these figures are remarkable. Not only speaking generally was there a fall in the death-rate with the discontinuance of the alcohol, but the fall corresponded exactly with the decrease, so that when we dropped from \$3.50 worth per patient per annum to $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents worth, the death-rate fell from 5.5 to 4.5, an immense difference, whereas when we reduced the alcohol from $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents worth per patient per annum to nothing (a very much smaller drop) the death-rate fell merely from 4.5 to 4.3, a correspondingly trifling difference. If this is not a case of cause and effect it looks extremely like one. It is at least a most remarkable coincidence.

Now as to the recovery rate. During the five years, 1872-76, when \$3.50 worth of alcoholic stimulants per patient per annum was being given, the recovery rate—including patients discharged improved—and reckoned upon the admissions year by year, was on the average 40.19 per cent. That is, for every hundred new patients received 40.19 patients were discharged during the year either recovered or improved.

During the next five years—1877-81—when $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents worth of alcoholic stimulants per patient per annum was being given, the recovery rate, reckoned exactly the same way, was 41.29 per cent. of the admissions.

Then during the last seven years—1882-88—no alcohol in any form being given, the recovery rate has been on the average, reckoned the same way as before, 43.37 per cent. upon the admissions.

So that using much alcohol, little alcohol and no alcohol it rose first from 40.19 per cent. to 41.29 per cent., and then from the latter figure to 43.37 per cent.

In tabular form the above may be expressed as follows :

Years.	Total number of patients under treatment during the period.	Average number of patients under treatment during the period.	Value of alcoholic stimulants used per patient per annum.	Average death-rate.	Average recovery rate.
1872-1876	1068	555	\$3 50	5.5	40.19
1877-1881	1440	711	0 3½	4.5	41.29
1882-1888	1752	905	.....	4.3	43.37

The rise in the recovery rate also may be (as doubtless the friends of alcohol will say it was) a chance coincidence, but it scarcely looks like one to me ; it looks to me more like a case of cause and effect ; indeed it seems certain that the fact of the death-rate and the recovery rate both following in such a strikingly exact manner, the alterations in the amount of alcohol used could not possibly have been simply fortuitous. It is as good as certain that the alcohol increased the death-rate and stood in the way of recoveries. Neither is this an isolated case, though it is of course the one I know most about ; but there are other asylums besides London where alcoholic stimulants have been or are being left off, and as far as I know or have heard their experience tallies with mine.

It seems then that in asylum practice alcohol is not only not useful but that it is absolutely harmful. But if alcohol is good for anything in any kind of sickness it should be more valuable in asylum practice than anywhere else for several reasons :

1. Because the type of disease prevailing among the inmates of asylums is largely of that peculiar adynamic class in which it has always been claimed that alcohol is especially valuable.

2. Because tubercular consumption is very common among the inmates of asylums, and alcohol is supposed to be peculiarly useful in this disease.

3. Because in asylum practice remedies of all kinds can be given with greater regularity and accuracy than in general practice, and as every one knows alcohol is the hardest of all remedies to give for any length of time in a systematic manner, the patient and his or her friends very commonly taking the matter into their own hands and regulating the quantity taken according to their own ideas.

But it seems that in asylum practice, in spite of all these apparently good reasons to the contrary, alcohol, both as an article of diet and as a medicine, is a failure.

Why should it be so ? What is the action of alcohol upon the body at large, and especially upon the great nerve centers by virtue of which it arrests the recovery of these in insanity, and instead of saving life tends to cause death ? As far as its action upon the nerve centers is concerned (which is what chiefly interests us at present), I believe it is very much as described below :

The Mode of Action of Alcohol upon the Nervous System.

The nerve molecule is the essential element of the nervous system ; it is elaborately built up of about a thousand atoms ; it is the storehouse of force of the organism.

The atoms of which the molecule is composed are loosely built out from its center and its outmost atoms are easily displaced by the impact of any force upon them. When displaced they fall in toward the center of the molecule, entering into closer chemical union with other atoms of the molecule, in this process (as in all similar chemical processes taking place either inside or outside a living organism), force is evolved.

During rest, especially during sleep, by means of matter and force introduced as food from without, the molecule is recomposed and made ready to again run down as required for the purposes of the organism, and again in running down to evolve the force needed to carry on the work of the organism.

In periods of prolonged rest, in health, especially in youth, the molecule is built up and builded out, atom piled on atom, until its outer atoms and groups of atoms become extremely unstable (like a child's house of cards built very high), and the least impinging force is sufficient to cause the fall of large numbers of atoms into new and more stable positions with a corresponding evolution of force, which flows into channels suited to the ideas and emotions excited.

But even in ordinary circumstances, a structure so elaborate and complex as is the nerve molecule is easily disarranged. When a disturbing force of any kind impinges against it, the weakest ties between its atoms and parts of atoms will give way, and a larger or smaller number of the atoms will fall into new positions.

But in building up the atoms into the complex arrangement found in the molecule force has been employed, has become latent, has been stored up. And when the atoms lapse into simpler positions, just so much force is liberated as would suffice to build them from this new position back into the old one.

In ordinary life the molecules are discharged (that is, caused to run down) by the impact against them of nerve currents carried from without along an afferent nerve or flowing outward from a higher center, the molecules being broken by the nerve current, just as the molecule of nitrate of silver (Ag. NO^3) is broken by the impact of a ray of light, or the molecule of chlorate of potassium (K. ClO^3) by the impact of a heat wave.

Perhaps it would be well if the nerve molecules could only be discharged by sense impressions derived from the outer world, and by nerve currents flowing from one part to another of the nervous system. Be this as it may, there is another method by which they can be and are broken and made to yield up their stored force.

We are accustomed to look upon alcohol as a homogeneous liquid. It is nothing of the kind (there is in fact nothing in nature which corresponds with the ordinary concept of a homogeneous liquid). Alcohol is a liquid, indeed, but a liquid made up of innumerable solid bodies, each one of which is a tolerably compact mass composed of nine atoms ($\text{C}^2 \text{H}^6 \text{O}$). These nine atoms do not touch one another, or if they do only by their ends or corners, for we see that they can come much closer together than as they are arranged in the alcohol molecule, as, for instance, when they take to themselves (in combustion) more oxygen and rush into more intimate union as carbonic acid gas (CO^2) and water ($\text{H}^2 \text{O}$), giving out in the process a large volume of force. The alcohol molecule, therefore, must be conceived as a somewhat scraggy and angular body, not nearly as compact and solid as, for instance, a molecule of sulphuric ($\text{H}^2 \text{SO}^4$) or phosphoric ($\text{H}^3 \text{PO}^4$) acid, but infinitely more solid than a nerve molecule.

In size the alcohol molecule is to the nerve molecule about as 1 to 100. There is every reason to believe that when alcohol is drank, more or less of it passes as alcohol, *i.e.*, unchanged, into the substance of the brain and other nerve centers, the alcohol molecules passing in all directions between and among the nerve molecules. If it does so, the effect it must produce is obvious. The alcohol molecule is probably a thousand times as hard to break as is the nerve molecule. When, therefore, they come together, it is the old story over again of the earthenware pots and the iron pots. In the case before us, the nerve molecules are the earthenware pots, which are on all sides crushed, bruised and broken by the alcohol molecules, receiving injuries in direct proportion to the number of these last that is thrown among them.

Let us now look at this matter a little more in the concrete, and compare the effects which we see produced by alcohol in actual life with the effects above described, which are supposed to be produced by the alcohol molecules upon the nerve molecules.

We have seen that, when the outlying atoms of a nerve molecule are shaken out of place and fall in toward the center of the molecule, force is evolved. It is clear that if alcohol molecules pass among and between nerve molecules, rubbing against them, they must knock and shake the outlying atoms of these out of place. Observe now a man swallow several ounces of alcohol, and note the effect produced. His eyes brighten, his

muscles brace up, become more tense, his ideas flow, he begins to talk, perhaps sing, speaks louder than usual, wants to fight, feels that he is very strong, that he can lift great weights, run very fast, jump great distances. All this (on the hypothesis) simply means that the alcohol molecules, rubbing against the nerve molecules, have caused more or less collapse of a greater or less number of these, and that in the process, as already explained, more force is being given out than is required for the purposes of the economy at the time. Let the man take no more alcohol. After a short time this extra evolution of force ceases, and he feels dull and languid. Why? Because the nerve molecules are not, until they have time to recover themselves (*i.e.*, are rebuilt) in a position to give out that constant flow of force which keeps the muscles braced up, supports the tone of the whole system, and gives rise to the feeling of *bien-être*, characteristic of vigorous health. But after a certain period of sleepiness, discomfort and languor, the nerve molecules are recomposed, rebuilt, and the man is well again.

But suppose the man does not stop at a few glasses, but goes on drinking. He becomes still more noisy, perhaps violent. The alcohol molecules becoming more and more numerous in the brain, press closer and closer upon the nerve molecules, break these down more and more—force being given out in proportion as the nerve molecules are caused to collapse.

There is of course a limit to this process. After a certain quantity of alcohol has been drunk and absorbed, the nerve molecules in the higher nerve centers are broken down until no more collapse of them is possible and force ceases to be given out. When this point of intoxication is reached the man is said to be “dead drunk.” In order to recover from this condition two things are necessary—first, to remove from the brain substance the alcohol molecules which are clogging it up and preventing the restoration of the nerve molecules, and second, to reconstruct the nerve molecules. The constant inter-vascular circulation will soon accomplish the first, and the vital processes the second, if the man will only abstain for a time.

But suppose the person drinking goes beyond the limit of what is called getting “dead drunk” and drinks alcohol so copiously and so fast that before he becomes insensible—and so incapable of drinking—he has swallowed enough alcohol to paralyze not only the higher nerve centers but the lower ones also, what happens then? It is this: the nerve centers are in the manner explained first stimulated and then paralyzed in a certain order. First the centres of intellectual and emotional life are excited, then paralyzed; next the center of co-ordination suffers and the man cannot control his movements. Next, the base of the brain and cord are first stimulated and then paralyzed and the man dies, because the nerve centers of respiration being paralyzed he cannot breathe. If breathing is kept up artificially, and the quantity of alcohol taken has been sufficient, the man dies from paralysis of the nerve centers supplying the heart.

If we consider the different conditions of the system in which alcohol is ordinarily taken, and the effects produced by it in these conditions, and then apply to each the above hypothesis of the action of alcohol, we shall see that this exactly explains what actually happens in each case. For instance, people take alcohol when greatly fatigued, and we know it removes the feeling of fatigue. But what does fatigue mean? It means that in certain regions of the nervous system the nerve molecules have been called upon by a long continued strain to give out force until they have run down into a condition in which it is extremely inconvenient for them to run down any more, until they have first had an opportunity to rebuild and restore themselves during a period of quiescence. This being the case the man has for the time being run short of vitality, *i.e.*, of force. In this condition he takes a dose of alcohol; the molecules of this do for him what he could not and ought not to do for himself, they traverse in all directions the brain substance and force by their physical impact the nerve molecules to run down still more and give out force, when of themselves they would not and could not give out any more. The feeling of fatigue—the lacking force being supplied to the system—passes away and is replaced by a feeling of comfort.

The same explanation applies to using alcohol when in low spirits, when out of breath, when weakened by illness.

My contention in brief is that the alcohol molecules pass from the stomach, after being swallowed, into the circulation, are then carried by the arteries to all parts of the body. When they reach a nerve center they pass through the coats of the vessels and permeate the nerve substance, the alcohol molecules coming into direct physical contact with the nerve molecules, and the effects of alcohol which we observe in a person under its influence are simply the results of this physical impact.

The facts and the reasoning by which this proposition is established are as follows : In the first place, alcohol has been found in the brain in several instances and in considerable quantities in cases of persons who have suddenly died while under its influence. It remains to demonstrate how it produces its effects.

Common alcohol, as is well known, is not the only substance which intoxicates—that is, which being carried by the blood to the brain, at first excites then paralyzes that organ—the proof to which I have above referred is established by an examination of the whole group of intoxicants, and especially by comparing them one with another and noting the relation which exists between their chemical composition (*i. e.*, between the size of their molecules) and their effects upon a living nerve center.

The number of chemical compounds which are capable of producing effects analagous to that of common alcohol is very great. For the purpose of the present argument I shall refer only to those named in the table which follows :

No.	NAME.	FORMULA.	NO. OF ATOMS.	ATOMIC WEIGHT.
1	Laughing Gas	N ² O	3	44
2	Methylic Alcohol.	C H ⁴ O	6	32
3	Sulphuric Ether	C ² H ⁵ O	8	45
4	Common Alcohol	C ² H ⁶ O	9	46
5	Amylic Alcohol	C ⁵ H ¹² O	18	88
6	Chloroform	C H Cl ³	5	119.2
7	Chloral Hydrat.	C ² H Cl ³ O H ² O	8	165.2
8	Morphia	C ¹⁷ H ¹⁹ N O ³ H ² O	43	303
9	Strychnia	C ²¹ H ²² N ² O ²	47	334

The whole group of intoxicants has this in common, that upon being taken into the body they permeate the nervous system, or a part of it ; *i. e.*, they leave the blood vessels which carry them to the nerve centers and their molecules become diffused among the nerve molecules. They all act by direct physical impact upon the nerve molecules.

Sugar (C²⁴ H²⁸ O²⁵), starch (C⁶ H¹⁰ O⁵), resin (C⁴⁴ H⁶² O⁴), and a thousand other harmless substances, would also be toxic agents and deadly poisons if their molecules could leave the vessels and pass into the substance of the nerve centers.

How is it that one molecule can pass and another cannot? This is no doubt a simple question of physics. Doubtless the size and shape (the latter quite unknown to us) determines which can pass and which cannot.

Again, every substance whose molecules pass through the coats of the vessels into the substance of the nerve centers is not an intoxicant. Sulphur (S), for instance, passes as freely through all the tissues of the body, including the nerve centers, as any of the alcohols, but produces no intoxication. The reason it does not is doubtless that being an elementary body and not a compound molecule its atom is small and smooth, and does not injure the nerve molecules as it passes between them. So water (H² O,

atomic weight 18) passes freely among the nerve molecules and does not injure them. Again the proteids, whose molecules are perhaps half as large as nerve molecules immensely larger than the atoms of any of the alcohols, pass through the coats of the vessels and come into direct contact with the nerve molecules. Why do not they break and injure these latter? The reason is: first, that they are soft like the nerve molecule itself and not hard like a morphia or alcohol molecule; and second and chiefly, that on account of the vital affinities that exist between them and the nerve molecules, they come into friendly and not hostile relations with these. But the molecules of alcohol, chloral, morphia, etc., etc., have no business among the nerve molecules, no provision is made for them there, and when they get there they are simply foreign bodies, hostile elements.

Toxic agents, therefore, are substances whose molecules can pass among the nerve molecules, but no provision being made for them and they not being wanted there and being too large, hard and angular to slip past without friction, they cannot pass among these without jostling and injuring them.

If, now, we compare the effects upon the nerve centers of the nine substances above named, viz.: laughing gas, methylic alcohol, sulphuric ether, common alcohol, amylic alcohol, chloroform, chloral hydrat, morphia and strychnia, we shall find a curious relation to exist between these effects and the size of the respective molecules.

If these toxic agents act as I have said they do, we should find that those which have large and heavy molecules would do more injury to the nerve centers upon which they act than those which have comparatively small and light molecules, that they would produce the deepest and deadliest intoxication, and that their effects upon the nerve centers would be more prolonged for two reasons: first, because being bigger and heavier they would by their impact inflict greater injury upon the nerve molecules; and second, because their size would render them more liable to stick among the nerve molecules and so by their continued presence both continue the injury they had already done and prevent the nerve molecules being restored to their normal condition.

This is exactly what we find to be the case. In every instance the larger and heavier the molecule of the toxic agent the more deadly and prolonged is the intoxication produced by its use. We will consider this proposition in detail.

1. The effects of laughing gas (N^2O , atomic weight 44) are extremely evanescent, more so than any other body on our list. There is here an apparent partial exception to the rule just laid down, for the atomic weight of this substance is 44, while the atomic weight of methylic alcohol is only 32. The explanation is that the number of atoms in a molecule of laughing gas is only three, while in a molecule of methylic alcohol there are six. A mass made up of six bodies loosely built together (as we know the atoms are in methylic alcohol) will pass through a narrow and tortuous passage with much greater difficulty than will another mass made up of three bodies, everything else being the same, since the latter would be more compact and less rough and angular; and this even if the weight of the simpler mass should be somewhat the greater. So we can readily understand why the molecules of laughing gas do less harm and remain a shorter time among the nerve molecules than do the molecules of methylic alcohol. The intoxication produced by laughing gas only continues a few minutes after the inhalation of the gas is discontinued.

2. When methylic alcohol ($\text{C H}^4\text{O}$, atomic weight 32) is drunk it produces all the effects of common alcohol, but produces these effects more rapidly. So also its effects are much more evanescent than are those of common alcohol.

3. The molecule of sulphuric ether ($\text{C}^2\text{H}^5\text{O}$, atomic weight 45) is nearly equal in weight and number of atoms as that of common alcohol. As a toxic agent it is given by inhalation, while alcohol is taken by the mouth. If allowance be made for the different mode of administration its effects are very much the same as those of common alcohol.

5. The number of atoms in a molecule of amylic alcohol ($\text{C}^5\text{H}^{12}\text{O}$, atomic weight 88) is twice as great as in a molecule of common alcohol, and its atomic weight is

almost twice as great. When swallowed in sufficient quantity, it produces a state of intoxication similar to that caused by common alcohol, but it takes longer than the latter to produce its effects. The excitation or stimulation produced by this agent soon passes off and is followed (if enough has been taken) by three stages of insensibility, ending in the profoundest narcotism. Drunkenness caused by this agent does not entirely pass away in less than from two to three days.

Comparing then these five substances, we find that the duration of the effects of each is in proportion to the number of atoms contained in their respective molecules, and therefore presumably in proportion to the resistance they meet with and the injury they inflict in passing through the brain substance and between its molecules. This will be clearly seen if the name, number of atoms, and duration of effects be thrown into a tabular form as follows :

1 L.G.....	3 Atoms.	Few minutes.
2 M.A.....	6 "	3 to 6 hours.
3 S.E.....	8 } "	10 to 15 hours.
4 C.A.....	9 } "	
5 A.A.....	18 "	48 to 72 "

While the facility with which they produce intoxication and the lightness or gravity of their toxic effects also correspond with the size of the molecule causing the disturbance.

The other four substances which have been named, viz. : chloroform, chloral, morphia and strychnia do not admit of such an exact comparison, their chemical composition being diverse from that of the alcohols and from one another. The molecule of chloroform is made up of five, that of chloral of ten atoms, but in the case of each, three of these atoms are atoms of chlorine whose chemical equivalent is 35.4, and whose atom is therefore immensely heavier than an atom of any of the elements which enter into the composition of any of the alcohols above considered.

Intoxication from chloroform or chloral is at least as prolonged and deep as that from amylie alcohol.

In this connection it is necessary to remember that a drug given by inhalation acts much more speedily than the same drug taken into the stomach, so that we cannot compare the effects, for instance, of chloroform or sulphuric ether inhaled with those of chloral or common alcohol taken by the mouth. We may, however, compare chloroform inhaled with sulphuric ether inhaled—and chloral taken by the mouth with common alcohol taken the same way, and then we find that the law of which we are speaking is always observed. The effects of sulphuric ether (inhaled) are produced more rapidly and pass off in much less time than the effects of chloroform. So the effects of common alcohol (drank) are produced more rapidly and pass off more rapidly than the effects of chloral taken into the stomach.

It remains to say a few words upon the effect produced upon the nervous system by morphia and strychnia. A molecule of morphia contains 43 and one of strychnia 47 atoms. They both strictly obey the law laid down since their effects are more slowly produced, last longer, and pass off more slowly than in the case of the bodies with smaller molecules. The effect of one full dose of either of these drugs (the dose of course not being fatal) lasts several days. Strychnia, as well as morphia, is a true intoxicant, its action being precisely parallel to that of the other bodies referred to, the only difference being that it acts on the motor centers while they act first and chiefly on the centers of moral and intellectual life.

Were there space here to continue the argument it could be shown that the effect produced upon the nervous system by the long-continued habitual use of alcohol could all be explained by the supposed injury done to the nerve molecule by the alcohol molecule and by the continued (in some cases constant) presence of the latter among the former.

Religious Services.

Every Sunday during the year we have had a Protestant religious service in our chapel, all the Protestant clergymen of the city taking part in turn.

Every second Sunday we have Catholic service at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The average number of patients who attend these services is a little less than four hundred and fifty.

The services are very highly appreciated by the patients, and the clergymen conducting them, who are not paid for doing so, have my hearty thanks for their disinterested labors on behalf of the Asylum inmates.

Officers and Employés.

It gives me pleasure to be able to report that during the year just closed there have been very few discharges of employés for any kind of misconduct; that the work of the Asylum has been well done and in all respects, the interests of the Asylum well cared for by the several members of the staff, each in his or her place.

Of the medical staff, Drs. Beemer and Robinson have been here throughout the year. Dr. Simpson was ordered back to Kingston, 7th November, 1887, and the same day was succeeded by Dr. Forster (then newly appointed to the service), who has been here since, and who promises to make an efficient officer.

The appointment of Dr. C. A. Sippi, (8th September, 1887,) as Bursar, has proved an excellent one for the asylum, he being not only an efficient officer in his own department and a valuable adviser in all doubtful matters, but also most energetic and useful in all matters connected with the patients' amusements. His musical talent has been of the greatest value to us. On Sunday mornings he plays the organ and leads the choir; and during last amusement season he and Dr. Beemer organized an excellent minstrel troupe.

Mr. Hardy, who had been storekeeper at the Asylum since 1st April, 1876, died 26th January, of this year. Mr. D. Mackenzie was appointed to succeed him, and began his duties here 2nd February, 1888.

Of the matron, chief attendants, farmer, gardener, engineer, carpenter, plasterer, and other heads of departments, I am able to report that they have all filled their respective places most efficiently.

Farm and Garden.

Our ornamental grounds have looked better the past summer than ever before. We had plenty of rain, and the trees and grass retained the fresh green of early summer almost throughout the season. The flower-beds were fully up to their usual high standard. Of plants grown for winter flowering and decorative purposes, and in large pots for lawn decoration during the summer, we had 3,602; of plants raised in the green-houses for bedding purposes we had and used 35,146; of annuals, biennials and perennials, raised on hot-beds under glass and transplanted into the flower-beds, we had and used 10,180.

Upon the farm we had an abundant crop, hay being the only thing at all short. The yield of the farm was as follows:—

Hay	95 tons.
Oats	1,250 bushels.
Rye	180 "
Straw	60 tons.
Potatoes	6,956 bushels.
Carrots	3,425 "
Mangolds	965 "
Green fodder	684 waggon loads.
Milk	26,610 gallons.
Pork	14,943 pounds.

Our fruit and vegetable garden yielded an exceptional crop, especially of small fruits.
We had of vegetables :

Asparagus	897 bunches.
Beans	99 bushels.
Beets	1,757 bunches.
“	560 bushels.
Cabbage	16,210 heads.
Cauliflower.	1,929 “
Carrots	3,386 bunches.
“	785 bushels.
Celery	11,050 Sticks.
Sweet Corn	1,340 dozen.
Cucumbers	652 “
“ (pickling)	904 quarts.
Horseradish	150 bunches.
Kale	850 heads.
Lettuce (forced)	127 dozen.
“ (garden)	644 “
Onions (green)	5,050 bunches.
“ (dried)	537 bushels.
“ (pickling)	430 quarts.
Parsnips	675 bushels.
Peas	165 “
Potatoes	261 “
Peppers	78 dozen.
Rhubarb (forced)	320 bunches.
“ (garden)	2,377 “
Radish (frame)	793 “
“ (garden)	2,346 “
Salsify	1,740 “
Sea-kale	32 crowns.
Spinach	142 bushels.
Sea-kale beet	166 “
Squash and pumpkins	7,670
Turnips	285 bunches.
Tomatoes	385 bushels.

Fruit :

Apples	530 bushels.
Crab apples	61 “
Cherries	182 quarts.
Red currants	3,724 “
White “	304 “
Black “	772 “
Grapes	250 pounds.
Gooseberries	5,342 quarts.
Musk-melons	2,325
Water “	713
Citrons	399
Raspberries	3,487 quarts.
Strawberries	977 “
Pears	213 pecks.

Herbs :

Summer savory	700 bunches.
Sage	500 "
Thyme	100 "
Mint	250 "
Parsley	250 "

Of trees, besides those planted from outside nurseries, we have set out from our own stock grounds 40 maples, 35 Norway spruce, 1,000 raspberry plants, 650 currant bushes, and 650 gooseberry bushes.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. M. BUCKE,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, London, for the year ending
30th September, 1888.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending
30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1887.....				461	456	917
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	29	24	53			
“ Medical Certificate.....	32	32	64			
				61	56	117
Total number under treatment during year.....				522	512	1034
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered.....	12	9	21			
“ improved	8	7	15			
“ unimproved.....	3	1	4			
Total number of discharges during year.....	23	17	40			
Died... ..	22	17	39			
Eloped.	1		1			
Transferred.....	20	21	41			
				66	55	121
Remaining in Asylum 30th Sept., 1888.....				456	457	913
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum ...				1521	1346	2867
“ discharged	558	527	1085			
“ died	407	287	694			
“ eloped	45	7	52			
“ transferred	55	68	123			
				1065	889	1954
“ remaining 30th September, 1888.				456	457	913
Number of applications on file 30th September, 1888, exclusive of Warrant cases.....				2	26	28

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1887, to 30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 12th of Nov., 1887)	462	458	920
Minimum " " " (on the 3rd of Aug., 1888)	437	438	875
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year..	16710 9.378	166609.422	333718.8
Daily average population.....	456.583	455.217	911.800

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married	26	24	50	611	766	1377
Widowed.....	4	7	11	45	70	115
Single.....	30	25	55	857	509	1366
Not reported	1	.....	1	8	1	9
Total.....	61	56	117	1521	1346	2867
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians.....	16	16	32	327	302	629
Episcopalians.....	11	10	21	324	252	576
Methodists	13	11	24	306	300	606
Baptists	5	3	8	111	105	216
Congregationalists .....	.....	.....	.....	17	7	24
Roman Catholics.....	13	14	27	249	260	509
Mennonites .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Quakers .....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	10
Infidels.....	.....	.....	.....	24	8	32
Other denominations.....	1	2	3	61	56	117
Not reported	2	.....	2	90	54	144
Total.....	61	56	117	1521	1346	2867
NATIONALITIES.						
English	6	5	11	232	162	394
Irish.....	5	10	15	240	290	530
Scotch.....	6	3	9	159	136	295
Canadian.....	37	33	70	723	637	1360
United States.....	3	3	6	71	41	112
Other Countries.....	2	1	3	38	43	81
Unknown	2	1	3	58	37	95
Total.....	61	56	117	1521	1346	2867

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Algoma District.....				5	2	7
Brant.....				38	33	71
Bruce.....	4	4	8	93	67	160
Carleton.....				4	7	11
Elgin.....	5	1	6	87	90	177
Essex.....	3	3	6	69	65	134
Frontenac.....				5	7	12
Grey.....				10	12	22
Haldimand.....				22	23	45
Halton.....				10	7	17
Hastings.....				5	8	13
Huron.....	8	8	16	123	124	247
Kent.....	7	6	13	84	108	192
Lambton.....	4	5	9	148	102	250
Lanark.....				3	3	6
Leeds and Grenville.....					5	5
Lennox and Addington.....				3	1	4
Lincoln.....				10	6	16
Middlesex.....	14	16	30	327	279	606
Norfolk.....				30	34	64
Northumberland and Durham.....				14	10	24
Ontario.....				6	13	19
Oxford.....	7	6	13	135	90	225
Peel.....				4	5	9
Perth.....	9	6	15	107	79	186
Peterborough.....				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell.....				2	3	5
Prince Edward.....				1	1	2
Simcoe.....				13	21	34
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				5	5	10
Thunder Bay District.....				2		2
Victoria.....				12	14	26
Waterloo.....				33	23	56
Welland.....				8	6	14
Wellington.....				20	15	35
Wentworth.....				11	17	28
York.....		1	1	46	46	92
Not classed.....				25	10	35
Total admissions.....	61	56	117	1521	1346	2867

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Algoma District.....				5		5
Brant.....				20	11	31
Bruce.....	3	4	7	41	25	66
Carleton.....					2	2
Elgin.....	2		2	28	11	39
Essex.....	3	2	5	40	22	62
Frontenac.....					1	1
Grey.....				9	7	16
Haldimand.....				10	3	13
Halton.....				7	3	10
Hastings.....				2	5	7
Huron.....	5	3	8	58	35	93
Kent.....	2	1	3	29	13	42
Lambton.....	2	1	3	84	31	115
Lanark.....					1	1
Lennox and Addington.....				1		1
Lincoln.....				8	1	9
Middlesex.....	3	5	8	82	60	142
Norfolk.....				21	11	32
Northumberland and Durham.....				4	2	6
Ontario.....				1	5	6
Oxford.....	3	3	6	65	22	87
Peel.....				3	4	7
Perth.....	6	4	10	48	17	65
Peterborough.....				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell.....				1	1	2
Prince Edward.....					1	1
Simcoe.....				5	8	13
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				1		1
Thunder Bay.....				1		1
Victoria.....				9	9	18
Waterloo.....				17	8	25
Welland.....				3	4	7
Wellington.....				13	11	24
Wentworth.....				6	9	15
York.....		1	1	28	25	53
Total admissions.....	29	24	53	651	373	1024

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
2580	J. S.	F.	October 19th, 1885....	October 10th, 1887	Recovered.
2668	M. R.	F.	September 19th, 1886....	" 10th, "	Improved.
2627	D. R.	M.	April 21st, "	" 10th, "	"
2698	R. H.	M.	January 28th, 1887....	" 20th, "	Recovered.
2656	M. D.	M.	August 17th, 1886....	" 26th, "	"
2654	E. H.	M.	" 10th, "	" 27th, "	Improved.
2725	T. C.	M.	June 22nd, 1887....	November 4th, "	"
2747	H. M.	F.	September 12th, "	" 26th, "	Unimproved.
2019	J. J.	M.	November 29th, 1881....	" 28th, "	Improved.
2484	J. T.	M.	February 6th, 1885....	December 1st, "	Unimproved.
2642	S. C.	F.	June 24th, 1886....	" 10th, "	Improved.
2450	M. A. R.	F.	October 23rd, 1884....	" 19th, "	"
2720	G. E.	M.	June 14th, 1887....	" 22nd, "	Recovered.
2722	E. S.	F.	" 17th, "	January 5th, 1888....	"
2672	J. R.	M.	September 17th, 1886....	" 21st, "	Unimproved.
2684	J. T.	M.	October 25th, "	" 23rd, "	Recovered.
2766	G. W. T.	M.	November 12th, 1887....	" 23rd, "	"
2683	J. C.	M.	October 23rd, 1886....	February 17th, "	Improved.
2776	R. F.	F.	January 9th, 1888....	" 21st, "	"
2549	C. E. C.	F.	July 25th, 1885....	" 21st, "	"
2366	J. S.	M.	February 29th, 1884....	March 6th, "	"
2665	M. A. O'C.	F.	September 4th, 1886....	" 31st, "	"
2730	H. D.	M.	July 4th, 1887....	April 7th, "	Recovered.
2476	R. R. B.	M.	January 13th, 1885....	" 28th, "	Improved.
2789	W. N.	M.	March 19th, 1888....	" 30th, "	Unimproved.
2655	D. F.	M.	February 2nd, 1886....	May 4th, "	Recovered.
2721	J. M:G.	M.	June 16th, 1887....	" 9th, "	Improved.
2719	J. H.	F.	" 13th, "	" 18th, "	Recovered.
2710	P. M.	F.	April 19th, "	" 30th, "	Improved.
2783	M. J. P.	F.	February 24th, 1888....	June 18th, "	Recovered.
2793	J. McL.	F.	April 5th, "	" 26th, "	"
2775	A. B.	F.	December 27th, 1887....	July 3rd, "	"
2773	J. D.	M.	" 17th, "	" 17th, "	"
2814	S. E. P.	F.	July 3rd, 1888....	August 21st, "	"
2663	A. McA.	M.	September 1st, 1886....	" 25th, "	"
3606	K. S.	M.	February 10th, "	" 28th, "	"
2283	M. A. S.	F.	July 13th, 1883....	September 22nd, "	"
2786	R. D. B.	M.	February 10th, 1888....	" 24th, "	"
2772	E. G.	F.	December 9th, 1887....	" 26th, "	"
2749	A. R.	M.	September 21st, "	February 28th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing Age, Length of Residence, and Approximate Cause of Death of those who Died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Approximate Cause of Death.
					Years	Months	Days	
2748	W. H. M....	M....	35	October 1st, 1887..	.....	.....	12	Marasmus.
951	W. C.....	M....	37	" 1st, " ..	12	5	5	Epilepsy.
506	N. L.....	F....	51	" 6th, " ..	15	11	10	Peritonitis.
1197	W. McK ...	M....	67	" 7th, " ..	10	4	25	Softening of Brain.
2323	J. J. B....	F....	25	" 19th, " ..	3	11	14	Marasmus.
2756	H. H.....	M....	76	November 6th, " ..	.....	.....	17	Senile Decay.
2236	M. M.....	F....	70	" 18th, " ..	4	8	5	Marasmus.
2735	J. P.....	M....	40	" 19th, " ..	.....	3	27	Paresis.
1136	C. McN.....	M....	27	" 23rd, " ..	10	11	26	Phthisis.
2554	C. G.....	M....	24	December 8th, " ..	2	4	1	"
2068	M. S.....	F....	57	" 12th, " ..	5	9	5	Epilepsy.
333	J. S.....	M....	66	" 31st, " ..	17	1	13	Heart Clot.
1995	C. McN.....	F....	52	January 3rd, 1888..	6	2	21	Pneumonia.
383	J. McC.....	F....	73	" 12th, " ..	16	11	22	Cancer of Liver.
2093	R. McC.....	M....	66	" 18th, " ..	5	9	5	Heart Clot.
2032	M. H.....	F....	58	" 25th, " ..	7	1	10	Epilepsy.
2777	E. F.....	F....	30	February 2nd, " ..	.....	.....	24	Pneumonia.
1779	McK. D....	M....	?	" 5th, " ..	7	4	6	Lat. Phthisis.
861	F. O.....	F....	?	" 10th, " ..	13	4	23	Epilepsy.
1143	J. J. L.....	M....	80	" 18th, " ..	11	1	29	Old Age.
2657	M. McK.....	F....	35	" 29th, " ..	1	6	11	Marasmus.
1575	J. N.....	M....	20	March 13th, " ..	8	8	4	Epilepsy.
2767	R. K.....	M....	41	" 14th, " ..	.....	4	2	Marasmus.
1767	M. A. H....	F....	29	" 18th, " ..	7	6	20	Epilepsy.
2619	E. T.....	F....	31	" 31st, " ..	2	.....	2	"
2267	E. J. K....	F....	31	April 30th, " ..	4	11	1	"
967	C. H.....	M....	64	May 2nd, " ..	12	10	20	Apoplexy.
1641	J. M.....	F....	66	" 4th, " ..	9	5	26	Lat. Phthisis.
185	T. G.....	M....	66	" 5th, " ..	17	5	12	Asphyxia.
2064	D. C.....	M....	51	" 8th, " ..	6	2	1	Epilepsy.
2108	M. D.....	F....	86	" 15th, " ..	6	.....	.....	Old Age.
2013	R. D.....	M....	42	June 3rd, " ..	6	6	24	Phthisis.
1630	B. P.....	F....	34	" 12th, " ..	8	7	23	Marasmus.
2801	M. J. G....	F....	65	" 30th, " ..	.....	1	11	Diarrhœa.
2778	J. T.....	M....	64	July 3rd, " ..	.....	5	28	Old Age.
15	R. J.....	M....	68	August 18th, " ..	17	8	26	"
2522	J. H.....	M....	27	" 24th, " ..	3	2	20	Epilepsy.
617	W. J. K....	M....	?	September 8th, " ..	15	10	25	Diarrhœa.
1320	T. G.....	M....	50	" 14th, " ..	10	5	29	"

TABLE No. 7,

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents				5		5	5
Book-keepers				3		3	3
Bakers				4		4	4
Bricklayers	1		1	2		2	3
Butchers				8		8	8
Blacksmiths	1		1	19		19	20
Brass-finishers				2		2	2
Brewers				2		2	2
Barbers				3		3	3
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Commercial travellers				2		2	2
Cabinetmakers	1		1	8		8	9
Confectioners				2		2	2
Coopers	1		1	10		10	11
Carpenters	1		1	45		45	46
Clerks	2		2	29		29	31
Clergymen				1		1	1
Carriage-makers				1		1	1
Custom-house Officers	1		1	1		1	2
Civil servants				1		1	1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		9	9	4	178	182	191
Dressmakers		1	1		11	11	12
Druggists				1		1	1
Engineers				8		8	8
Farmers	23		23	534	9	543	566
Fishermen				2	1	3	3
Founders				1		1	1
Ferrymen				2		2	2
Furriers					1	1	1
Gardeners				9		9	9
Gentlemen				2		2	2
Hucksters					1	1	1
Hatters				1		1	1
Hottlers				1		1	1
Harness-makers	1		1	2		2	3
Housekeepers		5	5		772	772	777
Hack-drivers				1		1	1
Housework		7	7				7
Jewellers				4		4	4
Labourers	13		13	333		333	396
Laundresses		1	1		2	2	3
Ladies					10	10	10
Lawyers				1		1	1
Lumbermen				1		1	1
Milliners					11	11	11
Masons				8		8	8
Machinists				8		8	8

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Matchmakers.				1		1	1
Millers.				9		9	9
Moulders.				8		8	8
Merchants.	2		2	25		25	27
Music-teachers.				1	1	2	2
Marble-cutters.				1		1	1
No occupation.	2	11	13	5	11	16	29
Nurses.					1	1	1
Not stated.	1	5	6	2	13	15	21
Organ builders.				2		2	2
Plasterers.	1		1	3		3	4
Pensioners.				4		4	4
Photographers.				4		4	4
Prostitutes.					6	6	6
Painters.				16		16	16
Printers.	1		1	9		9	10
Peddlers.				3	1	4	4
Physicians.				6		6	6
Spinsters.		2	2				2
Sailors.	2		2	6		6	8
Students.	1		1	19		19	20
Spinners.					2	2	2
Sisters of Charity.					1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers.				1		1	1
Stone-cutters.				4		4	4
Showmen.				2		2	2
Saddlers.				4		4	4
Shoemakers.	3		3	23		23	26
Seamstresses.					11	11	11
Soap-makers.				1		1	1
Soldiers.				2		2	2
Surveyors.				2		2	2
Ship-builders.				2		2	2
Teachers.	1		1	17	10	27	28
Tinsmiths.				6		6	6
Tavern-keepers.	1		1	7	1	8	9
Tailors.				19	7	26	26
Tanners.				4		4	4
Toll-gate keepers.				1	1	2	2
Watchmakers.				6		6	6
Woodworkers.				1		1	1
Weavers.					2	2	2
Wheelwrights.				1		1	1
Waggon-makers.	1		1	5		5	6
Wives.		15	15		10	10	25
Unknown or other employments.				104	216	320	320
Total.	61	56	117	1460	1290	2750	2867

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity, for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1888.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
MORAL.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.....				1	5	6			
Religious excitement.....				2	4	6			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.....				6		6			
Love affairs, including seduction.....				2	2	4			
Mental anxiety "worry".....				2	1	3			
Fright and nervous shocks.....				2		2			
PHYSICAL.									
Intemperance in drink.....	1		1	6		6			
Self-abuse, sexual.....				3	1	4			
Over-work.....				1	4	5			
Sunstroke.....				3	1	4			
Accident or injury.....				2	1	3			
Puerperal.....					4	4			
Puberty and change of life.....					1	1			
Uterine disorders.....					2	2			
Brain disease, with epilepsy.....				2	2	4	2	1	3
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.....				1	2	3			
Fevers.....				4		4			
HEREDITARY.									
With other ascertained cause in combination.....	7	5	12						
With other combined cause not ascertained.....	6	4	10	1		1			
CONGENITAL.									
With other combined cause not ascertained.....		2	2						
Unknown.....	47	45	92	23	26	49	59	55	114
Total.....	61	56	117	61	56	117	61	56	117

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof, for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.		Term of Probation.	Result.
2720	M.	G. E.	October	5th, 1887.	2 months.	Discharged.
2154	M.	C. S.	"	29th "	3 "	Brought back.
2176	M.	R. R. B.	"	28th "	6 "	Discharged.
874	F.	M. J. W.	November	2nd "	3 "	Transfd to Toronto.
2605	M.	D. F.	"	4th "	6 "	Discharged.
2366	M.	J. S.	"	7th "	3 "	do
2721	M.	J. McG.	"	7th "	6 "	do
2607	M.	T. M.	"	14th "	3 "	Brought back.
2594	F.	E. F.	"	14th "	3 "	do
2710	F.	P. M.	December	10th "	6 "	Discharged.
2719	F.	J. H.	"	14th "	5 "	do
2730	M.	H. D.	"	28th "	3 "	do
2749	M.	A. R.	January	23rd, 1888.	1 "	do
2776	F.	R. F.	February	3rd "	1 "	do
2689	F.	J. W.	"	17th "	3 "	Brought back.
2283	F.	M. A. S.	March	21st "	6 "	Discharged.
2789	M.	W. N.	"	31st "	1 "	do
2780	M.	D. McK.	April	18th "	3 "	Brought back.
2731	F.	M. C.	"	30th "	6 "	Still out.
2696	M.	K. S.	May	4th "	3 "	Discharged.
2751	F.	J. H.	"	8th "	6 "	Sill out.
2788	F.	M. J. P.	"	16th "	1 "	Discharged.
2663	M.	A. McA.	"	22nd "	3 "	do
2754	F.	R. M.	"	24th "	2 "	Brought back.
2792	F.	J. McL.	"	26th "	1 "	Discharged.
2784	F.	C. D.	"	28th "	6 "	Still out.
2018	F.	F. S.	June	11th "	1 "	Brought back.
2773	M.	J. D.	"	16th "	1 "	Discharged.
2704	M.	D. C.	July	7th "	6 "	Still out.
2492	M.	J. B.	"	17th "	3 "	do
2814	F.	S. P.	"	21st "	1 "	Discharged.
2594	F.	E. F.	"	23rd "	3 "	Still out.
2786	M.	R. D. B.	August	16th "	1 "	Discharged.
2818	M.	J. D.	"	18th "	6 "	Still out.
2772	F.	E. G.	"	27th "	1 "	Discharged.
2823	M.	J. T.	"	31st "	2 "	Still out.
2502	M.	W. S.	September	12th "	3 "	do
2797	F.	C. W.	"	25th "	6 "	do

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted....				20	18	38
Discharged, recovered.....	8	6	14			
" improved.....	3	2	5			
" unimproved.....	1		1			
Transferred.....		1	1			
Returned to Asylum.....	3	4	7			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1888.....	5	5	10	20	18	38

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	4	2	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	7	6	13	4	1	5	2	1	3
" 25 " 30 "	11	9	20	1	1	2	2	2	4
" 30 " 35 "	5	5	10	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" 35 " 40 "	1	9	10	1	2	3	2	4	6
" 40 " 45 "	7	4	11	1	1	2	3	.....	3
" 45 " 50 "	6	3	9	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" 50 " 55 "	4	10	14	2	2	4	2	2	4
" 55 " 60 "	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
" 60 " 65 "	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 65 " 70 "	3	3	6	1	1	2	5	3	8
" 70 " 75 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
" 75 " 80 "	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 80 " 85 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 85 " 90 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Totals.....	60	55	115	12	9	21	22	17	39

NOTE.—The admissions are to *exclude* the transfers from other Asylums during the year.

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month.....	13	12	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 months	15	22	1	1	.....
" 2 " 3 "	8	4	1	.....	2
" 3 " 4 "	10	2	1	1	.....
" 4 " 5 "	4	8	1	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	3	3	1	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	5	2	4	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	5	1	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	2	3	1	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	1	3	2	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 "	1	7	.....	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 "	2	8	1	1	.....
" 12 " 18 "	6	27	3	1	1
" 18 months to 2 years.....	10	18	2	6	.....
" 2 to 3 years	10	51	1	1	1
" 3 " 4 "	8	41	.....	2	.....
" 4 " 5 "	3	43	.....	1	.....
" 5 " 6 "	4	45	1	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	1	63	.....	1	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	48	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	1	38	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	1	40	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	4	159	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	1	98	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards.....	2	147	.....	.....	.....
Totals	117	913	21	15	4

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	9	2953	.....	2953
Tailor's shop.....	1	306	.....	306
Shoe shop.....	2	588	.....	588
Engineer's shop.....	3	1023	.....	1023
Mason work	3	880	.....	880
Wood yard and coal shed.....	6	1810	.....	1810
Bakery	3	981	.....	981
Laundry.....	15	2033	2370	4403
Dairy	3	366	432	798
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	5	1253	.....	1253
Painting	5	1309	.....	1309
Farm.....	26	8012	.....	8012
Garden	8	8528	.....	8528
Stable.....	6	1760	.....	1760
Kitchen.....	27	2534	5776	8310
Dining rooms.....	32	2915	6778	9703
Sewing rooms.....	102	.....	31698	31698
Knitting	146	310	44965	45275
Mending.....	9	.....	2693	2693
Halls.....	231	43504	28415	71919
Storeroom.....	3	852	.....	852
General	173	49988	3735	53723
Total daily average number of patients who worked.	838			
Total number of patients who worked.....	983			
Total.....		131905	126862	258777

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1888, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	1	2	3
Brant	6	8	14
Bruce	38	29	67
Carleton.....	1	3	4
Dundas.....	1		1
Durham.....	3	4	7
Elgin	28	30	58
Essex	23	31	54
Frontenac.....	3	2	5
Grenville.....		2	2
Grey.....	4	7	11
Haldimand.....	2	4	6
Halton.....	1	2	3
Hastings.....	4	6	10
Huron.....	42	36	78
Kent.....	28	31	59
Lambton	54	41	95
Lanark.....	3	2	5
Leeds.....		2	2
Lennox and Addington.....	2		2
Lincoln.....	1	2	3
Middlesex.....	87	88	175
Norfolk.....	2	6	8
Northumberland.....	2	1	3
Ontario.....	2	5	7
Oxford	35	32	67
Peel.....	2	4	6
Perth.....	40	24	64
Peterborough.....		3	3
Prescott.....		1	1
Rainy River District.....	1		1
Simcoe		6	6
Stormont.....	2	3	5
Victoria.....	3	2	5
Waterloo.....	5	9	14
Welland.....	1		1
Wellington.....	1	1	2
Wentworth.....	1	7	8
York.....	17	15	32
Not classed, unknown, etc.....	10	6	16
Total.....	456	457	913

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing number of patients transfereed from London to other Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1888,

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Where Born.	Social State,	Religion.	County.	War-rant.	Where Transferred.
1.	M. J. W.	F	Canada	S	Methodist	York	W	Toronto Asylum.
2.	T. B.	M	Ireland	S	R. C.	Wellington		Hamilton Asylum.
3.	J. B.	M	Ireland	S	R. C.	Haldimand	W	"
4.	C. B.	M	Canada	S	R. C.	Lincoln	W	"
5.	P. B.	M	Canada	S	E. C.	Halton		"
6.	A. C.	M	England	M	Methodist	Haldimand		"
7.	R. C.	M	Canada	S	Methodist	Brant	W	"
8.	J. C.	M	Canada	W	None	Norfolk	W	"
9.	J. H.	M	Canada	S	R. C.	Lincoln	W	"
10.	G. H.	M	Canada	S	R. C.	Waterloo	W	"
11.	C. K.	M	Ireland	S	E. C.	Simcoe		"
12.	J. K.	M	Canada	S	Methodist	Norfolk	W	"
13.	C. L.	M	Canada	S	E. C.	Haldimand		"
14.	S. R.	M	Canada	S	E. C.	Norfolk		"
15.	M. S.	M	Ireland	M	E. C.	Waterloo	W	"
16.	H. S.	M	England	M	Not stated	Halton	W	"
17.	M. B.	M	Canada	S	R. C.	Brant		"
18.	J. McL.	M	Scotland	S	Presbyterian.	Wellington		"
19.	J. McK.	M	Scotland	S	Presbyterian.	Simcoe		"
20.	E. N.	M	Canada	S	R. C.	Lincoln		"
21.	C. B.	M	Canada	S	None	Waterloo		"
22.	F. B.	F	Canada	S	Baptist	Brant		"
23.	J. C.	F	Ireland	M	Presbyterian.	Norfolk	W	"
24.	E. G.	F	Scotland	M	Presbyterian.	Welland	W	"
25.	M. G.	F	Germany	M	Lutheran.	Welland		"
26.	B. H.	F	England	S	Presbyterian.	Simcoe		"
27.	M. A. H.	F	Canada	W	R. C.	Wellington		"
28.	E. K.	F	Ireland	M	E. C.	Welland	W	"
29.	S. M.	F	England	S	E. C.	Norfolk		"
30.	S. M.	F	United States	M	None	Norfolk		"
31.	M. O'G.	F	Ireland	M	R. C.	Brant		"
32.	M. P.	F	Ireland	M	E. C.	Haldimand		"
33.	C. P.	F	Ireland	M	R. C.	Wellington	W	"
34.	E. S.	F	Canada	M	Methodist	Norfolk		"
35.	M. S.	F	Canada	M	Baptist	Norfolk		"
36.	M. T.	F	Ireland	M	R. C.	Wellington	W	"
37.	A. T.	F	Scotland	S	E. C.	Wentworth		"
38.	E. McM.	F	Canada	M	Baptist	Norfolk		"
39.	B. H.	F	Ireland	M	R. C.	Wellington		"
40.	M. D.	F	Ireland	M	R. C.	Halton		"
41.	C. C.	F	Ireland	W	R. C.	Lincoln		"

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the number of admissions and discharges during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total admissions during the year.....	61	56	117
Number of such admitted for 1st time	55	43	98
" re-admissions during the year.....	6	13	19
	61	56	117
No. 2.			
Total admissions during past five years, viz: from October 1st, 1883, to September 30th, 1888	303	201	504
Number of such admitted to Asylum once.....	270	174	444
" " " twice	18	21	39
" " " 3 times	9	4	13
" " " 4 times	3	.....	3
" " " 5 times	1	.....	1
" " " 6 times or over	2	2	4
	303	201	504
No. 3.			
Total number of patients discharged as recovered during year	12	9	21
Number of such discharged as recovered 1st time	10	6	16
" " " 2nd time.....	1	2	3
" " " 3rd time or over	1	1	2
	12	9	21
No. 4.			
Total number of patients discharged recovered during past five years, viz: from October, 1883, to September 30th, 1888.....	133	130	262
Number of such re-admitted to Asylum once	6	11	17
" " " twice.....	.....	2	2
" " " 3 times	1	1	2

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing applications for admission to Asylum for Insane, London, (exclusive of warrant cases) with manner of disposal thereof for official year ending September 30th, 1888.

	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.
Total applications, less warrants				67	77	144
Vacancies awarded and patients admitted.....	29	24	53			
“ “ but patients not sent in.....	10	5	15			
Applications not awarded.	28	48	76			
				67	77	144

Of vacancies awarded but patients not sent in—

- 5 recovered at home.
- 2 were sent to other asylums
- 3 friends concluded to keep at home.
- 1 died at home.
- 4 were kept at home and afterwards sent to asylum, new applications being made.

Of applications not awarded—

- 2 were not suitable cases.
- 5 recovered at home.
- 9 were sent to gaol.
- 2 died at home.
- 28 not returned.
- 3 sent to other asylums.
- 24 still on file.
- 3 returned unfilled.

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing the number of times admitted of those received into the Asylum for Insane, London, during the official year ending September 30th, 1888, by certificate.

	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.
Total admissions for year				32	32	64
Admitted for 1st time	29	25	54			
“ 2nd “	2	7	9			
“ 3rd “						
“ 4th “						
“ 5th “						
“ 6th “						
Admitted more than 6th time	1		1			
	32	32	64	32	32	64

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing the number of times admitted of those received into the Asylum for Insane, London, during the official year ending September 30th, 1888, by warrant.

	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.
Total admission for year.....				29	24	53
Admitted for 1st time	24	16	40			
“ 2nd “	5	4	9			
“ 3rd “		2	2			
“ 4th “						
“ 5th “		1	1			
“ 6th “						
Admitted more than 6th time		1	1			
	29	24	53	29	24	53

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing disposition of patients on September 30th, 1888, transferred from Malden to London Asylum.

	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.
Total number transferred from Malden.....				120	124	244
Died	52	39	91			
Discharged.....	7	10	17			
Eloped.....	3		3			
Transferred to Orillia.....	1	1	2			
“ Hamilton	6	13	19			
In residence September 30th, 1888.....	51	61	112			
	120	124	244	120	124	244

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing number of Elopements from London Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Date of Elopement.	Warrant.	REMARKS.
1	C. F.	F.	October 13th, 1887		Brought back, Oct. 13, 1887.
2	R. R. B.	M.	" 14th "		Allowed on probation.
3	C. P.	M.	" 14th "	W.	Brought back, Oct. 17, 1887.
4	D. F.	M.	" 28th "		Allowed on probation.
5	W. E.	M.	November 3rd		Came back, Nov. 3, 1887.
6	W. B.	M.	" 4th "		Brought back, Nov. 4, 1887.
7	D. R.	M.	December 17th	W.	" " Dec. 17, 1887.
8	M. J. C.	F.	" 25th "		" " " 25, 1887.
9	H. D.	M.	" 27th "	W.	Allowed on probation.
10	M. J. C.	F.	April 5th, 1888		Brought back, April 5, 1888.
11	N. C.	M.	May 3rd	W.	" " May 4, 1888.
12	A. McM.	M.	" 12th "	W.	" " " 13, 1888.
13	P. S.	F.	" 31st "		Allowed on probation.
14	R. A. T.	M.	June 26th		Brought back, June 29, 1888.
15	M. O'L.	M.	" 27th "		" " July 3, 1888.
16	R. O.	M.	July 9th	W.	" " " 9, 1888.
17	J. R. R.	F.	" 20th "		" " " 20, 1888.
18	R. O.	M.	August 6th	W.	Came back, August 15, 1888.
19	M. O'L.	M.	" 9th "		Written off eloped, Sept. 29, 1888.
20	J. R. R.	F.	" 11th "		Brought back, August 11, 1888.
21	W. S.	M.	" 19th "	W.	Allowed on probation.
22	T. C.	M.	" 23rd "	W.	Brought back, August 29, 1888.
23	W. G.	M.	September 23rd	W.	" " Sept. 28, 1888.
24	A. HcL.	M.	" 24th "	W.	Still out.
25	D. R.	M.	" 24th "	W.	"

TABLE No. 21.

Shewing number of articles passing through the Laundry during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

	No.		No.
Dresses	13498	Blouses	973
Skirts	5992	" pants	272
Aprons	30919	Overalls	251
Pinafores	262	Blankets	8059
Chemises	29070	Quilts	9605
" flannel	1265	" canvas	58
Drawers	15608	Sheets	93581
Nightdresses	10942	Pillowslips	55341
Waists	1684	Pillowshams	65
Collars	11360	Pillowticks	48
Cuffs, pairs of	1854	Bedticks	12092
Shawls, etc.	26	Hair mattresses	23
Caps	780	Towels	49540
Bonnets	12	Crumb cloths	46
Gloves, pairs of	12	Tablecloths	3276
Handkerchiefs	9058	Tablenapkins	5415
Neckties	1717	Tray cloths	159
Stockings, pairs of	19679	Curtains and blinds	175
Socks	20902	Bolsterslips	386
Guernseys	2756	Bureau covers	821
Bibs, etc.	2463	Stair linens	60
Shirts	24615	Carriage lap robes	14
" flannel	4659	Pudding cloths	2659
Coats	1080	Clothes bags	308
Pants	1784		
Vests	762	Total	455986

TABLE No. 22.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the Wards during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

—	Made.	Repaired.	—	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	1261	2990	Socks marked, pairs of.	257	
“ uniform.	43	10	Mitts faced, pairs of.	15	
Aprons.	1843	1937	Guernseys		67
“ uniform.	345		Mats	25	
Skirts	396	1823	Ticks	671	3070
Drawers	592	1266	Quilts, hemmed.	56	261
Nightdresses.	358	490	“ canvas.	22	
Chemises	1236	1890	Matrasses.	171	
“ flannel.	231	218	Pillows.	61	
Collars.	12		Pillowslips	1552	305
Waists	10		Towels.	1643	
Neckties and scarfs	155		Blankets		516
Caps, women’s.	64		Crumb cloths	5	
“ men’s.	151		Bags.	138	
Shirts.	886	1223	Clothes wraps.	113	
“ flannel.	123	275	Tablecloths and covers.	118	
Coats.	442	35	Bureau covers.	62	
Pants	631	48	Pudding cloths	212	
Vests.	338	18	Lambrequins.	15	
Blouses.	304	16	Chairs recovered.	6	
“ pants	152	5	Sofa “	1	
Overalls	12		Baskets.	62	
Stockings, pairs of.		2527			
Socks “		1133	Total.	14790	20123

TABLE No. 23.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in Tailor’s Shop during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

—	Made.	Repaired.	—	Made.	Repaired.
Coats, uniform.	47	13	Vests.		75
Pants “	47	13	Blouses.		239
Vests “	2		“ pants.		149
Coats.		157			
Pants		345	Total.	96	991

CUT.

Coats.	442
Pants.	631
Vests.	338
Blouses.	304
“ pants.	152
Overalls.	12
Total	1879

TABLE No. 24.

Shewing amount of Knitting done in Wards during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

	Pairs.		Pairs.
Stockings	1499	Mitts	139
“ refooted	369	Total	3704
Socks	1386	Hoods crocheted	51
“ refooted	311		

TABLE No. 25.

Shewing amount of work done in Shoemakers' Shop during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

	Pairs.	Repairs.	
Slippers, canvas	259	Soles	412
“ carpet	3	Heels	498
“ leather	7	Seams	425
Brogans	37	Patches	441
Boots, men's	1	Total	1776
“ Women's	9		
Shoes, “	1		
Total	317		

TABLE No. 26.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the Sewing Room during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

	Made.	Repaired.		Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	45	2	Sheets		112
“ uniform	44	2	Blankets		2
Aprons “	6		Ticks	187	99
Collars “	174		Pillowticks	67	
Aprons	53		Pillows, hair	18	
Chemises	4		Pillowslips	3	23
“ flannel	8		Bags	6	
Drawers	8	55	Chair covers	6	
Skirts	2		Mats bound	5	
Nightdresses	4		Mail bag	1	
Shrouds	20		Scenes	7	
Hoods	6		Horse blankets lined	2	
Hats, straw		22	Carriage covers	1	
Neckties	2		Carriage lap robes	8	
Slippers, cloth (prs. of)	62		Lambrequins		1
“ uppers “	252		Curtains (sets of)	5	
Boots, cloth	1		Laundry wraps	2	
Shirts	13	741	Library books covered	116	
“ flannel		60	Carpets	3	1
Guernseys		9	Tea strainers	12	
Socks (prs of)		2325	Total	1286	3454
Tablecloths	38				
Blinds	95				

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, 1st October, 1888.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario :

SIR,—In accordance with the statutory requirements, I have the honour to submit the Thirty-third Annual Report of this Asylum (the eleventh since it became a Provincial Institution, for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There were in residence on October 1st, 1887	325	356	681
Admitted during the year	49	41	90
Total number under treatment during the year	374	397	771
Discharged during the year, recovered	9	7	16
“ “ improved	5	7	12
“ “ unimproved	1	2	3
Died during the year	13	16	29
Eloped	1		1
Transferred	21	21	42
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1888	324	344	668
Average daily population during year	327.01	357.92	684.93
Yearly cost per capita			\$131 82
Weekly cost per capita			\$2 53½

Admissions.

The admissions numbered ninety, and, as a class, were of the most unpromising description. This was owing to the fact that for the greater part of the year the Asylum was so overcrowded, that it was not possible to award admission to many urgent cases, and when in August forty patients were transferred to Hamilton Asylum, the vacancies were almost immediately filled by the numerous chronic cases that had accumulated in the gaols. The constant overcrowding that has taken place this year, goes to prove that this Asylum is no longer able to provide accommodation for the insane of the very large district assigned to it. At one time during the official year between forty and fifty applicants were awaiting admission, and it is only since the transfer was made to Hamilton that we have been able to keep pace with the demand for room, and although the transfer took place at such a recent date, nearly all of the beds made vacant are already filled.

Discharges.

At first glance the discharges appear small in number, and the percentage of recoveries seems unusually low. This is easily explained by the fact that for ten months of the year very few patients were admitted, even acute cases having to be refused.

Deaths.

The death-rate has been small, amounting to but 3.76 per cent. of the total number of patients under treatment. Unfortunately one suicide has to be recorded. The circumstances attending this death were unusual, and the occurrence could not have been anticipated. Sarah Patterson was admitted in 1876, and soon sank into a condition of dementia, in fact was so stupid that she did not, to all appearance, possess enough intelligence to enable her to appreciate her surroundings. She did not give any one the impression that she was suicidal, and no one suspected that she had any desire to destroy herself. For some months before the date of her death she had been in failing health, and was so weak, that she was allowed to rest on her bed for several hours every day. On Saturday, the evening of September 29th, she was allowed to go into her room to rest, and a short time afterward was found by an attendant suspended, by means of an apron string, to the grating over the bedroom door. When found life was extinct. Coroner Irwin was at once notified of the occurrence, but after enquiring into the circumstances decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Advances.

In many respects this has been an important year in the history of the Asylum, as during the past twelve months several marked departures have been made in the organization of the Institution. The founding of the Rockwood Training School for Asylum Nurses, and the opening of an Infirmary under the charge of a trained nurse, have been hopeful advances, and radical changes effected both in the appearance and appointments of the wards have materially added to the comfort of the patients. The problem of supplying a large enough variety of occupations is reaching a solution, and several new industries have been added to the list.

Rockwood Training School for Asylum Nurses.

Early in April, a long cherished scheme was developed, and the Rockwood Training School for Asylum Nurses was established. This school was rendered possible when the Government materially increased the wages of female employés, and offered remuneration likely to attract the most desirable class of girls. This Training School is destined to play an important part in the future history of the Asylum, and already its good influence has been felt in all of the wards for females. Some have said that the tendency of the school will be to make "lady nurses" of the attendants, who will shirk the unpleasant duties of their position. This danger does not exist, in fact the tendency is to make those in training take a broader and more intelligent view of the work they are asked to perform, and the course of instruction given is of the most practical nature, particularly devoted to teaching Asylum nurses to labour in the best interests of the unfortunates under their immediate charge. Practical work is a most important subject at the time of examination, and the highest rewards are given to those who are most worthy of them. The course of instruction covers a period of two years, and includes lectures on elementary physiology and anatomy, nursing of the sick, and nursing and care of the insane. One lecture a week is given, and each student receives practical instruction in nursing of the sick in the infirmary, under the direction of the trained hospital nurse.

Before admission to the school each applicant is required to pass a preliminary examination in English, and is not accepted unless she can show that she is possessed of a good knowledge of the subjects examined in. The school opens up a field that is worthy of cultivation by girls of education and refinement, and graduates will never find difficulty in obtaining remunerative work in outside life, even if they are not content to remain as asylum nurses. The nursing of the insane is quite as noble and attractive an occupation as nursing the sick, and an ideal asylum nurse requires to be a person of higher intelligence than the average hospital nurse.

Infirmary.

In February two cases of typhoid fever developed, and it was absolutely necessary to open the infirmary that had been arranged in the south cottage. At that time a

trained nurse could not be engaged, and one of our attendants was temporarily placed in charge. In March a trained nurse from Toronto General Hospital was secured, and the infirmary has now become an indispensable department—the wonder is that it could have been done without for so many years. Not only are sick patients more comfortable, but they receive necessary care that could not possibly be given in the general wards. There are many drawbacks in having the infirmary located in the upper flat of a high building, and now that the absolute necessity for such a department has been demonstrated, the Government cannot be too strongly urged to put up a small isolated building for infirmary purposes. The cost of such a building need not be great, as accommodation say, for twenty patients, would at all times meet the requirements. This change should be made as soon as possible, as it would enable us to use the whole of the south cottage for the purpose originally intended, and put an end to the many inconveniences caused by having an infirmary at the top of such a high building.

Increase of Pay to Male Attendants.

As has been stated in a previous part of this report, an increase of pay has enabled us to effect much needed reforms among the female attendants. This year it is to be hoped that the wages of the male attendants will be increased, as the amount given at present is too small to induce attendants to become enthusiastic over their work. Twenty dollars a month is not enough to entice young men of the most desirable class to remain in the service, and when it is remembered that special aptitude for asylum work should be demanded, it can readily be seen how difficult it is, under the present arrangement, to secure and to keep good attendants.

Another thing that is a cause of dissatisfaction, is the fact that the old Dominion Government employes receive half as much more as those recently appointed, and in many instances hold subordinate positions. Although those in authority understand the reason for such an apparently anomalous condition of affairs, it is difficult to make those recently appointed view it in the same light, and dissatisfaction will cease only when the pay of the younger men approximates that of the older employes. At present the changes on the staff are too frequent, and it is often a matter of necessity to give positions to men who are not up to the ideal standard of asylum attendants. An increase of pay would remedy the defects of the present system, and make those who have laboured faithfully in the past feel that their efforts have not been unappreciated.

Steam Yacht.

In past summers the patients had become so accustomed to almost daily outings on the lake, that this year they felt that they had been deprived of a great deal of pleasure when informed that it was impossible to charter a steam yacht. It is doubtful if a yacht perfectly suited to the work required can be found here, and yet such a vessel has become almost a necessity, not only as a means of amusing the chronic portion of the Asylum population, but as a very useful adjunct in the treatment of a certain proportion of curable and convalescing patients. A boat such as we require would not be costly, and in the long run would prove a cheap investment.

Some thoughtless people have taken serious objection to such an institution as a steam yacht at an asylum, on the ground that the officers will use the boat and the patients stay in the wards. Those who use such arguments generally judge the rest of mankind by their own standard, and accuse others of doing the small things that they would be likely to do were they in the way of temptation. These objections should have no weight. However, to satisfy the doubting ones, it may be said that in 1887, when we had the *St. Julien* for two months or more, sixty-seven trips were made with patients in eighteen days, and no less than 416 of the inmates averaged nearly five sails each. The attendants were given two outings in the evening, and the officers went out for four short runs. It is to be hoped that a small sum will be placed in the Estimates for a hull.

Amusements.

Amusements for the patients have received the usual amount of attention, and it has been found possible to do more in this direction than was ever achieved before in this Asylum, without adding to the expenditure. Weekly dances during the autumn and winter were as popular as ever, and frequent "At Homes" proved wonderfully attractive to many. These "At Homes" are with us a new feature, and offer a promising field for development.

A brass band, composed of patients, has been formed, and in a few months will begin to do good work. The patients in this band have a fondness for music, are unusually intelligent and anxious to learn, and as they will devote most of their time to music, will without doubt find the occupation instructive.

Base ball has proved a very attractive game to many during the summer, and a good ground has been laid out to the east of the Asylum. Many match games between picked nines from the wards have been played, and on five occasions city nines have "crossed bats" with the Rockwood club. Some fine games were the result, and victory once, at least, perched on the Asylum banner; at other times one run and the umpire were accused of having interfered with a brilliant result. Be that as it may the B. B. C. is in a flourishing condition, and much is heard of next year's victories already half won.

The minstrel troupe and orchestra, as of old, did good service, and the many excellent entertainments supplied by our city friends did much to relieve the monotony of ward life.

Surgical Operations.

Two serious surgical operations were performed on patients during the year. The first was an ovariectomy, and the second an amputation of the thigh, in a case of gangrene. Both operations were conducted under the most rigid antiseptic precautions, and proved successful. It is interesting to note that the operation of ovariectomy failed to exert the slightest beneficial effect on the patient's mental condition. We are deeply indebted to Dr. W. G. Anglin, of Kingston, who kindly performed the operations and gave the patients the benefit of his surgical skill.

Farm and Garden.

This has not been a good year for farming operations, owing to the dry weather that prevailed during the early part of summer. Hay was almost a complete failure, and the potato crop will be small.

Kitchen.

The kitchen is one of the most objectionable features of this Institution. Situated as it is in a basement, it is at all times damp and unhealthy, and in the winter time when vegetables are being cooked the "villainous smells" in the centre building and No. 9 Ward are almost unendurable. The present room cannot be made into a proper kitchen, as it is much too small to meet the requirements of the Asylum, and being situated in the main thoroughfare it is scarcely possible to prevent patients, etc., from constantly interfering with the cooks. A simple remedy would be to erect a separate kitchen in one of the airing courts.

Improvements.

Among the many improvements made were the following:—Poultry house built; coal shed (stone) built; new engine erected in laundry; north cottage heated by hot water; two wards refloored; new court fenced; hot water system reconstructed.

Requirements.

Among the requirements for the coming year are the following:
A local telephone system.

Renewal of the heating apparatus in the Medical Superintendent's house, as sug-

gested in last year's report. Competent authorities pronounce the present system to be not only obsolete and expensive, but unsafe in its present condition.

A waggonette for general purposes, to take the place of vehicles completely worn out.

A windmill to pump water from the lake to the cattle stables.

An extra housemaid should be added to the staff. The attendants dining rooms cannot be made as comfortable as could be desired until they are put in charge of a housemaid, but as the staff is constituted at present this is not possible. The result of the present arrangement has been a great deal of dissatisfaction, and as long as the attendants' tables are under the care of patients alone it will not be possible to have things as comfortable as they should be. This is a matter of a good deal of importance.

Another male attendant is required. This addition would not only end the constant troubles and dangers arising from being short-handed, but would make it possible to keep more patients employed on the farm.

Thanks.

Thanks are due to the city clergymen who have conducted Divine service and ministered to the wants of the sick; to the editors who furnished copies of their newspapers; to the directors of the Midland Fair for courtesies extended to the patients; to members of the different choirs and dramatic clubs before referred to, and to Master W. Tandy for his kindness in conducting the musical portion of the weekly service at Regiopolis.

Officers and Employees.

The officers and employés as a whole have shewn commendable zeal and enthusiasm in carrying on the work of the year.

The following changes took place on the staff:—In November, 1887, Dr. Simpson, assistant physician, who had been doing duty for some months in London Asylum, returned to this Institution, and Mr. C. W. Nelles, who had been acting as clinical assistant, left the service in order to resume his medical studies.

In March, 1888, Miss Marion V. Wilson, a graduate of Toronto Hospital school, began her duties as Trained Nurse. In September, 1888, Miss Sarah E. Hardy, Matron, exchanged positions with Miss M. E. Kirkpatrick, Matron of Orillia Asylum.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. K. CLARKE,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the year ending
30th September, 1888.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending
30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1887.....				325	356	681
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	32	20	52			
" Medical Certificate.....	17	21	38	49	41	90
Total number under treatment during year.....				374	397	771
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered.....	9	7	16			
" improved.....	5	7	12			
" unimproved.....	1	2	3			
Total number of discharges during year.....	15	16	31			
Died.....	13	16	29			
Eloped.....	1		1			
Transferred	21	21	42	50	53	103
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1888.....				324	344	668
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.....				1221	952	2173
" discharged.....	451	315	766			
" died	327	224	551			
" eloped	15		15			
" transferred	104	69	173	897	608	1505
" remaining 30th Sept., 1888.....				324	344	668
Number of applications on file Sept. 30th, 1888.....	5	5	10			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1887, to 30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 28th March, 1888)	331	362	693
Minimum " " " (on the 3rd of Aug., 1888)	310	342	652
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	119686	130999	250685
Daily average population.....	327.01	357.92	684.93

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married and widowed.....	23	15	38	479	489	968
Single	26	26	52	742	463	1205
Total.....	49	41	90	1221	952	2173
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians.....	7	10	17	195	158	353
Episcopalians.....	8	10	18	281	181	462
Methodists.....	6	6	12	195	173	368
Baptists.....	1	1	2	21	25	46
Congregationalists.....				1	2	3
Roman Catholics.....	21	13	34	385	332	717
Other denominations	3	1	4	119	66	185
Not reported.....	3		3	24	15	39
Total.....	49	41	90	1221	952	2173
NATIONALITIES.						
English.....	1	4	5	113	54	167
Irish.....	4	3	7	236	214	450
Scotch.....	3	1	4	58	63	121
Canadian.....	39	31	70	685	528	1213
United States.....		2	2	12	9	21
Other Countries	1		1	46	17	63
Unknown	1		1	71	67	138
Total.....	49	41	90	1221	952	2173

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Algoma District				1	2	3
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	6	9
Carleton	7	7	14	124	113	237
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	11	6	17	170	145	315
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	7	13
Halton				3	1	4
Hastings	2	1	3	55	48	103
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	7	7	14	87	76	163
Leeds and Grenville	4	3	7	89	68	157
Lennox and Addington	2	4	6	65	50	115
Lincoln				9	4	13
Middlesex				8	6	14
Muskoka District				1		1
Norfolk				7	5	12
Northumberland and Durham	1		1	23	46	69
Ontario				19	22	41
Oxford				14	4	18
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				10	9	19
Peterborough		1	1	8	11	19
Prescott and Russell	4	3	7	31	23	54
Prince Edward	3	1	4	23	26	49
Renfrew	2	3	5	44	24	68
Simcoe				12	12	24
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	6	5	11	96	80	176
Victoria				4	13	17
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				5	4	9
Wentworth				13	14	27
York, including City of Toronto				37	52	89
Not classed				198	43	241
Total admissions	49	41	90	1221	952	2173

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Algoma District				1	2	3
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	5	8
Carleton	7	6	13	110	97	207
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	4		4	113	81	194
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	6	12
Halton				2		2
Hastings		1	1	49	38	87
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	5	4	9	76	69	145
Leeds and Grenville	3	1	4	68	45	113
Lennox and Addington	2	2	4	52	34	86
Lincoln				9	4	13
Middlesex				6	4	10
Norfolk				7	5	12
Northumberland and Durham	1		1	22	35	57
Ontario				18	21	39
Oxford				14	3	17
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				10	9	19
Peterborough				8	6	14
Prescott and Russell	2	3	5	25	22	47
Prince Edward	1		1	17	15	32
Renfrew	2		2	37	17	54
Simcoe				11	11	22
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5	3	8	84	61	145
Victoria				4	12	16
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				4	4	8
Wentworth				12	12	24
York				33	48	81
Not classed				21	4	25
Total admissions.....	32	20	52	878	708	1586

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.		When Discharged.		Remarks.
2058	M. O'R.....	F	June	10th, 1887.....	October	21st, 1887.....	Recovered.
1888	B. T.....	M	March	26th, 1886.....	"	28th, "	Improved.
2056	D. N.....	M	June	2nd, 1887.....	November	5th, "	Recovered.
2061	J. M. P.	M	July	6th, 1887.....	December	5th, "	"
1314	M. J. R.	F	February	5th, 1881.....	"	19th, "	Improved.
2037	H. E. A.....	F	April	22nd, 1887.....	"	28th, "	"
2095	J. McG	M	November	2nd, 1887	January	9th, 1888.....	Recovered.
2093	J. B.....	M	October	28th, 1887.....	"	23rd, "	"
2060	J. W. A	M	June	11th, 1887	"	24th, "	Improved.
1962	A. P.....	F	August	2nd, 1886.....	February	11th, "	"
2002	J. M.....	M	December	17th, 1886.....	"	23rd, "	Recovered.
1968	R. C.....	F	September	4th, 1886.....	"	24th, "	"
2014	M. L. B.	F	January	29th, 1887	March	7th, "	Improved.
1409	J. C.....	M	April	20th, 1882.....	"	14th, "	"
2081	A. E. M.....	F	September	23rd, 1887.....	"	9th, "	"
1996	F. P.....	F	November	16th, 1886.....	"	30th, "	Unimproved.
2080	W. M.....	M	September	20th, 1887... ..	April	11th, "	Recovered.
2086	M. E. A.....	F	October	10th, 1887	May	9th, "	"
1681	M. A. M.....	F	November	21st, 1884.....	"	12th, "	Improved.
2123	W. H. H.....	M	March	25th, 1888.....	June	1st, "	Recovered.
1965	S. K.....	F	August	21st, 1886.....	"	5th, "	Improved.
2074	E. W.	F	August	10th 1887	"	18th, "	Recovered.
2054	A. P.....	M	May	25th, 1887.....	"	18th, "	"
2007	W. T. W.....	M	January	7th, 1887.....	"	18th, "	Unimproved.
2084	M. A. S.....	F	October	4th, 1887.....	July	18th, "	"
2065	M. K.	F	July	13th, 1887.....	August	8th, "	Recovered.
2038	S. J. B.....	F	April	26th, 1887.....	"	10th, "	"
2040	J. E. M.	M	April	27th, 1887	"	29th, "	Improved.
2082	C. H. P.	M	September	27th, 1887.....	September	4th, "	"
2117	I. S.	F	February	27th, 1888.....	"	18th, "	Recovered.
2126	J. W.....	M	April	5th, 1888.....	"	27th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
2047	M. A. C. .	F.	67	November 20, 1887. ....	.....	6	7	Senile Decay.
1584	A. F.	F.	63	December 4, "	3	8	7	Anæmia.
1443	S. McQ.	F.	28	" 5, "	5	2	28	Phthisis.
2070	J. M. L.	M.	33	" 6, " ....	.....	4	14	General Paresis.
2096	M. J. H. .	M.	21	" 14, " ....	.....	.....	29	Typhoid Fever.
1717	M. H.	F.	69	January 11, 1888.	2	6	17	Senile Decay.
1833	M. C.	F.	32	" 19, "	2	2	.....	Phthisis.
1348	R. W.	F.	45	" 29, "	6	4	9	Exhaustion of Mania.
1910	T. D.	M.	43	" 29, "	1	8	4	Peritonitis.
2099	J. D.	M.	36	" 30, " ....	.....	1	25	Heart Disease.
542	E. J. D. .	F.	48	February 6, "	18	2	12	General Debility.
2001	N. G.	M.	47	" 7, "	1	1	22	General Paresis.
1122	M. G.	F.	36	" 24, "	9	11	15	Epilepsy.
2078	J. H. M.	M.	32	April 3, " ....	.....	7	10	Typhoid Fever.
1107	J. W.	M.	46	" 8, "	10	2	3	Diarrhœa.
1689	G. P. G.	M.	51	" 13, "	3	2	24	Epilepsy.
1840	J. M. F. .	M.	21	" 18, "	2	4	28	Phthisis.
2114	G. A. K.	M.	31	" 22, " ....	.....	2	1	Chronic Diarrhœa.
2129	C. P.	M.	36	May 7, " ....	.....	.....	7	Exhaust'n of Melancholia
2131	E. T.	M.	35	June 12, " ....	.....	.....	15	Septicæmia.
1333	A. C.	F.	31	" 23, "	7	.....	8	Goitre.
2121	J. L.	M.	35	" 28, " ....	.....	3	15	Marasmus.
2119	M. B.	F.	47	August 16, " ....	.....	5	14	Phthisis.
1187	E. McC. .	F.	55	" 22, "	9	8	18	Diarrhœa.
1593	M. L.	F.	26	" 28, "	4	4	17	Phthisis.
1877	E. D.	F.	71	September 19, "	2	6	8	Senile Decay.
1871	S. E. M. .	F.	29	" 19, "	2	7	8	Phthisis.
1390	I. B.	F.	51	" 24, "	6	7	22	Apoplexy.
962	S. P.	F.	44	" 29, "	12	1	.....	Suicide by Hanging.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents				3		3	3
Book-keepers				1		1	1
Bakers				7		7	7
Bricklayers				1		1	1
Butchers				1		1	1
Blacksmiths	1		1	22		22	23
Barbers				2		2	2
Barristers				3		3	3
Bankers				1		1	1
Basket-makers	1		1				1
Commercial travellers				4		4	4
Coopers				6		6	6
Carpenters	1		1	55		55	56
Clerks	1		1	26		26	27
Clergymen				8		8	8
Carriagemakers				5		5	5
Cooks				1	3	4	4
Corders				3		3	3
Captains of steamboats				3		3	3
Customhouse Officers				2		2	2
Carters				3		3	3
Cheese-makers				2		2	2
Domestic servants, all kinds	1	22	23	14	269	283	306
Dressmakers					21	21	21
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists				2		2	2
Engineers				3		3	3
Farmers	20		20	327	2	329	349
Fishermen				2		2	2
Gardeners				1		1	1
Grocers				1		1	1
Gunsmiths				1		1	1
Harnessmakers				8		8	8
Housekeepers		1	1		18	18	19
Hackdrivers	1		1				1
Innkeepers				1		1	1
Jewellers				2		2	2
Janitors				1		1	1
Labourers	12		12	323		323	335
Ladies					2	2	2
Lumbermen	1		1	1		1	2
Milliners					1	1	1

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Masons	2		2	2		2	4
Machinists	1		1	10		10	11
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Millers				3		3	3
Moulders				2		2	2
Merchants				17		17	17
Mechanics				1		1	1
Music teachers					3	3	3
No occupation		4	4	20	46	66	70
Not stated				121	171	292	292
Other occupations				8	24	32	32
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters				13		13	13
Printers	1		1	4		4	5
Peddlers				2		2	2
Physicians				6		6	6
Pump-makers				2		2	2
Railway foremen				1		1	1
Registrar				1		1	1
Spinsters		2	2				2
Sailors				12		12	12
Students				6		6	6
Spinners					2	2	2
Stone-cutters				1		1	1
Shoemakers	1		1	38		38	39
Seamstresses		1	1		45	45	46
Station-masters				2		2	2
Soldiers				10		10	10
Teachers	1	3	4	12	15	27	31
Tinsmiths				5		5	5
Tavern-keepers	1		1	14		14	15
Tailors				2		2	2
Weavers	1		1	1		1	2
Waggon-makers	1		1				1
Wives		8	8		281	281	289
Unknown or other employments	1		1	6	8	14	15
Upholsterers				1		1	1
Total	49	41	90	1171	912	2083	2173

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing Causes of Insanity during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1888.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				1	2	3
Religious excitement				4		4
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles				2	1	3
Love affairs, including seduction				2	1	3
Mental anxiety, "worry"				2	1	3
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink				1		1
Self-abuse, sexual				4	2	6
Over-work				1		1
Sunstroke					1	1
Accident or injury				1	1	2
Puerperal					1	1
Puberty and change of life					2	2
Uterine disorders					1	1
Brain disease, with epilepsy				1		1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age				1	3	4
Fevers				1	1	2
HEREDITARY.						
With other combined cause not ascertained	22	16	38			
Unknown	27	25	52	28	24	52
Total	49	41	90	49	41	90

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.		Term of Probation.	Result.
1962	F.....	A. P.....	October	11th, 1887....	4 months.....	Discharged, improved.
2037	F.....	H. E. A.....	"	15th ".....	2 ".....	" " " "
2061	M.....	J. M. P.....	"	28th ".....	2 ".....	" recovered.
2060	M.....	J. W. A.....	November	12th ".....	1 ".....	" improved.
2014	F.....	M. L. B.....	December	7th ".....	3 ".....	" " " "
2081	F.....	A. E. M.....	"	12th ".....	3 ".....	" " " "
2042	M.....	J. B. R.....	"	13th ".....	1 ".....	Returned, unimproved.
2002	M.....	J. M.....	"	15th ".....	2 ".....	Discharged, recovered.
1968	F.....	R. C.....	"	20th ".....	2 ".....	" " " "
2085	F.....	S. S.....	January	5th, 1888.....	3 ".....	Returned, unimproved.
1409	M.....	J. C.....	February	2nd ".....	1 ".....	Discharged, improved.
931	F.....	S. J. S.....	"	8th ".....	1 ".....	Returned, unimproved.
2080	M.....	W. M.....	"	10th ".....	2 ".....	Discharged, recovered.
1681	F.....	M. A. M.....	"	10th ".....	3 ".....	" improved.
2007	M.....	W. T. W.....	March	16th ".....	3 ".....	" unimproved.
2086	F.....	M. E. A.....	"	31st ".....	2 ".....	" recovered.
2054	M.....	A. P.....	April	12th ".....	2 ".....	" " " "
1977	M.....	W. J. C. S.....	"	19th ".....	6 ".....	Still on probation.
1965	F.....	S. K.....	"	26th ".....	2 ".....	Discharged, improved.
2030	F.....	J. M.....	May	15th ".....	6 ".....	Still on probation.
2038	F.....	S. J. B.....	June	9th ".....	2 ".....	Discharged, recovered.
2040	M.....	J. E. M.....	"	27th ".....	2 ".....	" improved.
2082	M.....	C. H. P.....	"	28th ".....	2 ".....	" " " "
2117	F.....	I. S.....	July	12th ".....	2 ".....	" recovered.
1556	M.....	W. B. G.....	August	2nd ".....	2 ".....	Still on probation.
1570	M.....	J. McD.....	"	7th ".....	2 ".....	" " " "
2139	M.....	E. S.....	"	22nd ".....	3 ".....	" " " "
2052	M.....	G. P.....	September	5th ".....	2 ".....	" " " "
2102	F.....	A. T.....	"	13th ".....	2 ".....	" " " "
2122	M.....	W. L.....	"	17th ".....	2 ".....	" " " "

SUMMARY OF PROBABATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....	.....	.....	.....	16	14	30
Discharged, recovered.....	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....
" improved.....	4	6	10	.....	.....	.....
" unimproved.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum.....	1	2	3	10	12	22
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1888.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the Ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

AGES.	ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERIES.			DEATHS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years.....	1	5	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	6	2	8	4	4	8	2	.....	2
" 25 " 30 "	13	12	25	1	.....	1	.....	3	3
" 30 " 35 "	3	4	7	1	2	3	3	2	5
" 35 " 40 "	5	3	8	1	.....	1	4	1	5
" 40 " 45 "	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
" 45 " 50 "	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
" 50 " 55 "	5	3	8	2	.....	2	1	1	2
" 55 " 60 "	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 60 " 65 "	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 65 " 70 "	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
" 70 " 75 " ....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 75 " 80 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 80 " 85 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 85 " 90 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	48	40	88	9	7	16	13	16	29

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	21	10			
From 1 to 2 months	14	20			
" 2 " 3 "	5	5	3		
" 3 " 4 "	3	7			
" 4 " 5 "	2	1	2		
" 5 " 6 "	5	2	2	1	
" 6 " 7 "	3	4	3		
" 7 " 8 "	3	9		1	
" 8 " 9 "	3	4		1	
" 9 " 10 "	1	4			1
" 10 " 11 "		2	1		
" 11 " 12 "		8		1	
" 12 " 18 "	6	29	5	2	1
" 18 months to 2 years		24		3	1
" 2 to 3 years	9	150			
" 3 " 4 "	6	29		1	
" 4 " 5 "	4	55			
" 5 " 6 "	1	27		1	
" 6 " 7 "	1	28		1	
" 7 " 8 "		19			
" 8 " 9 "		19			
" 9 " 10 "	1	14			
" 10 " 15 "		87			
" 15 " 20 "	1	83			
" 20 years and upwards	1	28			
Totals	90	668	16	12	3

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who Worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	30	6752	.....	6752
Tailor's shop.....	10	2038	.....	2038
Shoe shop.....			.....
Engineer's shop	7	1725	.....	1725
Blacksmith's shop	1	180	.....	180
Mason work.....	4	610	.....	610
Repairing roads.....	14	2880	.....	2880
Wood yard and coal shed ..	4	913	.....	913
Bakery	4	790	.....	790
Launlry ..	21	608	3750	4358
Dairy	9	.....	2196	2196
Butcher's shop and slaughter house..	10	2301	.....	2301
Piggery.....			.....
Painting	8	1489	.....	1489
Farm	26	5896	.....	5896
Garden ..	13	2823	.....	2823
Grounds	8	1950	.....	1950
Stable	6	1810	.....	1810
Kitchen.....	14	1495	2096	3591
Dining rooms	45	3847	7270	11117
Officer's quarters	7	.....	1235	1235
Sewing rooms	74	.....	16799	16799
Knitting	58	.....	18051	18051
Mending	18	.....	4932	4932
Wards	210	44545	16026	60571
Halls				
Storeroom.....	1	313	.....	313
General.....	75	2356	17097	19453
Total	677	85321	89452	174773

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1888, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District.....		1	1
Bruce.....		2	2
Carleton.....	40	47	87
Dundas.....	7	8	15
Durham.....	1	9	10
Essex.....	1		1
Frontenac.....	46	44	90
Glengarry.....	16	13	29
Grenville.....	5	9	14
Grey.....	1	2	3
Hastings.....	15	20	35
Lambton.....	1		1
Lanark.....	31	32	63
Leeds.....	27	21	48
Lennox and Addington.....	21	17	38
Middlesex.....	1	1	2
Muskoka District.....	1		1
Norfolk.....	2		2
Northumberland.....	4	10	14
Ontario.....	4	8	12
Oxford.....	1	1	2
Peel.....		1	1
Perth.....	1	1	2
Peterborough.....	4	7	11
Prescott.....	7	10	17
Prince Edward.....	10	11	21
Renfrew.....	17	15	32
Russell.....	4	4	8
Simcoe.....		4	4
Storniont.....	15	17	32
Victoria.....	3	4	7
Wellington.....	1		1
Wentworth.....		3	3
York, including Toronto.....	10	18	28
Not classed, unknown, etc.....	27	4	31
Total.....	324	344	668

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the number of patients transferred from the Asylum for the Insane, Kingston, during the official year ending September 30th, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Native of—	Married or Single.	Religion.	County Whence.	Warrant or Certificate.	Asylum Transferred to—
1	F. S.	F.	England	M.	Bible Christian	Ontario	W.	Toronto.
2	B. R.	M.	Canada	S.	R. Catholic.	Frontenac.	W.	Hamilton.
3	M. J. P.	F.	Ireland	M.	"	Lincoln	W.	"
4	M. S.	F.	Unknown	M.	English Ch.	Perth	W.	"
5	A. S.	F.	Canada	W.	"	Simcoe	W.	"
6	J. L.	F.	"	S.	"	York	W.	"
7	J. F.	F.	Unknown	S.	Baptist.	"	W.	"
8	N. J. A.	F.	Canada	S.	Protestant	Welland	W.	"
9	C. R.	F.	Ireland	S.	R. Catholic.	Wentworth	W.	"
10	L. L.	F.	Canada	M.	Methodist	York	W.	"
11	M. G.	F.	Ireland	S.	English Ch.	Ontario	W.	"
12	M. H. J.	F.	Canada	S.	"	Lincoln	W.	"
13	E. H.	F.	England	M.	"	Wentworth	W.	"
14	M. McA.	F.	Scotland	M.	Presbyterian.	"	W.	"
15	M. S.	F.	United States.	S.	English Ch.	"	W.	"
16	A. T.	F.	Canada	S.	"	"	W.	"
17	M. H.	F.	"	S.	R. Catholic.	York	W.	"
18	E. S.	F.	Scotland	S.	Presbyterian.	Middlesex	W.	"
19	M. H.	F.	"	M.	Methodist	Wentworth	W.	"
20	M. J. B.	F.	Ireland	S.	English Ch.	Halton	W.	"
21	E. M.	F.	England	M.	Methodist	York	W.	"
22	C. S.	F.	Canada	M.	Unknown	Ontario	W.	"
23	C. R.	M.	"	M.	R. Catholic.	Kent	W.	"
24	D. McK.	M.	Unknown	M.	Presbyterian.	Bruce	W.	"
25	W. W.	M.	Canada	S.	Methodist	Brant	W.	"
26	H. H.	M.	"	S.	Baptist.	Haldimand	W.	"
27	G. B.	M.	Unknown	S.	Unknown	"	W.	"
28	R. L.	M.	Scotland	M.	Presbyterian.	Wentworth	W.	"
29	F. H. K.	M.	Canada	S.	English Ch.	Ontario	W.	"
30	C. B.	M.	England	S.	Methodist	Peel	W.	"
31	J. F.	M.	Unknown	M.	English Ch.	York	W.	"
32	J. H.	M.	Canada	S.	Methodist	Haldimand	W.	"
33	C. R.	M.	"	M.	Protestant	Kingston Pent'y.	W.	"
34	J. R.	M.	"	M.	Methodist	"	W.	"
35	J. C. W.	M.	England	S.	"	Simcoe	W.	"
36	A. McK.	M.	Canada	S.	Presbyterian.	York	W.	"
37	M. McC.	M.	Ireland	M.	R. Catholic.	Halton	W.	"
38	H. J.	M.	England	S.	"	York	W.	"
39	J. W.	M.	Canada	S.	English Ch.	Ontario	W.	"
40	W. H.	M.	"	S.	Methodist	"	W.	"
41	W. L.	M.	"	S.	Presbyterian.	North Durham.	W.	"
42	J. McG.	M.	"	M.	"	Hastings	W.	"

TABLE No. 15.

Disposal of applicants at Kingston Asylum for year ending September 30th, 1888.

A.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Applicants admitted.....	40	37	77
“ awarded	5	7	12
“ to whom vacancies were not awarded.....	17	17	34
	62	61	123

Disposal of applicants to whom vacancies were awarded, but not accepted.

B.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Improved at home.....	1	6	7
Died at home.....	1	.....	1
Awarded, but not yet admitted.....	3	1	4
	5	7	12

Disposal of applicants to whom vacancies were not awarded.

C.	Males.	Females.	Total.
No return made	3	4	7
Discharged from gaol	2	3	5
Died in gaol.....	.....	2	2
Sent to another asylum	1	.....	1
Died at home.....	1	.....	1
Idiotic	2	.....	2
Not proper subjects for treatment	3	3	6
On file, waiting to be awarded	5	5	10
	17	17	34

TABLE No. 16.

Returns from Farm and Garden for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Quantity.		Rate.	Value.
		s. c.	s. c.
700 bushels	Apples	70	490 00
156 "	Beans	1 00	156 00
115 "	Beets	40	46 00
36 "	Cucumbers	1 50	54 00
185 "	Carrots	40	74 00
800 "	Oats	40	320 00
115 "	Onions and Radishes	1 00	115 00
116 "	Peas	80	92 80
5 "	Pears	1 50	7 50
104 "	Parsnips	50	52 00
2010 "	Potatoes	40	804 00
45 "	Spinach	45	20 25
8 "	Salsify	1 00	8 00
160 "	Tomatoes	40	64 00
16 tons	Hay	15 00	240 00
18 "	Straw	8 00	144 00
160 loads	Green fodder	50	80 00
2400 bunches	Lettuce, Radish, Asparagus, Parsley, Sage, Thyme, etc.	5	120 00
9000 "	Rhubarb	6	540 00
1450 quarts	Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Raspberries, etc.	7	101 50
7500 heads	Cabbage and Cauliflower	6	450 00
500 "	Celery	6	30 00
1200 dozen	Green Corn	12	144 00
635 "	Eggs	16	101 60
23 "	Melons, Squashes, Citrons, etc.	2 00	46 00
2050 lbs	Grapes	7	143 50
275 each	Chickens	35	96 25
93 "	Turkeys	90	83 70
72 "	Sucking Pigs		145 00
8366 lbs	Pork		528 70
17 each	Cows killed		671 00
16045 gallons	Milk	20	3209 00
2 each	Colts—increased value		100 00
			\$9277.80

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing the number of Articles made and Repaired during the official year ending 30th September, 1888.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons.....	859	1487	Lambrequins, window.....	25	.....
Bolster cases.....	3	.....	Lace, knitted, yds.....	150	.....
Bonnets, sun.....	92	57	Laundry drying loft, slides..	10	20
Blankets.....	.....	115	Laying hardwood floor in	.....	.....
Blinds, window.....	56	.....	wards, 10 M. ft.....	2	.....
Bedticks.....	172	737	Laying floor in stables.....	2	.....
Brushes, scrubbing.....	8818	.....	“ “ fan room.....	1	.....
do blacking.....	210	.....	“ “ conservatory..	1	.....
Brooms, corn.....	420	.....	“ “ summer house..	1	.....
Brackets.....	28	.....	“ “ brush shop.....	1	.....
Benches and bedsteads.....	.....	74	Lathing and furring wards, 1,	.....	.....
Boards for games.....	16	.....	2 and 3.....	3	.....
Boxes for gardener.....	18	.....	Ladders.....	10	.....
Boots, long, pairs.....	2	11	Mattresses, hair.....	15	176
“ coburg.....	107	90	“ ticks.....	59	27
“ women's.....	4	6	Mats, cocoa.....	16	.....
Bridles.....	.....	7	Mats, rag.....	45	.....
Bags, clothes.....	12	.....	Mop handles.....	150	.....
Caps, women's.....	24	27	Neckties.....	150	.....
Chemises, cotton.....	615	2090	Overalls.....	34	27
“ flannel.....	3	5	Pillows, hair.....	233	.....
Coats.....	151	682	“ ticks.....	48	37
Carpets.....	3	.....	“ cases.....	688	931
Counterpanes.....	.....	644	Piano cover.....	1	.....
Curtain poles.....	60	.....	Pudding cloths.....	50	.....
Cart wheels, pair.....	2	.....	Petticoats.....	448	1684
Crutches.....	2	.....	Pants, pairs.....	317	1190
Chairs.....	1	150	Picture frames.....	20	.....
Clothes racks.....	3	.....	“ easels.....	12	.....
Carts.....	.....	6	Peels for baker.....	4	.....
Curtains, cheese cloth.....	50	.....	Quilts, strong.....	2	.....
Clothes, presses and cupboards	4	4	Spars for boat.....	4	.....
Closet seats.....	24	4	Sails.....	3	.....
Collars, linen.....	126	.....	Sail covers.....	3	.....
“ horse.....	.....	4	Sheets.....	768	1643
Coffins.....	36	.....	Shrouds.....	25	.....
Commode.....	1	.....	Surplice.....	1	.....
Carpet sweepers.....	.....	2	Stockings, pairs.....	356	3220
Doors.....	.....	12	Socks.....	633	3034
Dresses.....	386	2378	Shirts.....	855	1545
“ uniform.....	48	.....	Smocks.....	34	.....
“ night.....	177	416	Shawls.....	.....	16
Drawers, pairs.....	223	714	Shingling roofs, new.....	3	.....
Embroidered pillow shams.....	175	.....	Slippers, leather.....	202	40
“ brackets.....	9	.....	“ canvas.....	390	.....
“ felt table covers.....	8	.....	Screens for wards.....	6	.....
“ tray covers.....	4	.....	Sash.....	6	10
“ doilies.....	8	.....	Scythe snaths.....	.....	4
Fencing, rods.....	320	.....	Shafts for carts, pairs.....	3	.....
Farm gates.....	3	.....	Sleighs.....	.....	2
Feeding troughs.....	6	.....	Towels.....	50	23
Flower stands.....	4	.....	Table cloths.....	72	25
Floors.....	.....	12	“ napkins.....	24	.....
Gas purifiers, sets.....	1	.....	Tables.....	22	6
Glass setting, feet.....	1500	.....	Upholstered sofas and chairs.	30	.....
Harness sets, double.....	.....	4	Undervests.....	3	12
“ straps.....	11	24	Vests.....	42	208
Halters.....	2	.....	Violins.....	3	.....
Hats, trimmed.....	48	.....	Whatnot.....	1	.....
Hen coops.....	6	.....	Wheelbarrows.....	4	21
Hen house, 18 ft. x 36.....	1	.....	Wood trays.....	4	.....
Harrows.....	.....	3	Water cart.....	.....	1
Incubator.....	1	.....	Wards painted, sq. yds.....	6000	.....
Jackets, women's.....	.....	19	“ bordered, feet.....	1500	.....

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, October 1st, 1888.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario :

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Thirteenth Annual Report of this Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

The number of patients in this Asylum on the 1st of October, 1887, was 317 males and 307 females. Total, 624.

Number admitted during the year by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, 108 males and 65 females. Total, 173.

Number admitted by certificate, 68 males and 84 females. Total, 152.

Number admitted during the year, 176 males and 149 females. Total, 325.

Total number under treatment during the year, 949.

Discharged as recovered, 27 males and 15 females. Total, 42.

Discharged as improved, 6 males and 8 females. Total, 14.

Discharged as unimproved, 4 males and 6 females. Total, 10.

Number of discharges during year, 37 males and 29 females. Total, 66.

Number of deaths, 25 males and 18 females. Total, 43.

Number of elopements, 5 males and no females.

Number transferred to other Asylums, 1 male and 2 females. Total, 3.

Remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1888, 425 males and 407 females. Total, 832.

Ratio of discharges, recovered and improved, of admissions (excluding those admitted from other Asylums), 27.49 per cent.

Mortality on number under treatment during the year, 4.53 per cent.

Cost of maintenance per patient for year ending September 30th, 1888, \$158.37.

In making my report last year I laboured under the disadvantage of having been only one month in charge, and my remarks were necessarily as brief as my experience was imperfect. This year I have had the benefit of a full year's experience, during which time I have been a careful student in the wide field of psychological observation as well as in mastering the detail of asylum management. Whether or not I have sufficiently profited by that experience time and results alone will prove.

Orchard House.

The most important event of the year was the completion and occupancy of Orchard House, which provides additional accommodation for 300 patients—a structure alike creditable to the Government, the contractor and all concerned in its construction. Apart from its architectural design and beauty externally, its internal plan of arrangement, with a dining room on each hall, marks an important advance in asylum construction in this Province, and settles forever, to my mind, its immense superiority over the general dining room system still in vogue here.

We have expended an immense amount of labour in removing debris from around the building and in levelling and terracing the grounds. Fortunately this is a class of work well adapted to asylum labour and we have utilized it to the fullest extent, and though much remains to be done yet, I hope before winter sets in to have the work so far advanced as to give the surroundings a somewhat neat and finished appearance.

The internal furnishing of the building is still incomplete. The walls of the spacious halls look bare for want of pictures; the reception room is still unfurnished, and there are no couches on the halls for sick or infirm patients to recline upon.

An extension of the telephone system would be a great convenience to us, especially to Orchard House, Superintendent's house, and stables.

Main Building.

The heating of the main building is very defective notwithstanding an immense consumption of coal. I am satisfied there must be something radically wrong with the system. An appropriation was made last session to improve this defect, but nothing has been done and winter is again upon us.

The basement floor on the male side is so rotten as to be both unsafe and unwholesome. I proposed during the summer to have it laid with cement, which we could have done ourselves, but the necessary material was not forthcoming and the work had to be abandoned.

The amusement hall has been painted under the superintendence of an attendant with a staff of patients, they have exhibited a good deal of taste in the artistic design of their work. Had we suitable stage scenery we would now have a most beautiful and attractive hall. A good deal of repainting has been done on all the halls which gives them a neat and cheerful appearance.

Farm and Buildings.

An additional ninety-five acres of land was added to our farm by purchase during the year, making in all about 300 acres in connection with the Asylum. It was the month of August before we came into possession of this land, too late to receive any returns from it this year. The purchase of the Andrews' property would now make our farm compact and symmetrical.

The products of the farm are less than usual this year on account of the failure of the wheat and hay crops. The spring crops and roots are, however, excellent and compensate to some extent for the failure in the other.

There are two vacant houses on the new farm, one has sufficient accommodation for two families; it will be for you to say whether or not they shall be occupied and by whom.

A good deal of progressive work has been done on the farm, throughout the year, in the way of fencing, draining and stumping. Our principle requirements on the farm for next year will be fencing material and drain tile.

I would again draw your attention to the necessity for new farm buildings, including a root house and piggery. Since the occupation of Orchard House the piggery has become more than ever obnoxious to us. On warm days, with the wind from the west, they were under the necessity of shutting down the windows to keep out the stench.

Our winter supply of coal lies piled up outdoors for want of shed room, exposed to all kinds of weather; an effort should be made to provide against this as early as possible.

The necessity for enlarged refrigerator accommodation was severely felt during the summer. The present refrigerator was intended to serve a much smaller population than we have at present.

Garden.

I am pleased to state that the products of the garden have been most prolific, an abundance of all kinds of fruit and vegetables was supplied in due season.

The gardener has exhibited most commendable energy in his work, considering the means at his disposal. Before another season closes we shall rejoice in what has been a long-felt want at this Asylum, viz., a green house.

A good deal of substantial work has been done in road-making and gravelling and otherwise ornamenting the grounds.

Water Supply.

Two ineffectual attempts were made during the year to get a supply of water for the Asylum other than the present expensive method. The first was by drilling 1,200 feet in the rock, which proved a failure. The other was to develop a spring on the arm of Mr. Terryberry, about 1½ miles from the Asylum. Several charges of dynamite

were put in the rock from which it flowed, hoping to increase the flow, which it did, still, after a continuous test of twenty-four hours, it was discovered that the supply was only equal to about one-half what we required, and was abandoned.

A new engine is to be put in at the pump house, on Queen street, with an enlarged water main to the Asylum. An increased tank capacity at the main building is now necessary to complete this system, which would obviate the necessity of pumping on Sundays and ensure us plenty of water in any emergency.

Superintendent's House.

An addition to the Superintendent's house is now in course of erection which will provide ample accommodation for any ordinary family. Though not in the original estimate, provision is made for a furnace in the cellar. I trust you may be able to impress upon the Government the necessity of heating the house with hot water as early as possible, not only as a matter of economy, but from the difficulty experienced in heating the enlarged area of the house by the present method.

Horses and Carriages.

We have a very poor class of horses. Some of them are so old and crippled as to be unfit for any purpose but consuming hay and oats. A very inferior team was bought last spring for the messenger waggon, to take the place of the ponies. I cannot too strongly condemn the practice of buying this class of horses; we have too many of them already, and they consume as much as good horses. The horse formerly driven by the Superintendent has become quite disabled for driving on the road and I have converted him into a cart horse, so that I am practically without a horse altogether. I would recommend the purchase of two good driving horses and rigs. Our carriages are old and shabby-looking, and cost more to keep them in repair than would buy new ones.

Suicides.

I have to report two cases of suicide during the year, both by strangulation. The first was a female named Bridget English, an inveterate suicide, she had made repeated attempts to hang herself, and was continually making ropes for that purpose; she was cut down once before just in time to save her life. This time she succeeded in eluding the watch of the two attendants on the hall for a few moments and hung herself with a rope made of knitting cotton to one of the steam pipes in the dormitory. It happened about nine o'clock in the forenoon. She was still alive when cut down, but all efforts to resuscitate her were unavailing. An inquest was held by Coroner Woolverton and the following verdict returned:—"That Bridget English came to her death by hanging herself, in the Hamilton Asylum, she being insane, November 10th, 1887, and that no blame attaches to any of the officers or attendants of the Asylum."

The other case was that of William Lymburner. He had only been eight days in the Asylum and was not suspected of being suicidal. He hung himself by fastening the sheet of his bed to the iron grating above the door. He was found by the night watch, about eleven o'clock p.m., standing with his feet on the floor. Two other patients slept in the same room with him, but he did his work so stealthily that they never heard him. Coroner White was notified, but, on hearing the circumstances, did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest.

Amusements.

The weekly dance, together with concerts and dramatic performances were kept up with spirit throughout the winter. During the summer out-door amusements, in the form of base-ball matches for the men and picnics for the women, were entered into with zest

and highly appreciated. We are deeply indebted to many kind friends in the city for the warm interest they manifested in coming, often at great sacrifice, to contribute to our enjoyment, and to relieve, as far as possible, the gloom and monotony of asylum life.

Sunday Service.

The usual Sunday service has been regularly conducted throughout the year by the Ministerial Association and others; the service is highly appreciated by the patients, and I have much pleasure in recording my hearty thanks to the clergymen who have so kindly ministered to our spiritual wants.

Officers and Employés.

The opening of Orchard House necessarily involved the engagement of an increased number of attendants and other employés. I am pleased to state that I was singularly fortunate in securing a class who are devoted and conscientious in the discharge of their duty.

The only change to note under this head is the resignation of Miss Shaw, the chief female attendant, who had faithfully discharged her duties here for nearly seven years. Her place has been filled by Miss Rice, who has already given evidence of peculiar fitness for the position.

With trifling exceptions, I am pleased to say that every officer and employé has discharged his and her duties with the utmost faithfulness. The medical staff have been especially faithful and loyal in the discharge of their duty and have ably and cheerfully supported me in my onerous work. Considering the large number of people, sane and insane, associated together in such intimate relations, and the amount of labour and material required in even providing for their daily wants, the marvel is that the machinery should run so smoothly and with so little friction.

In conclusion, we have reason to congratulate ourselves upon having, in a quiet and unostentatious way, endeavoured to discharge the great public trust committed to us with the utmost fidelity and zeal.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES RUSSELL,

Medical Superintendent

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending
30th September, 1888.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending
30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1887.....				317	307	624
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	108	65	173			
“ Medical Certificate.....	68	84	152			
				176	149	325
Total number under treatment during year.....				493	456	949
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered.....	27	15	42			
“ improved	6	8	14			
“ unimproved.....	4	6	10			
Total number of discharges during year.....	37	29	66			
Died.....	25	18	43			
Eloped.	5		5			
Transferred.....	1	2	3			
				68	49	117
Remaining in Asylum 30th Sept., 1888.....				425	407	832
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum ...				993	930	1923
“ discharged.....	269	308	577			
“ died	228	173	401			
“ eloped	42	1	43			
“ transferred	29	41	70			
				563	523	1091
“ remaining 30th September, 1888.....				425	407	832
Number of applications on file 30th September, 1888,				9	4	13

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1887, to 30th September, 1888

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 14th of Sept., 1888)	426	409	835
Minimum " " " (on the 24th of Dec., 1887)	315	302	617
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	128727	122011	250738
Daily average population	351.713	333.363	685.076

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married and widowed	73	91	164	455	527	982
Single	103	58	161	538	403	941
Total	176	149	325	993	930	1923
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	34	25	59	205	179	384
Episcopalians	34	32	66	215	175	390
Methodists	30	33	63	203	194	397
Baptists	7	13	20	40	59	99
Congregationalists	1	.....	1	6	9	15
Roman Catholics	35	27	62	197	217	414
Mennonites	1	.....	1	8	3	11
Quakers	1	1	2	8	4	12
Infidels . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Other denominations	22	13	35	61	60	121
Not reported	11	5	16	49	30	79
Total	176	149	325	993	930	1923
NATIONALITIES.						
English	26	21	47	167	103	270
Irish	23	36	59	157	215	372
Scotch	11	20	31	81	90	171
Canadian	98	60	158	498	446	944
United States	4	5	9	27	23	50
Other Countries	6	3	9	33	35	68
Unknown	8	4	12	30	18	48
Total	176	149	325	993	930	1923

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Algoma District.....				2	2	4
Brant.....	11	5	16	45	38	83
Bruce.....	2		2	3	10	13
Carleton.....	1		1	10	8	18
Dufferin.....	2		2	5	3	8
Elgin.....	2		2	3	6	9
Essex.....					1	1
Frontenac.....	2		2	14	7	21
Grey.....	12	4	16	44	23	67
Haldimand.....	11	5	16	36	28	64
Halton.....	5	7	12	35	34	69
Hastings.....	1	1	2	5	4	9
Huron.....				3	7	10
Kent.....	1		1	2	4	6
Lambton.....				3	2	5
Lanark.....				1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville.....	1		1	6	5	11
Lennox and Addington.....				10		10
Lincoln.....	13	10	23	57	55	112
Middlesex.....		1	1	9	5	14
Muskoka District.....				6	1	7
Norfolk.....	9	12	21	28	38	66
Northumberland and Durham.....	6		6	32	27	59
Ontario.....	4	2	6	23	27	50
Oxford.....	3	1	4	8	4	12
Peel.....	3	2	5	13	13	26
Perth.....		1	1	2	7	9
Peterborough.....	1		1	7	11	18
Prescott and Russell.....				3		3
Prince Edward.....				5	2	7
Renfrew.....	1		1	3	2	5
Simcoe.....	16	17	33	121	92	213
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				13	9	22
Thunder Bay District.....	2		2	3	1	4
Victoria.....		2	2	8	12	20
Waterloo.....	7	1	8	26	25	51
Welland.....	4	14	18	36	44	80
Wellington.....	12	17	29	75	81	156
Wentworth.....	19	29	48	154	169	323
York.....	25	18	43	133	122	255
Not classed.....				1		1
Total admissions.....	176	149	325	993	930	1923

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Algoma District.....				1		1
Brant.....	5	2	7	24	13	37
Bruce.....	2		2	3	6	9
Carleton.....	1		1	9	4	13
Dufferin.....	2		2	5	3	8
Elgin.....	1		1	1	1	2
Essex.....					1	1
Frontenac.....	1		1	13	2	15
Grey.....	8	2	10	34	12	46
Haldimand.....	7	1	8	21	7	28
Halton.....	3	2	5	20	14	34
Hastings.....	1		1	5	2	7
Huron.....					1	1
Kent.....	1		1	1		1
Lambton.....				3	1	4
Lanark.....				1		1
Leeds and Grenville.....	1		1	6	4	10
Lennox and Addington.....				9		9
Lincoln.....	7	6	13	42	28	70
Middlesex.....		1	1	3	1	4
Muskoka District.....				5	1	6
Norfolk.....	7	6	13	17	20	37
Northumberland and Durham.....	4		4	20	13	33
Ontario.....	3	2	5	18	17	35
Oxford.....	2		2	5	3	8
Peel.....	1		1	4	5	9
Perth.....		1	1	1	5	6
Peterborough.....	1		1	7	7	14
Prescott and Russell.....				3		3
Prince Edward.....				3	2	5
Renfrew.....	1		1	3		3
Simcoe.....	10	8	18	95	48	143
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				11	3	14
Thunder Bay District.....	2		2	3	1	4
Victoria.....		2	2	6	10	16
Waterloo.....	5		5	16	6	22
Welland.....	1	4	5	24	12	36
Wellington.....	6	4	10	32	16	48
Wentworth.....	2	7	9	37	32	69
York.....	23	17	40	109	81	190
Total admissions.....	108	65	173	620	382	1002

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.		When Discharged.		Remarks.
1.	G. E. H.	M.	August	3rd, 1887	October	1st, 1887	Improved.
2.	E. W.	F.	July	7th, 1885	"	4th, "	"
3.	M. S.	F.	"	17th, 1886	"	4th, "	Recovered.
4.	M. H.	F.	February	8th, 1887	"	14th, "	"
5.	A. L.	F.	May	5th, 1882	"	18th, "	"
6.	S. B.	M.	November	27th, 1886	"	18th, "	"
7.	J. P.	M.	October	22nd, "	"	25th, "	"
8.	E. S. V.	F.	March	5th, 1880	"	26th, "	"
9.	T. C.	M.	May	18th, 1883	"	28th, "	"
10.	M. H. T.	M.	March	24th, 1881	November	14th, "	Improved.
11.	J. C. E.	M.	October	7th, 1886	"	17th, "	Recovered.
12.	M. C. S.	F.	January	21st, 1887	"	21st, "	Unimproved.
13.	J. D.	M.	May	20th, "	"	21st, "	Recovered.
14.	C. M.	F.	June	20th, 1885	"	29th, "	"
15.	W. E. S.	M.	February	28th, "	"	30th, "	"
16.	E. W.	F.	June	14th, 1887	"	30th, "	Unimproved.
17.	D. A. F.	F.	October	2nd, "	December	9th, "	Improved.
18.	W. H. B.	M.	August	1st, "	"	12th, "	Recovered.
19.	E. B.	F.	September	21st, 1885	"	15th, "	"
20.	N. S. C.	F.	"	20th, 1886	"	21st, "	Unimproved.
21.	C. C.	F.	March	30th, "	"	22nd, "	Recovered.
22.	J. McK.	M.	July	2nd, 1887	"	23rd, "	"
23.	H. B.	M.	"	19th, "	"	24th, "	"
24.	E. McG.	F.	May	20th, "	"	29th, "	"
25.	O. B. A.	F.	December	5th, "	January	23rd, 1888	"
26.	W. S.	M.	August	31st, "	"	26th, "	"
27.	W. W. L.	M.	March	4th, 1881	February	24th, "	Improved.
28.	M. J. D.	F.	November	11th, 1887	"	24th, "	Recovered.
29.	J. P.	M.	February	24th, "	March	8th, "	"
30.	W. F. S.	M.	December	31st, "	"	19th, "	"
31.	R. H.	F.	June	22nd, 1886	"	23rd, "	Improved.
32.	L. J.	M.	July	26th, 1887	"	26th, "	Recovered.
33.	B. W.	M.	October	15th, "	"	29th, "	Improved.
34.	A. T.	M.	January	23rd, 1888	April	17th, "	Recovered.
35.	K. S.	F.	March	30th, "	"	19th, "	Improved.
36.	C. K.	F.	November	30th, 1887	"	25th, "	Unimproved.
37.	M. K.	F.	June	22nd, "	"	27th, "	Recovered.
38.	D. M.	M.	August	5th, 1886	May	1st, "	"
39.	H. McB.	M.	March	26th, 1888	"	10th, "	Improved.
40.	P. S.	M.	April	24th, "	"	11th, "	Unimproved.
41.	E. N.	M.	June	17th, 1887	"	14th, "	Recovered.
42.	M. G.	F.	November	10th, "	"	21st, "	Improved.
43.	A. B.	F.	May	14th, 1888	"	22nd, "	Unimproved.
44.	J. A.	M.	January	17th, "	"	29th, "	Recovered.
45.	T. R.	M.	"	17th, "	"	31st, "	"
46.	H. S.	M.	April	27th, 1887	June	29th, "	"
47.	M. H.	F.	October	1st, "	July	9th, "	"
48.	J. T. H.	M.	April	20th, 1886	"	10th, "	"
49.	R. D.	M.	November	4th, 1884	"	13th, "	"
50.	M. G.	F.	April	13th, 1888	"	17th, "	"
51.	R. W.	M.	November	15th, 1887	"	31st, "	"
52.	J. R.	M.	July	25th, "	"	31st, "	"
53.	R. J. S.	M.	"	23rd, "	"	31st, "	"
54.	J. S.	M.	"	25th, 1888	August	3rd, "	Unimproved.
55.	C. K.	F.	April	30th, "	"	8th, "	Improved.
56.	C. D.	F.	May	27th, 1887	"	21st, "	Recovered.
57.	S. B.	F.	August	25th, "	"	22nd, "	Improved.
58.	M. H. R.	F.	June	4th, 1888	"	28th, "	"
59.	N. T.	M.	May	12th, 1886	September	3rd, "	Unimproved.
60.	E. T.	F.	July	6th, 1888	"	13th, "	"
61.	G. R.	M.	June	15th, "	"	17th, "	Recovered.
62.	J. M. R.	M.	October	17th, 1887	"	18th, "	"
63.	C. L. B.	F.	April	14th, "	"	20th, "	"
64.	J. J.	M.	June	14th, "	"	22nd, "	Improved.
65.	P. A. M.	M.	May	28th, "	"	24th, "	Unimproved.
66.	J. E.	M.	April	7th, "	"	28th, "	Recovered.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing Age, Length of Residence, and Approximate Cause of Death of those who Died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Approximate Cause of Death.
					Years	Months	Days	
1..	E. A.....	F.	46	October 9th, 1887..	3	8	5	Asphyxia.
2..	M. L.....	F.	50	" 19th, " ..	4	23		Dysentery.
3..	J. B.....	M.	56	" 21st, " ..	4	1		Gen. Paresis.
4..	E. J. K.....	F.	27	" 31st, " ..	2	7	13	Apoplexy.
5..	S. E. D.....	F.	37	November 3rd, " ..	1	8	12	Phthisis.
6..	J. B.....	M.	46	" 4th, " ..	1	8		Ex. Ac. Melan.
7..	B. E.....	F.	50	" 10th, " ..	5	10		Strangulation.
8..	J. C.....	M.	70	" 12th, " ..	8	3	29	Senile Decay.
9..	E. T.....	F.	49	" 22nd, " ..	3	5		Marasmus.
10..	M. McF.....	F.	58	December 3rd, " ..	11			"
11..	J. Y.....	F.	65	" 5th, " ..	5		28	Cerebritis.
12..	J. H.....	M.	40	" 7th, " ..	11	4	24	Phthisis.
13..	A. J. B.....	F.	31	" 13th, " ..			8	Ex. Ac. Mania.
14..	M. E. L.....	F.	23	" 21st, " ..	1	1	23	Phthisis.
15..	R. T.....	M.	47	January 3rd, 1888..		3	10	Epilepsy.
16..	J. H.....	M.	46	" 26th, " ..		2		Ex. Ac. Mania.
17..	J. B.....	M.	?	" 27th, " ..		6	29	Marasmus.
18..	J. D.....	M.	50	February 1st, " ..	2	10	24	Epilepsy.
19..	A. M.....	M.	22	" 22nd, " ..	1		20	"
20..	M. McC.....	F.	57	March 10th, " ..	7	9	24	Marasmus.
21..	J. T.....	M.	50	" 27th, " ..	1	7	10	"
22..	F. H.....	M.	49	April 4th, " ..	9		10	Apoplexy.
23..	A. C.....	F.	62	" 13th, " ..	2	2	16	Senile Decay.
24..	F. C.....	M.	23	" 17th, " ..			20	Epilepsy.
25..	I. W.....	M.	56	" 22nd, " ..		1	26	Congest. of Lungs.
26..	W. H. S.....	M.	55	May 9th, " ..		1	5	Marasmus.
27..	N. R.....	M.	48	" 12th, " ..		2	15	"
28..	J. F.....	M.	54	" 18th, " ..	8	1	11	Phthisis.
29..	M. G.....	M.	32	" 30th, " ..	2	6	3	"
20..	J. P.....	M.	57	June 15th, " ..		6	29	Heart Disease.
31..	D. M.....	M.	61	July 6th, " ..		9	12	Apoplexy.
32..	S. T.....	F.	45	" 13th, " ..			17	Epilepsy.
33..	D. McA.....	M.	69	" 14th, " ..	12	1	13	Senile Decay.
34..	J. K.....	M.	62	" 27th, " ..	2	4	5	Apoplexy.
35..	W. L.....	M.	37	August 14th, " ..			8	Strangulation.
36..	C. C.....	F.	62	" 20th, " ..	2	2	24	Paralysis.
37..	C. H.....	F.	33	" 21st, " ..	4	1	6	Phthisis.
38..	B. F.....	F.	58	" 26th, " ..	8		5	Epilepsy.
39..	M. M.....	M.	54	" 26th, " ..	3	9	15	"
40..	R. F. G.....	M.	79	September 5th, " ..		5	3	Senile Decay.
41..	J. B.....	M.	58	" 12th, " ..	5	10	16	Epilepsy.
42..	M. B.....	F.	68	" 16th, " ..	12	5	24	Apoplexy.
43..	L. B.....	F.	70	" 27th, " ..	5	11	4	Senile Decay.

TABLE No. 7,

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents.....				2		2	2
Book-keepers.....	1		1	1		1	2
Bakers.....				2		2	2
Bricklayers.....	1		1	2		2	3
Butchers.....				3		3	3
Blacksmiths.....	5		5	11		11	16
Brewers.....				1		1	1
Builders.....				1		1	1
Barbers.....				2	1	3	3
Broom-makers.....				1		1	1
Commercial travellers.....				4		4	4
Cabinetmakers.....	1		1	1		1	2
Consuls.....				1		1	1
Confectioners.....				1		1	1
Coopers.....	1		1	1		1	2
Carpenters.....	9		9	34		34	43
Clerks.....	4		4	17	6	23	27
Clergymen.....				6		6	6
Carriage-makers.....				2		2	2
Carders.....				1	1	2	2
Cigarmakers.....				2		2	2
Civil servants.....	1		1				1
Carters.....				1		1	1
Dyers.....				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds.....	1	24	25		277	277	302
Dressmakers.....		2	2		11	11	13
Detectives.....				1		1	1
Druggists.....	2		2	2		2	4
Doctors.....				1		1	1
Engineers.....	1		1	2		2	3
Editors.....				2		2	2
Farmers.....	52	2	54	272	1	273	327
Fishermen.....	2		2	2		2	4
Gardeners.....	1		1	4		4	5
Grocers.....	1		1	3	1	4	5
Glass-blowers.....				1		1	1
Hostlers.....				2		2	2
Harnessmakers.....				3		3	3
Housekeepers.....		88	88		282	282	370
Innkeepers.....				9	1	10	10
Jewellers.....	2		2				2
Janitors.....	1		1				1
Labourers.....	52		52	232		232	284
Laundresses.....		2	2		1	1	3
Lawyers.....				1		1	1
Milliners.....					2	2	2
Masons.....				3		3	3

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Machinists	4	.....	4	11	.....	11	15
Moulders .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Merchants .....	.....	.....	.....	9	8	17	17
Mechanics	2	.....	2	18	2	20	22
Music-teachers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Marble-cutters .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
No occupation	3	5	8	5	31	36	44
Night watchmen .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Nurses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Not stated	7	19	26	4	10	14	40
Other occupations ..	3	.....	3	17	.....	17	20
Plasterers ..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Photographers .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Painters	3	.....	3	7	.....	7	10
Printers	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	5
Peddlers .....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	5
Pump-makers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Spinsters .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Sailors	2	.....	2	6	.....	6	8
Students	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	4
Spinners .....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	7
Stone-cutters	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	3
Saddlers .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Shoemakers	1	.....	1	12	.....	12	13
Seamstresses .....	.....	2	2	.....	17	17	19
Soldiers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Surveyors .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Sail and tent-makers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Ship-builders	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3
Teachers .....	.....	1	1	10	11	21	22
Tinsmiths	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	4
Tavern-keepers	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3
Tailors	2	3	5	4	5	9	14
Tanners .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Teamsters	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	4
Weavers .....	.....	1	1	4	4	8	9
Waggon-makers	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	3
Unknown or other employments .....	.....	.....	.....	30	99	129	129
Total	176	149	325	817	784	1598	1923

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity, for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1888.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.....				4	15	19
Religious excitement.....				4	11	15
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.....				14	6	20
Love affairs, including seduction.....				3	4	7
Mental anxiety "worry".....				7	10	17
Fright and nervous shocks.....				2	1	3
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink.....	1		1	5	1	6
Self-abuse, sexual.....				21	1	22
Over-work.....				6		6
Sunstroke.....				7	1	8
Accident or injury.....	1		1	7		7
Puerperal.....					5	5
Puberty and change of life.....					2	2
Uterine disorders.....					3	3
Brain disease, with epilepsy.....				5	2	7
Other forms of brain disease.....				2	1	3
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.....	1		1	7	8	15
Fevers.....				1	1	2
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination.....		1	1			
With other combined cause not ascertained.....	22	25	47			
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination.....					1	1
With other combined cause not ascertained.....				2		2
Unknown.....	151	123	274	79	76	155
Total.....	176	149	325	176	149	325

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof, for the year ending
30th September, 1888.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.		Term of Probation.	Result.
1580	M.	W. H. B.	October	5th, 1887	2 months	Disch'g'd recovered.
1554	M.	I. D.	"	17th "	1 "	do
1553	F.	E. McG.	"	18th "	2 "	do
1569	M.	J. McK.	"	18th "	2 "	do
1589	F.	S. B.	"	31st "	2 "	Returned.
1575	M.	H. B.	November	14th "	1 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1481	F.	L. F.	"	18th "	3 "	Returned.
1600	F.	D. A. F.	"	24th "	2 weeks	Disch'g'd improved.
1516	F.	M. A. S.	"	24th "	2 months	Returned.
1625	F.	O. B. A.	December	17th "	1 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1592	M.	W. S.	"	22nd "	1 "	do
1578	M.	L. J.	"	22nd "	3 "	do
1576	M.	R. J. S.	January	2nd, 1888	3 "	do
1603	M.	J. H. C.	"	21st "	3 "	Returned.
1618	F.	M. J. D.	"	21st "	1 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1615	F.	C. K.	"	24th "	3 "	Disch'g'd unimpr'v'd.
1588	F.	E. B. R.	"	26th "	3 "	Returned.
1634	M.	W. F. S.	February	18th "	1 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1643	M.	A. T.	"	27th "	3 "	do
1642	M.	T. R.	"	28th "	3 "	do
974	F.	E. B.	"	29th "	3 "	Returned.
1621	F.	M. P.	"	29th "	2 "	do
1542	M.	H. S.	March	17th "	3 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1161	M.	R. D.	"	27th "	3 "	do
1520	F.	L. C.	"	30th "	6 "	Returned.
1599	F.	M. H.	"	31st "	3 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1577	M.	J. R.	"	31st "	4 "	do
1619	M.	R. W.	"	31st "	3 "	do
1389	M.	J. T. H.	April	3rd "	3 "	do
1612	F.	A. L.	"	7th "	2 "	Returned.
1390	F.	M. H.	"	17th "	3 "	do
1589	F.	S. B.	"	18th "	4 "	Disch'g'd improved.
1549	F.	G. B.	May	11th "	6 "	Still out.
1558	F.	C. D.	June	7th "	2 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1537	F.	M. W.	"	15th "	6 "	Still out.
1728	F.	J. D.	"	21st "	2 "	Returned.
1542	M.	T. H.	"	29th "	3 "	do
1713	M.	J. E.	July	5th "	2 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1717	F.	C. LeB.	"	10th "	2 "	do
1669	F.	A. C.	"	12th "	3 "	Still out.
1607	M.	J. M. R.	"	18th "	2 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1516	F.	M. S.	"	25th "	6 "	Returned.
1747	F.	M. H. R.	"	27th "	1 "	Disch'g'd improved.
855	F.	M. W.	"	28th "	3 "	Still out.
1645	M.	W. W.	August	2nd "	6 "	do
1658	F.	S. T.	"	7th "	2 "	do
1671	F.	A. B.	"	9th "	2 "	do
1597	F.	M. R.	"	10th "	2 "	Returned.
1752	M.	G. T.	"	11th "	1 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1740	F.	A. W.	"	15th "	3 "	Still out.
1751	M.	J. J.	"	21st "	1 "	Disch'g'd improved.
1743	M.	W. C.	"	24th "	2 "	Still out.
1764	F.	M. M. G.	September	1st "	2 "	do
1647	M.	P. R.	"	3rd "	3 "	do
1729	M.	G. C.	"	4th "	3 "	do
1739	F.	M. S.	"	8th "	6 "	do
1402	M.	D. A. M.	"	13th "	6 "	do
1906	M.	H. J.	"	19th "	2 "	do
974	F.	E. B.	"	21st "	1 "	do
1648	F.	B. G.	"	24th "	2 "	do
1232	M.	A. L.	"	25th "	3 "	do
1722	F.	M. C.	"	26th "	1 "	do
1593	M.	A. K.	"	27th "	2 "	do
1621	F.	M. P.	"	27th "	2 "	do
71	M.	J. McC	"	28th "	6 "	do

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	2	2	4	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	15	9	24	4	2	6	2	1	3
" 25 " 30 "	18	8	26	5	.....	5	.....	1	1
" 30 " 35 "	19	13	32	6	4	10	1	2	3
" 35 " 40 "	10	8	18	1	.....	1	1	1	2
" 40 " 45 "	13	14	27	3	4	7	1	.....	1
" 45 " 50 "	13	12	25	4	.....	4	5	3	8
" 50 " 55 "	7	4	11	1	1	2	4	2	6
" 55 " 60 "	5	6	11	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
" 60 " 65 "	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	2	4
" 65 " 70 "	5	5	10	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
" 70 " 75 " . . . .	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	1	1	2
" 75 " 80 "	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 80 " 85 " . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 85 " 90 " . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not Stated	4	1	5	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Totals	115	88	203	27	15	42	25	18	43

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Total length of Asylum residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month.....	59	16	.....	1	3
From 1 to 2 months.....	14	15	1	2	.....
" 2 " 3 ".....	14	17	2	2	1
" 3 " 4 ".....	19	16	3	2	.....
" 4 " 5 ".....	7	16	5	.....	1
" 5 " 6 ".....	2	8	3	1	2
" 6 " 7 ".....	6	22	1	1	.....
" 7 " 8 ".....	2	27	1	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 ".....	1	4	3	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 ".....	2	10	1	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 ".....	.....	4	3	.....	1
" 11 " 12 ".....	1	9	1	1	.....
" 12 " 18 ".....	21	33	8	.....	1
" 18 months to 2 years.....	2	23	2	1	.....
" 2 to 3 years.....	13	73	4	1	1
" 3 " 4 ".....	4	58	1	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 ".....	10	39	1	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 ".....	7	50	1	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 ".....	3	44	.....	2	.....
" 7 " 8 ".....	5	53	1	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 ".....	1	45	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 ".....	6	47	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 ".....	38	59	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 ".....	34	69	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years upwards.....	34	70	.....	.....	.....
Not Stated.....	20	4	.....	.....	.....
Totals	325	832	42	14	10

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Daily average number of patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	8	2321	.....	2321
Tailor's shop.....	2	563	.....	563
Shoe shop.....	4	927	.....	927
Engineer's shop.....	3	999	.....	999
Mason work.....	4	657	.....	657
Repairing Roads.....	6	1724	.....	1724
Wood yard and coal shed.....	11	1701	.....	1701
Bakery.....	2	598	.....	598
Laundry.....	20	1590	4003	5593
Dairy.....	5	1820	.....	1820
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	1	359	.....	359
Painting.....	4	901	.....	901
Farm.....	27	9003	.....	9003
Garden.....	29	10755	103	10858
Grounds.....	7	1853	.....	1853
Stable.....	3	1089	.....	1089
Kitchen.....	23	1953	5034	6987
Dining rooms.....	38	3856	7711	11567
Officers' Quarters.....	6	366	1383	1749
Sewing rooms.....	44	.....	12863	12863
Knitting.....	62	.....	16957	16957
Mending.....	27	.....	7001	7001
Wards.....	236	43207	32124	75331
Storeroom.....	2	626	.....	626
General.....	39	5898	5500	11398
Total.....	613	92766	92679	185445

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1888, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	1	.....	1
Brant	19	15	34
Bruce	2	5	7
Carleton.....	.....	1	1
Dufferin.....	6	.....	6
Durham ..	3	2	5
Elgin	2	2	4
Frontenac	12	.....	12
Grey.....	26	12	38
Haldimand	18	16	34
Halton.....	16	15	31
Hastings.....	1	1	2
Huron.....	2	6	8
Kent.....	2	2	4
Lambton	1	1	2
Lanark	1	.....	1
Leeds.....	2	.....	2
Lincoln.....	22	29	51
Middlesex.....	3	2	5
Muskoka District.....	1	.....	1
Norfolk.....	14	21	35
Northumberland.....	10	4	14
Ontario.....	9	11	20
Oxford	6	2	8
Parry Sound District.....	.....	2	2
Peel.....	3	5	8
Perth.....	2	4	6
Peterborough.....	5	3	8
Prince Edward	1	.....	1
Renfrew	1	.....	1
Simcoe	57	52	109
Stormont.....	2	.....	2
Thunder Bay District.....	3	.....	3
Victoria.....	2	5	7
Waterloo.....	12	10	22
Welland.....	21	22	43
Wellington.....	32	42	74
Wentworth.....	44	60	104
York.....	61	55	116
Total.....	425	407	832

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the number of Transfers from Hamilton Asylum during the official year ending 30th September, 1888,

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Nationality.	Social State.	Religion.	COUNTY WHENCE.		Where transferred to.
						Certificates.	Warrants.	
1..	S. N.....	F ...	Ireland	M	R. C.....		York....	Toronto.
2..	L. A.....	F ...	Canada	S	Methodist ..	York....		"
3..	W. P....	M...	Canada ..	M	Methodist ..		York....	"

TABLE No. 15.

Amount of work done in Shoe Shop from 1st October, 1887, to 30th September, 1888.

	New Work.	Repairs.
Men's braces	133 pairs.	
" slippers.....	687 "	
" working shoes.....	122 "	
Women's shoes.....	133 "	
"		80 pairs.
Men's slippers.....		79 "
" boots. ..		34 "

TABLE No. 16.

Articles made and repaired in Tailor's Shop, from 1st October, 1887 to 30th September, 1888.

	Made.	Repaired.
Coats.....	121	220
Vests.....	85	56
Trousers.....	241	753
Coats (uniform).....	30	45
Trousers "	48	67
Smocks.....	6	15
Overalls	18	29
Combinations.....	2	36
Braces (pairs).....	40	..

TABLE No. 17.

Articles made and mended from 1st October, 1887, to 1st October, 1888.

	Number.		Number.
Aprons	768	Pillow slips.....	1357
Bed spreads.....	134	Pillow ticks.....	218
Bolster covers..	14	Pudding cloths.....	96
Chemises	1129	Pillow shams.....	120
Caps.....	64	Sheets.....	1489
Clothes screens.....	24	Shirts.....	865
Curtains.....	10	Shrouds.....	36
Carpet balls.....	574	Skirts.....	381
Dresses	751	Straw ticks.....	207
Drawers (pairs).....	178	Stockings (pairs).....	846
Handkerchiefs.....	65	Socks	660
Jackets.....	10	Towels.....	1831
Jackets (men).....	61	Toilet covers.....	15
Lambrequins	9	Table napkins.....	24
Mattress ticks	34	Table cloths.....	96
Mitts (pairs).....	48	Waists	24
Nightgowns.....	238	Window blinds	103
Neckties (men)	34		

Articles Mended.

ARTICLES MENDED.	Number.	ARTICLES MENDED.	Number.
Aprons	44	Stockings (pairs).....	6412
Blankets.....	18	Shirts.....	4266
Bed ticks.....	407	Sheets.....	246
Bed spreads	98	Towels	105
Coats.....	170	Tablecloths.....	12
Drawers.....	668	Pants.....	513
Jackets.....	472	Pillow slips.....	189
Mattress ticks	16	Vests.....	360
Socks (pairs)	8530	Waists ..	15

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
ONTARIO ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

ORILLIA, 1st October, 1888.

To the Inspector of Asylums, etc :

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my Twelfth Annual Report of this Asylum, for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

At the close of last year we had in residence 210 inmates, of whom 111 were males and 99 females. There have been admitted during the year 105, of whom 50 were males and 55 females. Of these 13 males and 16 females were admitted on the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, and 37 males and 39 females in the ordinary way. The number of admissions is large owing to the opening of the new building. The death-rate is also large, being 26, or about 8 per cent. on the number under care during the year. It is a peculiar fact that the rate is always greater among new admissions, owing, no doubt, to the complete and sudden change in habits and surroundings. Thus 16 of the deaths occurred among the new admissions. Three inmates, 2 males and 1 female, were transferred to the Hamilton Asylum, and 1 male and 1 female were taken home by parents, making 31 in all as discharged by death and removals. There were under care during the year 315, or 161 males and 154 females.

Applications for Admission.

The number of admissions has been the largest in the history of the institution—76 by medical certificate and 29 by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant. The applications, however, have been larger, for while 76 came in in the ordinary way there were 80 applications. At the end of last year I had 303 applications on file ; this year I have 307, with only 16 vacancies, mainly reserved for warrant cases. In view of the fact that it will be at least two years before we can possibly have any further accommodation, it becomes a very serious question to explain away the reason for not being able to receive this very large number seeking admission, many of them of a most urgent nature. The country knows that something in the neighbourhood of \$120,000 has been expended in the last three years to meet this demand, and it is justly felt by those whose claims have been set aside that they have just as good a right to be relieved of the care of their imbeciles and idiots as those who have been more fortunate. Time, of course, will remedy all this, and when the main buildings are erected we will have ample room for many years. I believe this to be true, notwithstanding the fact that I estimate our idiot population at 2,500. I do not anticipate that we will ever be asked to care for more than the one-third of this number ; nor do I believe idiocy to be on the increase in a greater ratio than the normal increase of population. I believe, too, that this Asylum will tend largely to decrease the number of idiots in this Province—for this reason : every female idiot, if young when sent here, will be placed beyond the chance of giving birth to her kind, and thereby a prolific source will be cut off, as it were, at the fountain head. Some few months ago I was staggered on receiving an application from a barrister, in one of our central counties, for the admission of a family of seventeen idiots. There are three of them here now, all females, and from their history I learn the family have been co-habiting among themselves, and one of them actually gave birth to a child on the roadside. This has been going on for years, and they now number, including children and grandchildren, seventeen. It is quite certain if the "mother of them all" had been confined in an asylum before she began giving birth to children we would not have such a scandalous record as this to make. It must be conceded that this a most disgraceful state of affairs to exist in the very centre of Ontario ; and the officials and authorities of the township and county cannot be too strongly censured for their laxness in permitting this to go on so long.

Expenditure.

Our maintenance expenditure the last year has been greater than in any year since the opening of the institution—being at the rate of \$158 per inmate, as against \$124 the

year before. The increase, however, could not be avoided. For instance, in fuel alone the increase reached \$27 per inmate—being at the rate of \$33.26 as compared with \$6.25 the previous year. In the articles of vegetables the increase was \$3.44, owing to the scarcity and high price paid for potatoes last winter and spring. Many items, such as fitting up new laundry, structural alterations in the old building to provide school-rooms, furnishing rooms for teachers and others, were paid out of our maintenance account, whereas they should have been included in capital account. The item for fuel is tremendously large, but it must be remembered we now have three boiler houses instead of one, and seven boilers instead of two, and that it will require no more to run the complete institution with 500 inmates.

Improvements.

We have not done as much work in the way of permanent improvements at the farm as I would have liked. Still, we did a good deal. Early in the season the inmates removed the brush and inflammable rubbish from about twelve acres of ground to the open, and burned it. Nearly all the stumps have disappeared from around the buildings, but the chief work has been on the road leading from the boiler-house to the railway switch. It will not only be an ornamental road, but a substantial and permanent one. There was no fencing done, although we had an appropriation for that purpose. This is to be regretted, for there can be no valid reason why all work of that nature should not be gone on with at once, instead of waiting two or three years until the buildings are completed, especially as money is voted from year to year for them. It goes without saying if works of this class are of sufficient importance to warrant the vote of an appropriation of money, they are of sufficient importance to warrant the expenditure of that appropriation with as little delay as possible.

Wants.

Provision having been made for stables and coal-sheds, I would recommend that appropriations be obtained for a driving-shed and the following wants:—At present our vehicles, such as waggons, sleighs, etc., have to remain out in the weather for the want of a building. We also require a good piggery. There should be a large brick ash-house, as now we have to throw our ashes out in the snow during winter, in an unsightly pile, which takes a good part of early summer to get free of ice and snow before they can be drawn away. I called your attention last year to the necessity of draining our low or bottom land, north and east of the buildings, before anything can be done to put them in shape for grounds and gardens. This work should not be delayed another year, and I would recommend the purchase of a sufficient number of drain tiles to do this work, with an extra appropriation for labour. It must not be expected that the tile-draining can be done exclusively by the inmates, or work similar to it. Their labor can be profitably applied in the way of struggling with the stones so plentifully dispersed over our land, in making roads, building stone walls, and generally grading up, in addition to the regular farm and garden labor. After the drains are laid, tree-planting should be vigorously gone on with, and our gardens can be put into shape. We must have a thoroughly experienced gardener. Indeed, this appointment should have been made last spring, especially as provision was made for him in our salary appropriation. I suppose I need hardly call your attention to the desirability of putting storm windows on our buildings, as both you and the architect have agreed that such should be done. Nor should it be necessary to again refer to the necessity for acquiring the strip of land between us and the lake. This should have been purchased long ago, and something done with it.

School and Children.

We have at long last made a beginning with our school. In May last Miss M. B. Christie was appointed teacher, and immediately thereafter essayed the somewhat difficult task of instructing idiots. It was a new experience to her, for although well up in the kindergarten system, the raw material supplied her here was so exceedingly crude and

unpromising that it well might make her pause before beginning. Miss Christie appears to be devoted to her work, and it is really marvelous to witness the improvement already made. She has been assisted in the work so far by Miss Kate Jennings, a young lady with many of the qualities that go to make up a successful teacher. As, however, we have some seventy-five children already, it will be seen that another teacher is absolutely essential, and I would respectfully ask that another be appointed at the New Year. When this work has to come down to individual teaching, and wonderfully patient teaching at that, it can be easily seen that two teachers cannot accomplish it.

Our New Buildings.

In November last we transferred the fifty-five males from the old building we occupied in town to our new buildings, and since then we have gradually filled up with what in our judgment were the most pressing and urgent cases. After nearly a year's experience and trial, the verdict must be more than unanimous in favour of the buildings. They are admirably adapted for the purpose—day-rooms and dormitories being spacious, light and airy. They are the finest I ever saw, taking them all in all. The laundry and kitchen, in fact every department, is in keeping with the day-rooms and dormitories. The girls' building was opened in February, and placed in charge of Miss Brunskill, who has been chief attendant here for the last five years. I have had no cause to regret this step, as she has proved to be a thoroughly competent and efficient officer.

Changes.

On the 15th September Miss Kirkpatrick, who had been Matron for the last eight years, was transferred to the same position at the Kingston Asylum; and Miss Hardy, who had been Matron at Kingston, took charge here. While regretting to lose an old officer, I feel satisfied the new one will in every way take her place, and from the very short experience of two weeks, I am led to believe that Miss Hardy will be an amiable as well as an efficient officer.

In conclusion, I beg to refer to the very pleasant meeting of the Association of Officers of American Institutions for Idiots, which was held here in June last. It proved to be the largest meeting in the history of the Association, and in addition to the work done, the social feature was exceedingly pleasant.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. H. BEATON,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1888.....				111	99	210
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	13	16	29			
" Medical Certificate.....	37	39	76	50	55	105
Total number under treatment during year.....				161	154	315
Discharges during year :—						
As unimproved.....	1	1	2			
Total number of discharges during year.....	1	1	2			
Died.....	15	11	26			
Transferred	2	1	3	18	13	31
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1888.....				143	141	284
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.....				280	261	541
" discharged.....	22	11	33			
" died	100	88	188			
" eloped	2		2			
" transferred	13	21	34	137	120	257
" remaining 30th Sept., 1888.....				143	141	284
Number of applications on file Sept. 30th, 1888.....				172	135	307

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1887, to 30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 19th Sept., 1888).	143	141	284
Minimum " " " (on the 21st of Oct., 1887)	111	98	209
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	50187	43590	93777
Daily average population.....	137.12	119.10	256.22

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married.....		1	1		6	6
Single	50	54	104	280	255	535
Total.....	50	55	105	280	261	541
RELIGION OF PARENTS.						
Presbyterians.....	6	12	18	50	45	95
Episcopalians.....	16	14	30	59	63	122
Methodists.....	14	14	28	64	72	136
Baptists.....		1	1	4	10	14
Roman Catholics.....	11	7	18	45	32	77
Mennonites.....	1		1	6	3	9
Quakers.....				3	1	4
Other denominations.....		2	2	5	5	10
Not reported.....	2	5	7	44	30	74
Total.....	50	55	105	280	261	541
NATIONALITIES.						
English.....	5	3	8	23	19	42
Irish.....	3	2	5	25	21	46
Scotch.....		1	1	20	11	31
Canadian.....	42	45	87	182	186	368
United States.....		2	2	3	4	7
Other Countries.....		1	1	11	7	18
Unknown.....		1	1	16	13	29
Total.....	50	55	105	280	261	541

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Brant	1	2	3	5	4	9
Bruce	2	.....	2	6	7	13
Carleton	2	1	3	9	5	14
Dufferin	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Elgin .....	.....	3	3	1	9	10
Essex	1	1	2	6	5	11
Frontenac .....	.....	1	1	9	16	25
Grey	2	3	5	14	10	24
Haldimand	1	.....	1	10	3	13
Halton	3	1	4	8	5	13
Hastings	2	1	3	3	6	9
Huron .....	.....	5	5	10	12	22
Kent	1	3	4	4	10	14
Lambton	1	3	4	7	7	14
Lanark .....	.....	1	1	6	4	10
Leeds and Grenville	1	2	3	9	3	12
Lennox and Addington	2	2	4	7	6	13
Lincoln .....	.....	1	1	4	3	7
Middlesex	3	.....	3	11	9	20
Muskoka District	1	.....	1	3	2	5
Norfolk .....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11
Northumberland and Durham .....	.....	1	1	9	11	20
Ontario	1	1	2	10	8	18
Oxford	3	2	5	8	7	15
Peel .....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	10
Perth .....	.....	1	1	6	4	10
Peterborough .....	.....	3	3	.....	5	5
Prince Edward .....	.....	1	1	1	4	5
Renfrew	1	.....	1	1	6	7
Simcoe	6	3	9	20	12	32
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	3	.....	3	8	1	9
Victoria .....	.....	1	1	6	5	11
Waterloo .....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10
Welland .....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Wellington	2	1	3	9	3	12
Wentworth	2	2	4	13	13	26
York	8	9	17	41	36	77
Total admissions	50	55	105	280	261	541

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Brant				1		1
Bruce				2	2	4
Carleton	1		1	3	3	6
Elgin					4	4
Essex		1	1	2	3	5
Frontenac				7	9	16
Grey	1	1	2	7	4	11
Haldimand				1		1
Halton					2	2
Hastings	2	1	3	2	3	5
Huron		1	1	4	2	6
Kent					3	3
Lambton	1	1	2	2	2	4
Lanark				4	1	5
Leeds and Grenville	1	1	2	5	2	7
Lennox and Addington		2	2	2	5	7
Lincoln		1	1	2	2	4
Middlesex				3	1	4
Muskoka District				1		1
Norfolk				5	5	10
Northumberland and Durham				4	3	7
Ontario				3		3
Oxford				2	1	3
Peel				1	3	4
Perth		1	1	4	2	6
Peterborough		3	3		3	3
Renfrew	1		1	1	4	5
Simcoe	3		3	6	3	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	3		3	7		7
Victoria				2		2
Waterloo				1		1
Wellington				1		1
Wentworth				1	6	7
York		3	3	9	5	14
Total admissions.....	13	16	29	95	83	178

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
452	I. R. R	M	December 23rd, 1887.....	December 27th, 1887.....	Taken home. Transferred to Hamilton Asylum. Taken home.
261	P. McG.....	M	September 21st, 1882.....	February 21st, 1888.....	
32	M. A.	F	" 26th, 1876.....	" 21st, "	
491	T. E.	M	March 14th, 1888.....	March 28th, "	
527	M. A. S.....	F	July 13th, 1888.....	July 31st, "	

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	M. M	F	48	October 20th, 1887.....	11	.....	25	Chronic Dysentery.
87	G. M.....	M	22	November 24th, "	11	1	1	General Debility.
183	M. J. B....	F	24	December 25th, "	9	7	25	Injury received from another inmate.
457	J. McK....	M	8	January 26th, 1888.....	.....	2	29	Epilepsy.
445	I. C.....	M	19	February 4th, " .....	.....	2	15	"
68	A. B.....	M	23	" 6th, "	11	4	.....	General Debility.
467	C. K.....	M	17	" 10th, " .....	.....	.....	25	"
443	E. E. H....	M	7	" 13th, " .....	.....	2	28	"
461	A. McD....	F	26	March 7th, " .....	.....	2	1	Heart Disease.
484	M. S.....	F	6	" 24th, " .....	.....	.....	11	General Debility.
236	H. H.....	M	11	April 19th, "	7	3	9	Epilepsy.
449	I. H.....	M	14	" 30th, " .....	.....	5	7	General Debility.
485	M. McK....	F	17	May 13th, " .....	.....	2	5	Consumption.
464	R. F.....	M	57	" 27th, " .....	.....	4	18	Peritonitis.
324	L. B.....	F	24	" 27th, "	5	8	.....	Pneumonia.
462	T. J. McD.	M	19	June 3rd, " .....	.....	4	23	Heart Disease.
334	T. T. L....	M	23	" 4th, "	5	8	13	Epilepsy.
440	T. A. D....	M	24	" 21st, " .....	.....	8	7	General Debility.
517	G. B.....	M	6	" 27th, " .....	.....	.....	15	Diphtheritic Croup.
361	E. J. G....	F	12	July 2nd, "	4	9	1	Phthisis.
272	A. J. A....	M	17	" 6th, "	5	9	15	Dropsy.
448	M. J.....	F	16	" 3rd, " .....	.....	7	8	Peritonitis.
487	A. R.....	F	14	" 30th, " .....	.....	4	21	Ulceration of Stomach.
422	J. L.....	F	24	August 6th, "	1	2	15	Heart Disease.
398	J. W. McC.	M	20	" 24th, "	2	9	5	Nerve shock from scald.
489	J. M. C....	F	15	September 13th, " .....	.....	5	28	Bilious Fever.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the Ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

AGES.	ADMISSIONS. (Excluding transfers).			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 15 years.....	20	21	41	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
" 15 " 20 "	8	8	16	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
" 20 " 25 "	6	8	14	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8
" 25 " 30 "	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 30 " 35 "	4	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 35 " 40 "	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 40 " 45 " ....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 45 " 50 "	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 50 " 55 "	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 55 " 60 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 60 " 65 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 65 " 70 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 70 " 75 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 75 " 80 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 80 " 85 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 85 " 90 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	50	55	105	.....	.....	.....	15	11	26

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September, 1888.

PERIODS.		Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.
Under 1 month		5
From 1 to 2 months		7
" 2 " 3 "		4
" 3 " 4 "		7
" 4 " 5 "		9
" 5 " 6 "		7
" 6 " 7 "		20
" 7 " 8 "		6
" 8 " 9 "		5
" 9 " 10 "		9
" 10 " 11 "		7
" 12 " 18 "		2
" 18 months to 2 years		9
" 2 to 3 years		24
" 3 " 4 "		7
" 4 " 5 "		9
" 5 " 6 "		10
" 6 " 7 "		47
" 7 " 8 "		8
" 8 " 9 "		11
" 9 " 10 "		7
" 10 " 15 "		64
Totals		284

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who Worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	1	1	.....	300
Engineer's shop	3	3	.....	1098
Repairing roads.....	1	1	.....	140
Wood yard and coal shed ..	6	6	.....	1800
Launlry	14	3	11	4340
Garden ..	2	2	.....	360
Grounds	31	31	.....	5580
Stable	2	2	.....	730
Kitchen.....	7	2	5	2562
Dining rooms	8	2	6	2928
Officer's quarters	1	1	.....	366
Sewing rooms	2	.....	2	620
Knitting	12	.....	12	3600
Wards	35	16	19	12810
General.....	20	.....	20	6000
Total	145	70	75	43234

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1888, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District.....		1	1
Brant.....	1	2	3
Bruce.....	2	3	5
Carleton.....	5	3	8
Dufferin.....		1	1
Dundas.....	3		3
Durham.....	2	2	4
Elgin.....	1	5	6
Essex.....	5	3	8
Frontenac.....	1	2	3
Glengarry.....	2		2
Grey.....	9	7	16
Haldimand.....	5	2	7
Halton.....	3	4	7
Hastings.....	3	5	8
Huron.....	5	7	12
Kent.....	2	5	7
Lambton.....	6	3	9
Lanark.....	4	2	6
Leeds.....	4	2	6
Lennox and Addington.....	7	6	13
Lincoln.....		2	2
Middlesex.....	6	2	8
Muskoka District.....	1	2	3
Norfolk.....	3	3	6
Northumberland.....	3	3	6
Ontario.....	5	4	9
Oxford.....	4	3	7
Peel.....	3	2	5
Perth.....	4	2	6
Peterborough.....		4	4
Prince Edward.....	1	3	4
Renfrew.....	1	4	5
Simcoe.....	7	6	13
Stormont.....	2		2
Victoria.....	1	3	4
Waterloo.....	3	2	5
Welland.....		2	2
Wellington.....	4	3	7
Wentworth.....	4	5	9
York.....	21	21	42
Total.....	143	141	284

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOMEWOOD
RETREAT, GUELPH.

To W. T. O'Reilly, Esq., Inspector of Asylums, Toronto :

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to transmit my fifth annual report of the operations of the Homewood Retreat, Guelph, being for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

The following tables will point out the movements of patients during the period under consideration :

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1887	6	8	14			
Admitted during year by medical certificate	10	7	17	16	15	31
Total number under treatment during year.....				16	15	31
Discharges during year—						
As recovered	10	6	16			
As improved						
Total number of discharges during year				10	6	16
Died						
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1888.....				6	9	15
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum ..				50	38	88
“ discharged.....	37	27	64			
“ died.....	7	2	9	44	29	73
“ remaining 30th September, 1888				6	9	15

INEBRIATE BRANCH.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1887.....	7		7			
Admitted during year	16	2	18	23	2	25
Total number under treatment during year				23	2	25
Discharges during year				17	2	19
Remaining, 30th September, 1888				6		6
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum ..				88	16	104
“ discharged	80	16	96			
“ died.....	1		1			
“ eloped	1		1	82	16	98
“ remaining, 30th September, 1888				6		6

Admissions.

Of the admissions, 19 males and 2 females came in as inebriates upon their voluntary application. One male inebriate was sent here upon the Hon. the Provincial Secretary's warrant, and 1 male was admitted for treatment under the provisions of Sec. 37, Chap. 246, R. S. O. 87. The remainder, viz., 9 male and 5 female, were certified as being insane.

Discharges.

Of those discharged, 18 males and 2 females were of the inebriate class, whilst 10 males and 4 females belonged to the department for insane. Two of the inebriates were opium habitués, and returned to their homes entirely emancipated from the baneful influences of this enslaving drug. As to the recovery of inebriates, I have dilated somewhat on this subject in another part of this report.

Of the insane who were discharged, 6 recovered and returned to their homes, 5 were improved and 3 were unimproved. The 5 improved and one of the unimproved were removed to one or other of the Provincial Asylums, where they were received at a greatly reduced cost for maintenance. One of the unimproved had been here for over three years; she developed a large ovarian tumor, and was taken home to be nursed by her relatives. The other discharged unimproved had cancer of the intestines; he was removed to the General Hospital to be operated upon, and afterwards taken home.

Deaths.

It is a matter of much gratification to be able to send in my report without having to record a single death, or any serious illness of any kind. The health of the patients has been remarkably good, and whilst the city of Guelph was visited during the summer with diphtheria, typhoid fever and other contagious diseases, nothing of the sort made its appearance in the institution. This speaks volumes for the salubrity of the site selected, and the sanitary arrangements of the institution.

Inebriety.

The recent agitation in Toronto for the establishment of an inebriate asylum in that city, and also a movement last summer in Hamilton with the same object in view, points to the fact that the care of the inebriate is a problem which, at the present time, is again pressing itself upon the consideration of thoughtful minds. Many views have been expressed upon the subject, representing a wide diversity of opinion as to the best mode of dealing with this helpless class of our community.

This diversity of opinion, wide and far-reaching in opposite directions, has, in a large measure, arisen out of a want of knowledge of the true nature of the inebriate. Some maintain he is a vicious outcast with no intellect, whose only desire is to gratify the animal propensities, indulging in that which gives him pleasure for the time being, without having regard to after consequences. Those who hold this view consign him to the severest measures of repression, punish him, and sober him up for the time being, then return him to the world, when, having been irritated by the severity of his treatment, his worst nature is developed, and the first thing he does is to "return like a dog to his vomit."

Others of the fanatic and hyper-religious type, recognize in the inebriate a clear intellect, and say he has simply fallen from grace, that his drinking propensities are purely the workings of Satan, and that his only hope of cure depends upon the grace of God.

Whilst yet a third class, of whom the term "charlatan" is a fitting designation, assert that inebriety is simply a taste or desire for alcohol, and prescribe an antidote which, they claim, completely destroys the taste for liquor, and cures the patient. I need hardly say such nostrums are usually only invented for the purpose of making money at the expense of the unfortunate victims of clever but unscrupulous humbugs. They contain substances which are deleterious to the human system, and frequently launch their dupes

from the arena of alcoholism into the thralldom of the opium habit. There is no specific medicine which will cure the alcohol habit.

Lastly, the scientist asserts that inebriety is a physical disease, and must be treated on principles in harmony with scientific knowledge of the present day.

Until inebriety is thoroughly understood, diversity of opinion will exist, and no rational line of management is likely to be agreed upon.

In the light of our present knowledge we are confronted with two aspects of cases, viz., that of vice or sin, and that of disease; upon one or other of these views must the management of each particular case be carried out. It is, therefore, of primary importance to distinguish, in a given case, whether the patient drinks on account of vicious propensities, or whether he is impelled to do so by disease.

It is not an easy matter to draw a clear distinction between vice and disease, the line of demarcation between them is not clearly defined, and those who look for mathematical precision in this direction, are doomed to disappointment. It is just as impossible to say that, up to a certain point, drinking is a vice, and beyond that point it is a disease, as it is to draw a line of demarcation between sanity and insanity. In the latter instance there are imperceptible gradations all the way from the most highly organized and intellectual being, down to the demented and drivelling idiot. Between these two extremes there are various grades of intellectual manifestations, which gradually approach and interlace one another, so that in the centre we have people of mixed type who can hardly be called sane, and whom it would be equally erroneous to classify as insane. They constitute that large class of eccentric and peculiar people which, for want of a better term, are designated as being on the "border-land." So it is with inebriety, between the two extremes of total abstinence and the confirmed dipsomaniac, there are various gradations approaching each other, and we find in the centre men of mixed characters—border-liners, so to speak, whose drinking habits are continued partly under the influence of vice, and partly impelled by disease.

These intemperate "border-liners," unless they are rescued from their indulgences, quickly pass from inebriety as a vice to inebriety as a disease. It is with this class that religious influence is such a potent factor in restoring to manhood the inebriate who maintains he can stop drinking whenever he wishes to, but who, unfortunately, so seldom wishes to. It is to be deplored that so few of this class realize the dangerous ground upon which they stand; before they are aware of the fact they have outraged nature too much, the pendulum has swung too far, and they are launched into the servitude of inebriety as a disease, with all its unrelenting punishments and enslaving surroundings.

Whilst it is difficult to define the limits of vice and disease, I think we can lay down data which will sufficiently approximate it for all practical purposes.

"By inebriety as a vice," says Dr. —, "we mean that form of drinking which is *not* characterized by any longing, deep-seated appetite, or craving for stimulants, but results from mental or emotional promptings to indulge in alcohol, and is chiefly noticed in those persons who do not consult their conscience or judgment, but who are ready to tread any path that others may mark out for them, especially if it leads in the direction of bodily or mental pleasure."

Such persons drift into evil habits without being aware of the course they are pursuing; they get drunk "by accident," and having once passed the bounds of propriety they easily float down the enticing stream which leads to sunken rocks, and wreck their lives on that reef which the medical world has designated "dipsomania." From this state, by their own unaided efforts they are unable to extricate themselves. At first their drinking is merely a socially vicious propensity, which, being indulged, leads to disease or crime, or both.

Inebriety, as a vice, is under the will-power and control of the drunkard himself; he can take a drink or leave it alone at pleasure, he has no craving for it, nor does one drink cause an insatiable desire for another, to be followed by yet one more and a good stiff one in the morning "to brace him up and give him an appetite for breakfast."

"By inebriety as a disease," says the same authority, "we mean that form of drinking which is characterized by a longing, deep-seated appetite, and craving for drink. It results from a disturbed condition of the great nerve centres."

This condition is brought about either by prolonged vicious indulgence, by inherited instability of the nervous system, by external injuries, or by derangement of the internal organs. The man who is thus afflicted has no more power to control his desire for drink than he has to control the action of his heart, or the involuntary expansion and contraction of his lungs during respiration. His drinking is the outward expression of disturbance within him, it is as much a symptom of disease as chills and fever are symptoms of malaria. His drinking is a necessity to his diseased system, he must have drink, he drinks whenever he can get it, in private as well as in public, he takes it home with him, he is afraid to be without it and always keeps it within easy reach. Moral influences alone cannot control him. The necessity of providing for his family, his own health, his spiritual welfare, are equally unavailing. Promises of reformation made with all honesty of purpose; solicitations of his friends, clergymen, and those who are near and dear to him, are all cast to the wind when the desire for drink comes on, and alcohol he will have no matter at what cost or how low he may have to degrade himself to obtain it. He is simply incapable of abstaining; because he is diseased, his will impaired, its power broken with every nerve, muscle and other organs in his body crying out in the form of pain, "give me alcohol." Alcohol he knows paralyzes the nerves, deadens pain, quiets restlessness and gives him comfort.

Coincident with this insatiable desire and irresistible impulse to indulge in alcohol, the acute observer will note a change in the man's moral character. This change is perhaps the best criterion we have of the advent of disease. The man, as compared with himself, has changed; his moral principles are one by one being swept away, he becomes coarse and vulgar. As a rule, the first of his moral principles to depart is veracity; little or no dependence can be placed on his word; he will assert as truth what everyone else knows to be false. Next comes a loss of sense of moral obligations to others, whilst he will argue that others fail in their duty towards him; hence arise bickerings and bitter feelings between relatives and friends. Loss of self-respect supervenes. The religious, moral and highly honorable man becomes grossly immoral, loses all sense of shame, becomes untidy in his person, indifferent to public opinion, and conducts himself in a manner repugnant to the moral usages of society. His passions and desires are excited by disease instead of motive. This loss of self-control is but another symptom of diseased action.

Later in his career the intellectual faculties give way: whilst at an early stage he was able to reason correctly, talk intelligently and argue acutely, he now loses control of these faculties, his intellect becomes impaired, memory fails, he cannot grasp the meaning of what he reads, and unless life is ended by apoplexy, heart disease, or some other intercurrent malady, he sinks into the condition of a dement and dies an intellectual and moral wreck.

To place this matter a little more clearly I may summarize the distinction between vice and disease in regard to inebriety, as follows:—

Vice—Is under the will-power and control of the individual.

Disease—Is imperative and beyond his control.

Vice—Drinks for pleasure.

Disease—Drinks from necessity.

Vice—Seldom drinks except in company.

Disease—Drinks chiefly in private.

Vice—Is amenable to religious and moral teachings.

Disease—Cannot be controlled solely by religious or moral influences.

Vice—Does not work any radical change of character.

Disease—Produces serious and marked change of character, especially of the moral nature, followed in the later stages by intellectual impairment.

Drunkenness is a vice.

Dipsomania is a disease, of which alcoholic indulgence is one of the chief and early symptoms.

From the foregoing it is not difficult to come to some conclusion as to the mode of management in a given case. Where vice and sin are the factors we may safely leave the treatment to the care of the clergy and other well-meaning people, whose high and honorable office is to ferret out and deal with sin.

When disease is present it rests with medical men and the State to take action. What that action should be I must leave to others to point out; one thing, however, is certain, that total abstinence must be enforced. Whether this will be best accomplished by the gaols, asylums or in isolated districts where alcohol is not obtainable, experience alone will prove. I think, however, it makes but little difference how it is effected, so long as the abstinence is sufficiently prolonged to allow nature to do her work. In gaols the inebriate can and does get all the purely medical treatment his case requires, but unfortunately the term of commitment is too short to effect any permanent results, and much as the gaol surgeon may endeavour to do his duty towards his patient he is severely handicapped by the patient passing from under his control almost as soon as he recovers from the acute effects of the debauch for which he was committed.

In estimating the good obtained by placing a patient in an asylum, it is to a large extent conjecture whether a cure can be effected in any particular case. So much depends upon the patient's surroundings after he leaves the institution that his treatment may be said to extend to a period much longer than that defined by his stay in an asylum, and it is this after-period which largely determines his future career. It is, therefore, impossible, without some fixed criterion of what a cure is, to give accurate figures as to percentages of recoveries. Nevertheless, from observation of those inebriates who have been in the Homewood Retreat during the past five years, I am able to note many who have led regular lives since their discharge and have successfully followed their various vocations. There is no doubt the institution has been an inestimable boon to many who have availed themselves of it. They have regained their will-power, their general health has been brought as near as possible to a normal standard, and they have been restored to society in such a condition that with proper environment they are in the best possible condition to again take their place in the world and become bread-winners for those depending upon them. Nor have the benefits of the institution ended here, for the family circle has been relieved of a disturbing element, home rendered pleasurable, and money which was being squandered has been saved.

STEPHEN LETT,
Medical Superintendent.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES
UPON THE
COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS
AND REFORMATORIES,
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,
1888.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto :

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1889.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Twenty-first Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1888.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

The Honourable

ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

TWENTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

Toronto, November, 1888.

*To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

Herewith I beg to submit the Twenty-first Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1888.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.

COMMON GAOLS.

In the annual report upon the Common Gaols of the Province, the first point to be touched upon is the number of commitments. During the year ending on the 30th September, 1888, the total number of persons committed was 12,454, as compared with 11,017 in the previous twelve months. The table immediately following this paragraph shews the commitments to the common gaols in each year since the 1st October, 1868, under the four divisions of males over and under 16 years of age, and of females over and under that age.

	Men over 16 years of age.	Boys under 16 years of age.	Women over 16 years of age.	Girls under 16 years of age.	Total.
Commitments for the year ending 30th Sept., 186.....	3599	294	1680	82	5655
" " " 1870.....	4215	319	1737	108	6379
" " " 1871.....	4586	329	1642	58	6615
" " " 1872.....	5006	281	1615	56	6958
" " " 1873.....	5745	323	1735	74	7877
" " " 1874.....	7298	377	1746	67	9488
" " " 1875.....	8048	389	1566	70	10073
" " " 1876.....	9005	434	1727	70	11236
" " " 1877.....	11053	542	1824	62	13481
" " " 1878.....	9537	480	1959	54	12030
" " " 1879.....	8995	416	1756	53	11220
" " " 1880.....	8829	549	1863	59	11300
" " " 1881.....	7007	468	1681	73	9229
" " " 1882.....	7286	522	1750	62	9620
" " " 1883.....	7858	423	1551	48	9880
" " " 1884.....	9858	458	1719	46	12081
" " " 1885.....	9419	450	1507	50	11426
" " " 1886.....	8831	352	1424	38	10645
" " " 1887.....	8996	409	1574	38	11017
" " " 1888.....	10060	551	1778	65	12454

Comparing the figures relating to 1888 with those of 1887, it is seen that in 1888 there is an increase in the total commitments of 1,437, or 13.04 per cent. The increase is not confined to one or two of the sub-divisions, but extends to them all. The commitments of adult males shew an increase of 1,064, or 11.82 per cent.; of adult females an increase of 204, or 12.96 per cent.; of boys an increase of 142, or 34.71 per cent.; and of girls an increase of 27, or 71.05 per cent. It is noticeable that the number of boys committed is larger than in any previous year, and that the commitment of girls has only been exceeded five times.

A further analysis shews that of the total commitments 80.77 per cent. were adult males, 14.27 per cent. adult females, 4.42 per cent. boys under 16, and 0.52 per cent. girls under 16.

The next table shews the number of prisoners (male and female) committed to each gaol during 1887 and 1888, and the increase or decrease in the commitments of the latter year as compared with the former.

NAME OF GAOL.	Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1888.			Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1887.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	160	14	174	142	15	157	18		18		1	1
Berlin	105	7	112	105	4	109		3	3			
Belleville	221	29	250	180	34	214	41		41		5	5
Brantford	312	34	346	266	26	292	46	8	54			
Brampton	257	6	263	141	4	145	116	2	118			
Brockville	117	14	131	108	11	119	9	3	12			
Cayuga	72	3	75	58	9	67	14		14		6	6
Cornwall	53	8	61	49	7	56	4	1	5			
Cobourg	90	13	103	65	6	71	25	7	32			
Chatham	127	16	143	101	11	112	26	5	31			
Goderich	117	13	130	57	13	70	60		60			
Guelph	120	10	130	97	9	106	23	1	24			
Hamilton	849	182	1031	719	156	875	130	26	156			
Kingston	172	37	209	179	37	216				7		7
London	746	137	883	706	135	841	40	2	42			
Lindsay	57	12	69	53	9	62	4	3	7			
L'Original	13	4	17	19	3	22		1	1	6		6
Milton	487	6	493	253	2	255	234	4	238			
Napanee	30	15	45	46	3	49		12	12	16		16
Ottawa	532	183	715	505	127	632	27	56	83			
Owen Sound	177	5	182	130	17	147	47		47		12	12
Orangeville	58	2	60	51	6	57	7		7		4	4
Perth	66	16	82	65	12	77	1	4	5			
Pictou	62		62	42		42	20		20			
Pembroke	43	17	60	50	7	57		10	10	7		7
Peterboro'	131	23	154	88	12	100	43	11	54			
Port Arthur	48	2	50	65	5	70				17	3	20
Rat Portage	103	6	109	78	2	80	25	4	29			
Simcoe	64	13	77	53	3	56	11	10	21			
St. Catharines	60	19	79	79	7	86		12	12	19		19
Sarnia	197	18	215	220	11	231		7	7	23		23
Stratford	136	22	158	136	22	158						
Sandwich	170	22	192	166	17	183	4	5	9			
St. Thomas	131	17	148	146	25	171				15	8	23
Sault Ste. Marie	181	10	191	104	6	110	77	4	81			
Toronto	3305	823	4128	3026	765	3791	279	58	337			
Walkerton	92	9	101	66	13	79	26		26		4	4
Woodstock	416	32	448	538	32	570				122		122
Welland	160	12	172	226	9	235		3	3	66		66
Whitby	83	13	96	64	3	67	19	10	29			
Lock-ups—												
Bracebridge	22	3	25	18	3	21	4		4			
Gore Bay	4		4	4		4						
Little Current	6		6	4	1	5	2		2		1	1
Manitowaning	13	3	16	4	2	6	9	1	10			
Mattawa	30	4	34	26	2	28	4	2	6			
Parry Sound	24	2	26	11		11	13	2	15			
Silver Islet												
Minden	2	1	3	3		3		1	1	1		1
Haliburton												
Sudbury	82	4	86	8	2	10	74	2	76			
Huntsville	4		4				4		4			
Fort William	92	1	93	85	7	92	7		7		6	6
Bruce Mines	12	1	13				12	1	13			
Total	10611	1843	12454	9405	1612	11017	1505	281	1786	299	50	349

Toronto again shews the largest increase in commitments during the year, namely, 337; then comes Milton with 238; Hamilton, 156; Brampton, 118; Ottawa, 83; Sudbury Lock-up, 76, etc. The increase is very general as only nine gaols shew actual decreases. The principal are Woodstock, 122; Welland, 66; St. Thomas, 23.

The number of commitments in each of the past 12 years is shewn in the subjoined tables, divided into five classes.

1. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

—	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Assault, common	641	724	549	623	556	576	572	586	672	501	469	482
Assault, felonious	134	98	125	85	88	124	51	146	169	186	153	210
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	92	71	62	63	40	73	52	50	46	94	99	94
Rape, and assault with intent	39	37	45	44	36	56	46	44	68	39	31	40
Murder	39	24	25	42	23	29	30	45	25	32	19	37
Manslaughter	7	6	60	7	7	9	12	20	12	6	13	21
Attempt at suicide	7	11	6	9	8	10	8	10	5	10	8	7
Miscellaneous	31	38	25	31	95	43	48	32	46	39	46	32
	990	1009	847	904	853	920	859	933	1043	907	838	923

2. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

—	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Arson and incendiarism	35	47	49	31	22	23	47	24	35	43	21	36
Burglary	58	89	103	93	44	63	61	44	51	73	35	72
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	23	10	19	15	15	11	1	5	10	9	15	25
Destroying and injur- ing property	115	138	126	130	67	138	80	122	112	92	73	75
Embezzlement	24	29	28	23	17	19	25	36	32	26	26	32
Forgery	31	48	64	50	30	34	35	30	60	52	38	64
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	137	151	131	101	82	106	106	113	149	118	85	136
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	84	89	86	70	54	73	49	63	73	77	79	80
Housebreaking and robbery	43	57	102	103	80	67	61	156	146	124	112	156
Larceny	2070	1818	1626	1669	1363	1401	1278	1742	1589	1396	1370	1698
Receiving stolen goods	38	64	38	42	26	45	33	34	38	47	27	38
Trespass	73	103	122	123	112	110	120	238	222	195	212	315
Miscellaneous	42	43	29	73	78	85	93	69	97	62	90	85
	2773	2686	2523	2523	1990	2175	1989	2676	2614	2314	2133	2812

3. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY.

—	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Bigamy	12	9	14	5	6	10	6	7	13	13	15	8
Inmates and frequent- ers of houses of ill-fame	137	197	189	236	171	194	133	183	172	181	146	190
Keeping houses of ill- fame	89	117	92	134	102	137	130	106	85	71	89	110
Perjury	32	25	25	27	15	15	8	12	19	5	14	21
Seduction	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	8	14
Indecent assault and exposure	27	40	41	40	38	32	45	48	40	48	49	64
Miscellaneous	116	129	89	50	67	78	13	62	45	28	80	39
	415	519	449	492	399	466	366	418	376	346	401	446

4. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND PEACE.

—	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Abusive and obscene language.....	73	101	72	95	65	55	87	76	44	50	42	49
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables.	90	143	130	109	83	91	137	156	117	136	166	167
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	25	37	27	34	43	42	35	49	29	38	35	42
Deserting employment	21	27	10	27	18	41	30	8	3	4	5	7
Drunk and disorderly.	4032	3785	3581	3795	3328	3497	3895	4650	3696	3555	4130	4451
Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving it to Indians.	160	153	122	115	83	70	53	71	60	106	128	246
Threatening and seditious language.....	48	36	48	48	57	26	50	22	47	52	43	38
Vagrancy.....	3888	2524	2536	2210	1580	1449	1554	2130	2455	2243	2192	2301
Miscellaneous.....	217	260	174	207	131	120	227	179	220	166	145	213
	8544	7066	6700	6640	5388	5391	6063	7341	6671	6350	6886	7514

5. OTHER CAUSES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE DETAINED AS PRISONERS.

—	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Contempt of Court....	136	133	149	180	124	76	97	107	120	113	111	120
Debtors.....	60	67	72	86	46	59	64	53	63	47	60	78
Detained as witnesses.	17	31	12	18	17	16	21	19	18	20	15	31
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large.....	336	307	339	346	338	432	345	433	433	470	460	473
Non-payment of fines and costs.....	41	39										
Want of sureties to keep the peace.....	159	173	129	111	74	88	101	101	88	78	63	57
	749	750	701	741	599	688	628	713	722	728	709	759
Total number of persons committed for the respective years.	13481	12030	11220	11300	9229	9620	9880	12081	11426	10645	11017	12454

It will be seen that there has been an increase in the number of commitments in each class, as compared with the previous year. In the first class the increase is equal to 10.14 per cent.; in the second to 28.81 per cent.; in the third to 11.22 per cent.; in the fourth to 9.12 per cent., and in the fifth to 7.05 per cent. In the subdivisions too increases are shewn in the commitments for some of the most serious crimes, such as murder, manslaughter, rape, felonious assault, arson, burglary, forgery, house-breaking and robbery. The commitments for drunkenness and disorderly conduct have increased by 321 in number, although the ratio of such commitments to the total number is less than it was in the previous year, being 35.74 per cent. as against 37.49. In 1886, the ratio was 33.39 per cent. and in 1885, 32.34 per cent., and in 1884 38.49 per cent.

A table shewing the number of commitments to each gaol for drunkenness during the years 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, is annexed. The figures for 1887 and 1888 are compared and the increases or decreases in each place are shewn.

NAME OF GAOL.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1884.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1885.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1886.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1887.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1888.	INCREASE OR DECREASE DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1888.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
Barrie	99	31	35	16	28	12	.....
Berlin	11	7	4	8	12	4	.....
Belleville	50	45	34	51	67	16	.....
Brantford	58	28	91	112	147	35	.....
Brampton	10	24	10	8	24	16	.....
Brockville	135	80	36	24	31	7	.....
Cayuga	7	18	15	17	24	7	.....
Cornwall	9	3	1	4	7	3	.....
Cobourg	26	26	15	6	12	6	.....
Chatham	26	18	14	7	9	2	.....
Goderich	4	3	4	.....	4	4	.....
Guelph	49	32	12	22	21	.....	1
Hamilton	295	368	385	373	429	56	.....
Kingston	75	74	58	108	107	.....	1
London	445	277	338	404	408	4	.....
Lindsay	20	30	1	1	4	3	.....
L'Orignal .....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton	6	9	13	5	19	14	.....
Napanee	20	6	3	8	7	.....	1
Ottawa	314	205	280	286	297	11	.....
Owen Sound	28	36	20	21	29	8	.....
Orangeville	1	1	3	3	1	.....	2
Perth	7	6	4	9	4	.....	5
Pictou	46	41	54	20	45	25	.....
Pembroke	27	11	2	2	.....	.....	2
Peterboro'	30	27	13	11	26	15	.....
Port Arthur	544	66	30	28	16	.....	12
Rat Portage	161	87	53	56	73	17	.....
Simcoe	17	4	6	5	3	.....	2
St. Catharines	39	29	21	21	28	7	.....
Sarnia	105	130	72	38	64	26	.....
Stratford	14	17	15	12	9	.....	3
Sandwich	103	47	31	45	46	1	.....
St. Thomas	82	57	30	25	29	4	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	3	2	1	74	103	29	.....
Toronto	1661	1707	1705	2166	2098	.....	68
Walkerton	3	.....	2	6	22	16	.....
Woodstock	51	21	28	.....	64	64	.....
Welland	23	3	40	32	12	.....	20
Whitby	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lock-ups:—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bracebridge	13	67	7	7	3	.....	4
Gore Bay .....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	1
Little Current	1	7	3	2	2	.....	.....
Manitowaning	11	3	13	5	11	6	.....
Mattawa	11	6	13	5	5	.....	.....
Parry Sound	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Huntsville .....	.....	17	1	.....	2	.....	2
Sudbury	6	.....	2	8	27	19	.....
Fort William .....	.....	.....	36	64	59	.....	5
Bruce Mines .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....
Totals	4650	3696	3555	4130	4451	448	127
Actual increase in 1888, compared with 1887 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	321	.....

The disposition made of the persons committed to the gaols of the Province is set forth in the table printed below :

Acquitted on being brought to trial, and discharged.....	2,721
Discharged without trial by order of judges, magistrates, and courts, including remand cases.....	1,385
Detained for want of sureties to keep the peace.....	72
Detained as witnesses.....	31
Detained as fraudulent debtors.....	74
Detained as lunatics, idiots, and persons unsafe to be at large	457
Died before trial.....	9
Detained by civil processes other than above.....	39
Waiting trial and otherwise detained on the 30th Sept., 1887	170
Found guilty and sentenced.....	7,496
Total number of commitments.....	12,454

The places of confinement to which the 7,496 convicted persons were sentenced are set forth in the following statement, and similar information is given as regards the sentenced prisoners of the previous year :—

	1887.	1888.
Sentenced to the Kingston Penitentiary.....	128	147
do to the Reformatory for Boys.....	58	87
do direct to the Central Prison.....	400	415
do to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Central Prison	465	268
do direct to the Reformatory for Females..	113	129
do to Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Reformatory for Females	40	47
do to the Common Gaols and there detained until expiration of sentence.....	5,585	6,403
Total	6,789	7,496

The summaries given below show the nature of the offences committed by the convicted prisoners :—

1. *Crimes against the Person.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Assault, common.....	482	320
Assault, felonious.....	210	107
Cutting and wounding, stabbing, and shooting with intent.....	94	33
Rape, and assault with intent.....	40	13
Murder.....	37	8
Manslaughter	21	3
Attempted Suicide.....	7	6
Miscellaneous.....	32	12
	923	502

2. *Crimes against Property.*

	Total com- mitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Arson and incendiarism.....	36	14
Burglary.....	72	36
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money..	25	5
Destroying and injuring property.....	75	47
Embezzlement.....	32	10
Forgery.....	64	19
Fraud, and obtaining money and goods under false pretences.....	136	55
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.....	80	31
Housebreaking and robbery.....	156	83
Larceny.....	1,698	977
Receiving stolen goods.....	38	13
Trespass.....	315	272
Miscellaneous.....	85	40
	<hr/> 2,812	<hr/> 1,602

3. *Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.*

Bigamy.....	8	5
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame..	190	67
Keeping houses of ill-fame.....	110	59
Perjury.....	21	5
Seduction.....	14	..
Indecent assault and exposure.....	64	41
Miscellaneous.....	39	37
	<hr/> 446	<hr/> 214

4. *Offences against Public Order and Peace.*

Abusive and obscene language.....	49	47
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables.....	167	110
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	42	36
Deserting employment.....	7	6
Drunk and disorderly.....	4,451	3,271
Selling liquor without a license, and selling or giving it to Indians.....	246	230
Threatening and seditious language.....	38	9
Vagrancy.....	2,301	1,233
Miscellaneous.....	213	125
	<hr/> 7,514	<hr/> 5,067
	<hr/> 11,695	<hr/> 7,385
Contempt of Court.....	120	111
	<hr/> Total.....	<hr/> 7,496

The convictions represent 63.44 per cent. of the commitments, a little higher ratio than last year.

The following tables shew the periods of sentence passed on the convicted prisoners, and the sex, nationalities, religious denominations, social conditions, habits, etc., of the total number of prisoners committed:—

Periods of Sentence.

	1887.	1888.
For periods under thirty days.....	2,667	2,689
For thirty days, and up to sixty days, or two months, not including the last term.....	2,139	2,539
For sixty days, or two months.....	558	689
Over two months to three months.....	399	458
Over three months to four months.....	130	137
Over four months to five months.....	53	46
Over five months to six months.....	372	420
Over six months to nine months.....	75	75
Over nine months up to one year inclusive.....	102	95
Over one year and up to two years.....	105	109
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary.....	72	57
Over three years in the Penitentiary.....	56	90
For periods of any length in the Reformatory for Boys.....	58	87
Sentenced to death and executed.....	1	1
Sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment.....	..	1
Sentenced to imprisonment with corporal punishment.....	2	3
	<u>6,789</u>	<u>7,496</u>

Sex.

Male.....	9,405	10,611
Female.....	1,612	1,843
	<u>11,017</u>	<u>12,454</u>

Nationalities.

Born in Canada.....	5,134	6,056
Born in England.....	1,904	2,105
Born in Ireland.....	2,396	2,514
Born in Scotland.....	598	626
Born in the United States.....	723	815
Born in other countries.....	261	338
	<u>11,017</u>	<u>12,454</u>

Religious Denominations.

	1887.	1888.
Roman Catholic.....	3,929	4,499
Church of England.....	3,675	3,925
Presbyterian	1,385	1,590
Methodist.....	1,366	1,646
Other Denominations.....	662	794
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11,017	12,454

Social Conditions.

Married.....	3,995	4,446
Unmarried	7,022	8,008
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11,017	12,454

Habits.

Temperate	3,277	3,732
Intemperate.....	7,740	8,722
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11,017	12,454

Educational Status.

Could read and write	8,536	10,076
Could neither read nor write	2,481	2,378
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11,017	12,454

The number of prisoners confined in the various custodial institutions of the Province at the close of the past official year, and of the year preceding, is exhibited in the following summary :—

	1887.	1888.
In the Common Gaols.....	655	730
In the Central Prison, Toronto	316	346
In the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene..	192	196
In the Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls, Toronto	156	170
In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston.....	560	536
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,879	1,978

GAOL EXPENDITURES.

The usual table is appended showing the cost of maintaining the Common Gaols during the past eleven years, under the headings of rations, clothing, fuel, salaries and wages, and repairs :—

YEAR.	Total number of prisoners in custody each year.	Cost of rations, clothing, fuel etc., each year.	Cost of salaries, and wages of gaol officials each year.	Cost of repairs.	Total Gaol expenditure.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1878	12030	60217 83	63591 11	7307 06	131116 60
1879	11220	58856 24	63914 40	5583 44	122354 08
1880	11300	49037 14	64084 34	3504 96	116626 44
1881	9229	45001 05	63502 00	3410 12	111915 15
1882	9620	44768 92	63794 30	4665 53	113228 75
1883	9880	44783 50	64935 96	4706 20	114425 66
1884	12081	51909 89	68446 88	7125 50	127482 27
1885	11426	54321 35	70344 96	5081 55	129747 86
1886	10645	53300 43	71690 76	8753 07	133744 26
1887	11017	48650 27	71291 58	6146 71	126088 56
1888	12454	53961 25	73673 11	6509 13	134143 49

A summary is given below shewing the days stay respectively of those prisoners whose maintenance was chargeable to the Province and of those who were a charge on the Municipalities :—

2968 Criminal prisoners remained in Gaol	75415 days.
9486 Municipal " " "	210507 "
12454 Prisoners in all " "	285922 "

GAOL ACCOMMODATION.

In the first statistical table given on page 2 of this report, it is shewn that in the year ending 30th September, 1869, 5,655 persons were committed to the gaols of the Province, and that since then the number of commitments has gradually increased, with occasional fluctuations, and that during the year now under report, the commitments were 12,454 in number. Whilst this increase in the number of prisoners is equal to 102.54 per cent., the gaol accommodation has not increased in anything like the same proportion, and therefore there is in some gaols over-crowding and a lack of accommodation, making a proper classification of prisoners almost impossible.

This matter has been under discussion at various times of late, at meetings of the Prison Association held here, and in the public press and by those having official authority. Last June a Departmental memorandum on the subject was issued by the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, the Minister in charge of the Department of Prisons, etc., a copy of which is appended. The action taken by the Inspectors, with a view to obtaining increased accommodation in certain gaols, is set forth in the separate reports upon those gaols, and from them it will be seen that endeavours are being made to increase the accommodation of the gaols in Toronto, London, Belleville and Ottawa. The memorandum is as under:—

“TORONTO, June 27th, 1888.

“Referring to the subject which we canvassed pretty thoroughly last year, viz., the adequacy of the accommodation afforded by our gaols, notably for youthful offenders and for persons of unsound mind, temporarily committed to gaol, I again particularly draw the attention of the Inspectors to the following points:

“In counties containing large cities, such as Toronto, London, Hamilton and Ottawa, the authority vested in the Inspectors by statute should be invoked where negotiation fails to compel the council, upon whom the responsibility rests to make proper provision for classification where the structural accommodation is not at present sufficient for that purpose. The Inspector should require that wings or wards be prepared or erected, expressly designed for the most favorable classification of youths, who may be committed for a first offence, or for trifling offences, and for kindred offenders and offences. It may be difficult, indeed impossible, so to classify as to prevent the thoroughly bad coming in contact with the comparatively innocent, as that would involve an exact knowledge, not always obtainable of the character of the youths, and whether the committal is for a first or subsequent offence, and perhaps such subdivision as would scarcely be practicable, but wards should be so constructed as to admit of classification of the different degrees of youthful prisoners, as knowledge of their character may be obtained.

Re LUNATICS.

“In the absence of other accommodation for violent lunatics and those with homicidal tendencies, it is essential that the gaols should afford accommodation for these classes temporarily committed, so that the unfortunate lunatic may not be thrown with or amongst prisoners committed for crime. The Inspectors should require such provision to be made, under the authority vested in them by Sections 23 and 24, Cap. 250, R. S. O., 1887, in the gaols situate in considerable centres of population, and in all gaols which (though the committals may be even few in number) are incapable of affording reasonable privacy to this unfortunate class of temporary prisoners.

“Further, upon this point instructions should be given to the heads of asylums and the officers of your department to use all possible expedition in the transference of persons declared to be lunatics from the gaols to asylums, so that the stay of these patients in the county gaols may be as short as is consistent with the procedure required by law to determine their state of mind. Now, that we have again sufficient accommodation for the lunatic classes, special care must be taken by your department and by the Superintendents of the asylums to keep the

gaols as free as possible from lunatic prisoners; and where a person is duly committed and certified as a lunatic, that fact should generally be accepted, without too severe a scrutiny, as sufficient *prima facie* to warrant an immediate transfer to some one or other of the asylums. It is true that experience has shewn that among the cases certified there are some which are either not fit subjects for an asylum and can receive very little, if any, benefit from treatment there, or are more properly subjects for almshouses, infirmaries or hospitals, and that they have been sent up at the instance of the family or friends tired of maintaining them. Nevertheless, until some other accommodation is afforded the above observations should be carefully kept in mind.

"Where, from the papers submitted to the department or to the Superintendent, a case does not appear to be made out for admission to an asylum, notwithstanding a committal for that purpose, before refusal to admit it may in some cases be found desirable that the patient should be visited by the Superintendent or one of his senior assistants, with a view to a special report, where this course is practicable. This course may avoid delay and may also tend to make those charged with the duty of examining the patient more careful both in their examination and report.

"Before exercising the authority vested in you by statute for compelling County Councils to take action in the construction of additions to prisons and gaols, the defects should be pointed out and the improvements desired should be sought by negotiation and representation. Where this fails, a report should be made to the Government prior to a formal legal demand being made upon the Councils or legal proceedings had to enforce the requirements of the Inspectors.

"You will be good to furnish me with a report on the gaols of Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and London on the following points:—

"(1) The number of youthful offenders under 16 years of age committed during the years 1886 and 1887, giving age, sex, offence, first or subsequent committal or conviction, distinguishing between those committed for trial and those imprisoned upon convictions.

"(2) The number of persons committed to these gaols during the same period as lunatics, giving sex, the number of cases discharged upon hearing, those finally committed to gaol, those subsequently removed to an asylum, and those either discharged direct from the prison or removed to an asylum.

"ARTHUR S. HARDY,

"Provincial Secretary."

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Following this portion of the report will be found the tables named in the list given hereunder:—

Table No. 2, shewing the total number of prisoners in the several gaols on the 30th September, 1888, and the nature of their imprisonment.

Table No. 3, shewing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of re-committals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and the number of persons committed under civil processes.

Table No. 4, shewing the offences for which prisoners were committed.

Table No. 5, shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence, during the year.

Table No. 6, shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

Table No. 7, shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature and periods of the sentences, and the operation of the County Judges' Criminal Courts.

Table No. 8, shewing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced*.

Table No. 9, shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* under each offence.

Table No. 10, shewing the nationalities, religious denominations, social state, etc., of the prisoners committed.

Table No. 11, shewing the occupations, trades, or callings of the prisoners committed during the year.

Table No. 12, shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the gaols, and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody in each gaol during the year.

Table No. 13, shewing how the prisoners committed during the year were maintained, the cost thereof, and the salaries of officials.

Table No. 14, shewing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

After these Tables will be found the separate reports upon the gaols and lock-ups.

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the total number of prisoners who were in the several gaols of the Province on the evening of 30th September, 1888, and the nature of their imprisonment.

NAME OF GAOL.	CLASSIFICATION.				NATURE OF IMPRISONMENT.						Total number of persons who remained in custody on 30th September, 1888.
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods of two months and under.	Under sentence for periods over two months.	In default of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane, idiotic or imbecile persons.	Otherwise detained.	
Barrie.....	17	5			3	8	8		3	1	22
Berlin.....	9	1				3	3			1	10
Belleville.....	13	3	3		5	5	6		3		19
Brantford.....	2	3			3	1	1				5
Brampton.....		1			1						1
Brockville.....	4	1			2	1	1		1		5
Cayuga.....	3					2	1				3
Cornwall.....	3	2	1		2	2	1	1			6
Cobourg.....	5	1			1	1	2		2		6
Chatham.....	7	3			1	3	6				10
Goderich.....	11	2			3	5	2		3		13
Guelph.....	7	3			6	2	2				10
Hamilton.....	31	14	1		7	25	14				46
Kingston.....	18	7			4	12	7		2		25
London.....	48	11			26	24	7	1	1		59
Lindsay.....	6	3			3	2	3		1		9
L'Original.....	6	1			3		1		3		7
Milton.....	2					1	1				2
Napanee.....	4	4			4	4					8
Ottawa.....	24	22	4		4	15	28		3		50
Owen Sound.....	7	1			4	3	4		1		8
Orangeville.....	10	3					11		2		13
Perth.....	7	4			1		7		1	2	11
Pictou.....	3				2		1				3
Pembroke.....	6	3	7		6	2	8		2		16
Peterboro'.....	15			1	1	4	9		2		16
Port Arthur.....	2						1		1		2
Rat Portage.....	7				1	3	2		1		7
Simcoe.....	1	2				1					3
St. Catharines.....	6	3			1	1	4		3		9
Sarnia.....	10	2			3	3	3		3		12
Stratford.....	9	1	2		3	5	2		2		12
Sandwich.....	4	2			1	1	3		1		6
St. Thomas.....	3					3					3
Sault Ste. Marie.....	11	3			3	3	6		2		14
Toronto.....	175	63	2	1	55	149	21		12	4	241
Walkerton.....	2				1	1					2
Woodstock.....	10	4			2	4	4		2	2	14
Welland.....	5				1	2	2				5
Whitby.....	5	2		2		3	2		1	3	9
Lock-ups—											
Bracebridge.....	1	1				2					2
Gore Bay.....											
Little Current.....		1						1			1
Manitowaning.....											
Mattawa.....	1						1				1
Parry Sound.....	1				1						1
Silver Islet.....											
Minden.....											
Haliburton.....											
Sudbure.....											
Huntsville.....											
Fort William.....	3				2	1					3
Totals.....	524	182	20	4	164	307	185	3	58	13	730

TABLE

Shewing the number of persons committed, the number over and under 16 to keep the peace, number of unsound mind, number acquittal, number sentenced, and num-

NAME OF GAOL.	TOTAL NUMBER COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.			NUMBER UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE			NUMBER OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.			For the first time.	For the second time.	For the third time.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Barrie.....	160	14	174	5	.....	5	155	14	169	165	9	.....
Berlin.....	105	7	112	4	1	5	101	6	107	83	17	8
Belleville.....	221	29	250	22	1	23	199	28	227	176	57	14
Brantford.....	312	34	346	14	4	18	298	30	328	204	51	20
Brampton.....	257	6	263	3	.....	3	254	6	260	182	55	17
Brockville.....	117	14	131	9	.....	9	108	14	122	77	18	5
Cayuga.....	72	3	75	3	.....	3	69	3	72	42	8	11
Cornwall.....	53	8	61	3	.....	3	50	8	58	17	8	3
Cobourg.....	90	13	103	3	.....	3	87	13	100	79	13	3
Chatham.....	127	16	143	3	2	5	124	14	138	128	14	1
Goderich.....	117	13	130	7	.....	7	110	13	123	61	21	19
Guelph.....	120	10	130	11	.....	11	109	10	119	111	16	3
Hamilton.....	849	182	1031	59	10	69	790	172	962	422	162	102
Kingston.....	172	37	209	2	2	4	170	35	205	179	24	5
London.....	746	137	883	27	4	31	719	133	852	471	214	78
Lindsay.....	57	12	69	.....	.....	.....	57	12	69	63	4	.....
L'Orignal.....	13	4	17	.....	.....	.....	13	4	17	16	1	.....
Milton.....	487	6	493	4	.....	4	483	6	489	400	71	17
Napanee.....	30	15	45	2	.....	2	28	15	43	27	5	1
Ottawa.....	532	183	715	31	7	38	501	176	677	627	51	25
Owen Sound.....	177	5	182	12	.....	12	165	5	170	103	30	19
Orangeville.....	58	2	60	.....	.....	.....	58	2	60	40	5	3
Perth.....	66	16	82	.....	1	1	66	15	81	60	9	4
Pictou.....	62	.....	62	1	.....	1	61	.....	61	35	8	3
Pembroke.....	43	17	60	10	1	11	33	16	49	44	9	5
Peterboro'.....	131	23	154	9	8	17	122	15	137	80	32	12
Port Arthur.....	48	2	50	.....	.....	.....	48	2	50	49	1	.....
Rat Portage.....	103	6	109	2	1	3	101	5	106	79	11	5
Simcoe.....	64	13	77	2	2	4	62	11	73	55	18	4
St. Catharines.....	60	19	79	3	1	4	57	18	75	70	6	2
Sarnia.....	197	18	215	12	3	15	185	15	200	213	.....	.....
Stratford.....	136	22	158	10	.....	10	126	22	148	96	24	9
Sandwich.....	170	22	192	2	2	4	168	20	188	150	17	7
St. Thomas.....	131	17	148	4	2	6	127	15	142	78	27	17
Sault Ste. Marie.....	181	10	191	5	.....	5	176	10	186	170	17	3
Toronto.....	3305	823	4128	228	6	234	3077	817	3894	3284	496	170
Walkerton.....	92	9	101	4	1	5	88	8	96	98	3	.....
Woodstock.....	416	32	448	21	4	25	395	28	423	290	81	40
Welland.....	160	12	172	4	.....	4	156	12	168	105	27	12
Whitby.....	83	13	96	4	2	6	79	11	90	68	11	12
Lock-ups—												
Bracebridge.....	22	3	25	3	.....	3	19	3	22	25	.....	.....
Gore Bay.....	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	4	.....	.....
Little Current.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	2	3	1
Manitowaning.....	13	3	16	1	.....	1	12	3	15	13	2	1
Mattawa.....	30	4	34	.....	.....	.....	30	4	34	28	6	.....
Parry Sound.....	24	2	26	.....	.....	.....	24	2	26	24	2	.....
Minden.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	3	.....	.....
Sudbury.....	82	4	86	.....	.....	.....	82	4	86	80	5	1
Fort William.....	92	1	93	.....	.....	.....	92	1	93	81	9	1
Huntsville.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	3	1	.....
Bruce Mines.....	12	1	13	.....	.....	.....	12	1	13	13	.....	.....
Totals.....	10611	1843	12454	551	65	616	10060	1778	11838	9003	1679	663

No. 3.

years of age, the number of re-committals, the number for want of sureties
 ted on trial, number discharged without trial, number waiting
 ber *committed* under civil process.

For more than the third time.	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	Witnesses.	Lunatics and idiots.	Fraudulent debtors.	Under civil process.	Acquitted on trial and discharged.	Discharged without trial.	Died before trial.	Waiting trial.	Sentenced for any period.	NAME OF GAOL.
.....	1	.....	21	7	.....	19	12	.....	2	112	Barrie.
4	2	.....	7	.....	2	24	6	.....	3	68	Berlin.
3	3	7	14	.....	.....	39	1	.....	4	182	Belleville.
71	.....	.....	8	1	3	100	.....	.....	3	231	Brantford.
9	2	.....	8	.....	.....	221	.....	.....	4	28	Brampton.
31	4	.....	7	.....	.....	5	18	.....	2	95	Brockville.
14	.....	.....	4	.....	1	12	12	1	1	44	Cayuga.
3	2	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	43	Cornwall.
8	1	2	10	.....	.....	12	16	.....	1	61	Cobourg.
.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	42	12	.....	1	76	Chatham.
29	1	.....	15	1	8	21	2	.....	3	79	Goderich.
.....	2	1	9	1	.....	7	31	1	6	72	Guelph.
345	14	.....	4	.....	.....	15	191	.....	7	800	Hamilton.
1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	4	21	.....	4	173	Kingston.
120	13	1	24	3	.....	279	58	1	26	478	London.
2	1	.....	6	2	.....	7	.....	.....	3	50	Lindsay.
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	5	L'Orignal.
5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	7	438	.....	.....	45	Milton.
12	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	34	Napanee.
12	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	249	1	.....	4	430	Ottawa.
30	1	.....	9	2	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	149	Owen Sound.
12	1	.....	3	.....	.....	11	1	.....	2	42	Orangeville.
9	.....	.....	10	.....	1	5	3	.....	1	62	Perth.
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	2	12	Pictou.
2	.....	.....	11	2	4	3	.....	.....	6	34	Pembroke.
30	2	.....	11	.....	2	6	54	.....	1	78	Peterboro'.
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	37	Port Arthur.
14	.....	1	1	1	.....	4	15	.....	1	86	Rat Portage.
.....	2	1	9	3	.....	9	22	.....	.....	31	Simcoe.
1	4	.....	9	.....	.....	2	9	.....	1	54	St. Catharines.
2	1	1	12	4	.....	39	2	.....	3	153	Sarnia.
29	.....	.....	11	2	1	2	48	.....	3	91	Stratford.
18	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	31	8	.....	1	145	Sandwich.
26	.....	.....	3	2	.....	36	.....	.....	3	104	St. Thomas.
1	.....	1	2	1	.....	24	14	1	3	145	Sault Ste. Marie.
178	9	15	90	19	.....	1385	42	5	55	2508	Toronto.
.....	1	.....	7	.....	1	10	2	.....	1	78	Walkerton.
37	2	.....	15	13	3	7	253	.....	2	153	Woodstock.
28	2	.....	5	1	.....	4	22	.....	1	137	Welland.
5	.....	.....	15	2	2	4	16	.....	2	55	Whitby.
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	16	Lock-ups— Bracebridge,
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	Gore Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	Little Current.
.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	Manitowaning.
.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	8	2	.....	1	28	Mattawa.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	Parry Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	1	Minden.
2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	65	Sudbury.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	86	Fort William.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Huntsville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Bruce Mines.
1109	72	31	457	74	39	2721	1385	9	170	7496	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *committed*

NAME OF GAOL.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.	Carrying unlawful weapons.
Barrie.....				7	5	1					1	1
Berlin.....	1	1		4	2				3		1	
Belleville.....		1		10	4			1			5	5
Brantford.....		2	1	17	8							
Brampton.....				2	2			1	1			
Brockville.....		1	4	3	9							
Cayuga.....				4						1		
Cornwall.....				2	1	1						1
Cobourg.....		1	2	5	2							
Chatham.....			4	6	2			1	1		1	
Goderich.....		1	1	9						3	1	1
Guelph.....		1	1	10								
Hamilton.....		18	8	61	9	3	1		2		9	4
Kingston.....		2	2	9					1		1	1
London.....		1		38	5		1					2
Lindsay.....				6	1						1	
L'Original.....				1							1	
Milton.....		1	2	3								1
Napanee.....			2	2								
Ottawa.....		5		31	12				30	7	3	
Owen Sound.....		1		8	5	1						1
Orangeville.....												
Perth.....		1	2		3					2		
Pictou.....				4	1							
Pembroke.....					2							
Peterboro'.....			1	7	1				2	3		
Port Arthur.....				1	2				1			
Rat Portage.....				9								
Simcoe.....				3	1							3
St. Catharines.....				4	1							
Sarnia.....			1	3	6							2
Stratford.....			1	6	10							
Sandwich.....				14	12							2
St. Thomas.....		3	1	7	11							2
Sault Ste. Marie.....				4	1				1			1
Toronto.....		4	1	122	83	1		3		10	39	13
Walkerton.....			1	5								
Woodstock.....				15	1			2		15		1
Welland.....		1		7	1						3	
Whitby.....		2	1	4	6							1
Lock-ups:—												
Bracebridge.....				1								
Gore Bay.....												
Little Current.....				2					1			
Manitowaning.....												
Mattawa.....		1		3	1							
Parry Sound.....		1		5	1							
Minden.....				1								
Sudbury.....				8								
Huntsville.....				1								
Fort William.....				8								
Bruce Mines.....												
Totals.....	1	49	36	482	210	7	2	8	43	41	72	42

No. 4.

during the year ended 30th September, 1888.

Contempt of court.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting and wounding and attempting same.	Debtors.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Detained as witnesses.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and obstructing constable.	Escaping from prison.	Forgery.	Fraud and obtaining money under false pretences.	NAME OF GAOL.
12				8				28				1	3	Barrie.
	1							12		1		1	3	Berlin.
		1	1			3	7	67	2	6		1	2	Belleville.
3	1	1		1		3		147	1	2		2	6	Brantford.
			1			1		24						Brampton.
2	2							31	2				1	Brockville.
	1					1		24	3					Cayuga.
5								7				1	1	Cornwall.
5						1	2	12	1			1	5	Cobourg.
2		2		6		1		9		1		2	4	Chatham.
8	3			1		2		4	1			1	2	Goderich.
	1	1		1		1	1	21		1		3	4	Guelph.
		3	7	1		21		429	1	8			7	Hamilton.
	2			2		2		107	1		1		2	Kingston.
5	6	1		3		4	1	408	5	8	3	3	25	London.
				2				4				1	2	Lindsay.
1														L'Orignal.
1								19					2	Milton.
1								7						Napanee.
10			6			5		297	1	5		1	9	Ottawa.
12				2		1		29		1		1	4	Owen Sound.
4								1	1	2			1	Orangeville.
5								4				1		Perth.
								45						Picton.
4				2										Pembroke.
2					1			26				3	2	Peterboro'.
								16				1		Port Arthur.
				1		1	1	73	1	1				Rat Portage.
2		1		3		1	1	3					2	Simcoe.
2								28				1	1	St. Catharines.
6	3			4			1	64					2	Sarnia.
6	1			2		1		9	1	2		3	1	Stratford.
3	1					4		46		3		1	3	Sandwich.
2				2		3		29	4	1		3	4	St. Thomas.
		1		1		1	1	103						Sault Ste. Marie.
7	2	6	48	19	4	10	15	2098	6	34	1	24	28	Toronto.
				1			1	22				2	3	Walkerton.
	1			16		4		64	1		1	2	3	Woodstock.
1						1		12		1		4	1	Welland.
2			1	2						5			2	Whitby.
						3		3		1				Lock-ups :—
								3						Bracebridge.
								2						Gore Bay.
								11						Little Current.
1								5						Manitowaning.
		1						1					1	Mattawa.
														Parry Sound.
								27						Minden.
								2						Sudbury.
								59						Huntsville.
								9						Fort William.
														Bruce Mines.
120	25	18	64	78	7	75	31	4451	32	83	6	64	136	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were committed

NAME OF GAOL.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	Housebreaking and robbery.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Lunatics and persons who are unsafe to be at large.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Perjury.
Barrie			1		2			30	21	7			
Berlin			2	4	2			27	7			2	1
Belleville	3	1	3	1		3	3	38	14				
Brantford	9	3	9	4				56	8	2			
Brampton			2	7	4			6	8				
Brockville						3	1	18	7		5	1	1
Cayuga			2	3				8	4			1	
Cornwall			2					6	14		2		
Cobourg							3	27	10	1		1	
Chatham	1	1	2	2				33	6		4		2
Goderich		3						22	15				
Guelph		2	1	1				30	9			4	
Hamilton		2	13	6				120	17	2		2	1
Kingston		2		1				34	7				
London	1	4	2	2		11	10	92	24	2		2	5
Lindsay						1		9	6		1		
L'Orignal								3	7	1			
Milton			2					14	3				
Napanee						4	1		4				
Ottawa			2	4		32	21	101	31			1	
Owen Sound		1	6	2				26	9				
Orangeville				1				9	3				
Perth								8	10				
Pictou			1					3				2	
Pembroke		1					3	20	11	2		2	
Peterboro'				1				26	11			1	
Port Arthur	1		1	2				8	3				
Rat Portage								9	1				
Simcoe			4	3	1			17	9		7		1
St. Catharines			1	3				12	9				
Sarnia	2		4	9		3	2	19	12				2
Stratford		1				5	7	26	11				1
Sandwich			4	1				37	7			2	2
St. Thomas	2		2					33	3		1		
Sault Ste. Marie		4		6	1			30	2			2	
Toronto			24	71	21	126	52	602	90	1		10	3
Walkerton			6	3				12	7		2		1
Woodstock			3	1	2		2	31	15				
Welland			2		1			28	5		3		1
Whitby			1	3			1	9	15				
Lock-ups:—							2	2	5	1	1		
Bracebridge													
Gore Bay					1								
Little Current													
Manitowaning		1						2					
Mattawa								6	5	2		2	
Parry Sound		1						2	2				
Minden									2				
Sudbury					1	2		40				2	
Huntsville									1				
Fort William		4			2		2	7	2				
Bruce Mines									1				
Totals	4	25	80	156	64	190		1698	473	21	26	37	21

No. 4.—Continued.

during the year ended 30th September, 1888.

Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Receiving stolen goods.	Seduction.	Selling liquor without license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Want of sureties to keep peace.	Other offences not enumerated.	Total.	NAME OF GAOL.
...	3	...	1	10	2	...	...	1	...	23	1	5	174	Barrie.
2	13	12	1	1	2	...	2	6	...	14	2	5	112	Berlin.
...	12	...	1	1	1	1	...	15	...	30	3	6	250	Belleville.
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	48	...	1	346	Brantford.
2	1	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	206	2	...	263	Brampton.
...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	21	4	4	131	Brockville.
...	...	...	...	12	...	...	2	...	...	13	...	6	75	Cayuga.
1	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	61	Cornwall.
3	...	...	...	16	...	...	2	2	...	15	1	4	103	Cobourg.
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	15	...	12	143	Chatham.
...	2	...	...	12	...	...	...	4	...	40	1	7	130	Goderich.
...	...	6	1	...	...	...	14	32	...	9	2	8	130	Guelph.
2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	155	...	68	1031	Hamilton.
1	3	2	...	25	...	...	1	3	...	24	...	...	209	Kingston.
...	1	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	149	13	12	883	London.
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	24	...	2	69	Lindsay.
...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	432	...	4	493	L'Original.
...	...	...	...	18	2	1	...	...	...	13	...	10	45	Milton.
...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	59	...	22	715	Napanee.
...	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	60	1	5	182	Ottawa.
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	23	1	6	60	Owen Sound.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	1	82	Orangeville.
...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	62	Perth.
...	...	2	1	8	4	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	60	Pictou.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	2	...	154	Pembroke.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	50	Peterboro'.
1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	5	...	5	109	Port Arthur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	7	77	Rat Portage.
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	5	4	5	79	Simcoe.
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	57	1	7	215	St. Catharines.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	54	...	7	158	Sarnia.
1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	29	...	2	192	Stratford.
3	1	1	1	9	...	...	1	10	...	7	...	2	148	Sandwich.
5	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	18	...	3	191	St. Thomas.
...	5	16	2	14	2	...	4	193	...	284	9	21	4123	Sault Ste. Marie.
...	1	...	...	16	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	7	101	Toronto.
...	3	...	...	11	...	...	2	11	...	232	2	7	448	Walkerton.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	86	2	8	472	Woodstock.
...	4	1	1	16	...	...	...	3	2	8	...	6	96	Welland.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	25	Whitby.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	Lock-ups:—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	Bracebridge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	Gore Bay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	34	Little Current.
...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	26	Manitowaning.
2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	Mattawa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	Parry Sound.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	4	Minden.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	13	Sudbury.
23	40	38	14	221	20	5	38	315	5	2301	57	289	12454	Huntsville.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fort William.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bruce Mines.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Totals.

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

OFFENCES.	Males	Females	Total.
Abortion	1	.....	1
Abusive and obscene language	35	14	49
Arson.....	33	3	36
Assault	456	26	482
Assault, felonious	198	12	210
Attempted suicide.....	4	3	7
Abduction	1	1	2
Bigamy	8	.....	8
Breaches of the peace.....	41	2	43
Breaches of by-laws... ..	38	3	41
Burglary	72	.....	72
Carrying unlawful weapons	42	.....	42
Contempt of court.....	116	4	120
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.....	25	.....	25
Cruelty to animals.....	18	.....	18
Cutting and wounding and attempting same.....	58	6	64
Debtors.....	78	.....	78
Deserting employment.....	7	.....	7
Destroying and injuring property	67	8	75
Detained as witnesses.....	22	9	31
Drunk and disorderly.....	3761	690	4451
Embezzlement	31	1	32
Escaping from or obstructing constables.....	83	.....	83
Escaping from prisons	6	.....	6
Forgery.....	62	2	64
Fraud and obtaining money under false pretences.....	123	13	136
Gambling	4	.....	4
Giving liquor to Indians	25	.....	25
Horse, cattle or sheep stealing	76	4	80

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

OFFENCES.	Males	Females	Total.
House-breaking and robbery	156	.....	156
Incendiarism .....	.....	.....	.....
Indecent assault and exposure.....	64	.....	64
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	73	117	190
Keeping houses of ill-fame	35	75	110
Larceny.....	1524	174	1698
Lunatics and persons who were unsafe to be at large	329	144	473
Manslaughter	14	7	21
Misdemeanor.....	23	3	26
Murder	31	6	37
Perjury	19	2	21
Prostitution .....	.....	23	23
Rape and assault with intent.....	40	.....	40
Refusing bail.....	.....	.....	.....
Receiving stolen goods.....	5	33	38
Seduction	14	.....	14
Selling liquor without licenses.....	193	28	221
Shooting with intent	20	.....	20
Stabbing	5	.....	5
Threatening and seditious language.....	34	4	38
Trespass	309	6	315
Unlawful shooting.....	5	.....	5
Vagrancy	1938	363	2301
Want of sureties to keep the peace.....	53	4	57
Other offences not enumerated	236	53	289
Totals.....	10611	1843	12454

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year ending 30th September, 1888, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

NAME OF GAOL.	No. of prisoners <i>sentenced</i> in the year ending 30th September, 1888.			No. of prisoners <i>sentenced</i> in the year ending 30th September, 1887.			INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Barrie.....	105	7	112	102	8	110	3	.....	3	.....	1	1
Berlin.....	65	3	68	53	3	56	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Belleville.....	162	20	182	117	21	138	45	.....	45	.....	1	1
Brantford.....	209	22	231	170	16	186	39	6	45	.....	.....	.....
Brampton.....	26	2	28	19	1	20	7	1	8	.....	.....	.....
Brockville.....	89	6	95	72	8	80	17	.....	17	.....	2	2
Cayuga.....	43	1	44	38	4	42	5	.....	5	.....	3	3
Cornwall.....	39	4	43	30	3	33	9	1	10	.....	.....	.....
Cobourg.....	51	10	61	41	3	44	10	7	17	.....	.....	.....
Chatham.....	67	9	76	59	5	64	8	4	12	.....	.....	.....
Goderich.....	73	6	79	31	10	41	42	.....	42	.....	4	4
Guelph.....	66	6	72	53	4	57	13	2	15	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	656	144	800	531	131	662	125	13	138	.....	.....	.....
Kingston.....	147	26	173	131	29	160	16	.....	16	.....	3	3
London.....	400	78	478	411	78	489	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Lindsay.....	41	9	50	39	7	46	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
L'Orignal.....	5	.....	5	11	1	12	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
Milton.....	43	2	45	37	.....	37	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....
Napanee.....	23	11	34	32	1	33	.....	10	10	9	.....	9
Ottawa.....	322	108	430	313	77	390	9	31	40	.....	.....	.....
Orangeville.....	41	1	42	43	2	45	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Owen Sound.....	148	1	149	103	10	113	45	.....	45	.....	9	9
Perth.....	54	8	62	48	8	56	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Picton.....	12	.....	12	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke.....	20	14	34	35	3	38	.....	11	11	15	.....	15
Peterboro'.....	70	8	78	47	9	56	23	.....	23	.....	1	1
Port Arthur.....	35	2	37	54	4	58	.....	.....	.....	19	2	21

TABLE No. 6.—Continued.

Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year ending 30th September, 1888, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

NAME OF GAOL.	No. of prisoners <i>sentenced</i> in the year ending 30th September, 1888.			No. of prisoners <i>sentenced</i> in the year ending 30th September, 1887.			INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Rat Portage	82	4	86	66	1	67	16	3	19			
Simcoe.....	26	5	31	22		22	4	5	9			
St. Catharines.....	42	12	54	57	3	60		9	9	15		15
Sarnia	142	11	153	180	9	189		2	2	38		38
Stratford.....	81	10	91	73	7	80	8	3	11			
Sandwich	127	18	145	137	15	152		3	3	10		10
St. Thomas.....	92	12	104	85	16	101	7		7		4	4
Sault Ste. Marie.....	136	9	145	91	5	96	45	4	49			
Toronto	1925	583	2508	1816	531	2347	109	52	161			
Walkerton	75	3	78	42	9	51	33		33		6	6
Woodstock.....	141	12	153	166	15	181				25	3	28
Welland	130	7	137	171	5	176		2	2	41		41
Whitby	45	10	55	38		38	7	10	17			
Lock-ups :—												
Bracebridge	15	1	16	11		11	4	1	5			
Gore Bay	3		3	4		4	1		1			
Little Current.....	6		6	4	1	5	2		2		1	1
Manitowaning.....	13	3	16	4	2	6	9	1	10			
Mattawa	24	4	28	24	1	25		3	3			
Parry Sound	11	1	12	6		6	5	1	6			
Silver Islet.....												
Minden	1		1	1		1						
Haliburton												
Sudbury	63	2	65	2		2	61	2	63			
Huntsville												
Fort William.....	85	1	86	85	6	91					5	5
Bruce Mines.....	3		3				3		3			
Totals.....	6280	1216	7496	5717	1072	6789	754	191	945	191	47	238

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentences were passed, the nature of the County Judges' Criminal Court, during

NAME OF GAOL.	Total number of prisoners sentenced during the year.			WHERE SENTENCED TO.											
	Males.	Females.	Total.	To Gaol and afterwards transferred to Central Prison.	To Central Prison direct.	To Gaol and afterwards to Female Reformatory.	To Female Reformatory direct.	To Provincial Penitentiary.	To Reformatory for Boys.	Died while undergoing sentence.	To Gaol and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.	Under 30 days.	30 days and up to 60 or 2 months, not including the last term.	60 days or two months.	Over 2 to 3 months.
Barrie.....	105	7	112	6	5	...	2	...	2	2	95	35	35	18	8
Berlin.....	65	3	68	9	8	...	2	5	3	...	41	22	12	6	8
Belleville.....	162	20	182	4	4	...	3	5	2	2	162	62	50	21	20
Brantford.....	209	22	231	18	20	...	5	5	1	...	182	88	71	25	11
Brampton.....	26	2	28	1	3	...	...	2	1	3	18	5	7	...	3
Brockville.....	89	6	95	2	5	...	2	4	2	4	76	41	15	5	6
Cayuga.....	43	1	44	1	4	...	...	3	...	...	36	15	12	6	5
Cornwall.....	39	4	43	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	37	15	14	4	5
Cobourg.....	51	10	61	7	4	4	1	4	2	...	39	15	11	8	7
Chatham.....	67	9	76	2	10	1	1	5	3	...	54	16	18	14	2
Goderich.....	73	6	79	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	75	20	29	13	8
Guelph.....	66	6	72	2	6	...	...	...	4	...	60	33	11	11	6
Hamilton.....	656	144	800	29	55	1	23	6	12	1	673	408	204	48	22
Kingston.....	147	26	173	2	12	5	...	5	4	2	143	40	61	19	18
London.....	400	78	478	15	24	...	16	2	10	...	411	278	49	67	35
Lindsay.....	41	9	50	1	3	...	1	1	...	2	42	11	14	7	7
L'Orignal.....	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	2
Milton.....	43	2	45	...	1	...	...	1	1	4	38	9	15	6	6
Napanee.....	23	11	34	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	32	7	3	18	...
Ottawa.....	322	108	430	6	21	9	1	10	3	...	380	276	43	20	29
Owen Sound.....	148	1	149	11	5	...	...	4	3	...	126	55	29	13	30
Orangeville.....	41	1	42	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	38	7	4	5	4
Perth.....	54	8	62	...	1	...	...	2	...	6	53	8	9	7	13
Pictou.....	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	7	2	1	...
Pembroke.....	20	14	34	...	...	3	4	...	1	...	26	13	5	7	5
Peterboro'.....	70	8	78	...	6	...	1	...	1	2	68	29	9	...	11
Port Arthur.....	35	2	37	1	2	...	...	2	...	1	31	17	1	2	4
Rat Portage.....	82	4	86	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	85	69	13	...	3
Simcoe.....	26	5	31	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	25	12	6	4	2
St. Catharines.....	42	12	54	...	10	...	2	2	3	...	37	20	5	7	3
Sarnia.....	142	11	153	8	7	2	3	3	2	3	125	54	41	18	...
Stratford.....	81	10	91	...	3	...	1	6	2	3	76	26	24	15	11
Sandwich.....	127	18	145	3	27	...	4	2	1	1	107	61	30	13	11
St. Thomas.....	92	12	104	2	13	...	2	1	...	...	86	33	42	5	10
Sault Ste. Marie.....	136	9	145	2	5	...	...	3	1	1	133	...	104	14	12
Toronto.....	1925	583	2508	106	106	16	49	44	11	13	2163	562	1406	175	94
Walkerton.....	75	3	78	2	10	...	...	1	2	...	63	38	17	2	3
Woodstock.....	141	12	153	10	8	1	4	1	2	...	127	47	29	49	9
Welland.....	130	7	137	17	19	1	...	5	2	1	92	16	39	23	22
Whitby.....	45	10	55	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	46	12	23	7	2
Lock-ups :-															
Bracebridge.....	15	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	2	...	...
Gore Bay.....	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...
Little Current.....	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...
Manitowaning.....	13	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...
Mattawa.....	24	4	28	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	25	19	3	2	1
Parry Sound.....	11	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	9	1	...
Minden.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Sudbury.....	63	2	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	65	...	...	...
Fort William.....	85	1	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	81	2	3	...
Bruce Mines.....	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Totals.....	6280	1216	7496	268	415	47	129	147	87	53	6350	2689	2539	689	458

No. 7.

and period of such sentences and the disposal of those who elected to be tried at the year ending 30th September, 1888.

PERIODS OF SENTENCE.												COUNTY JUDGES' CRIMINAL COURT.			NAME OF GAOL.
Over 3 to 4 months.	Over 4 to 5 months.	Over 5 to 6 months.	Over 6 to 9 months.	Over 9 months and up to 1 year, inclusive.	Over 1 year and up to 2.	Over 2 years and up to 3 to Penitentiary.	Over 3 years and upwards to Penitentiary.	For any period to the Reformatory for Boys.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and executed.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and committed to imprisonment.	Number of prisoners sentenced to corporal punishment with imprisonment.	Acquitted on trial and discharged from custody.	Found guilty and sentenced.	Total number who elected to be tried.	
1	1	10	12	12	4	5	3	12	3	1	1	3	29	22	Barrie.
1	1	10	12	12	4	5	3	12	3	1	1	3	32	41	Berlin.
4	5	6	12	12	3	12	3	12	7	7	7	7	17	34	Belleville.
8	3	7	1	12	9	12	3	1	9	9	9	9	19	28	Brantford.
2	1	17	3	1	1	12	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	7	Brampton.
1	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	12	1	1	1	3	11	14	Brockville.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	9	17	Cayuga.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	16	Cornwall.
1	10	10	1	1	3	2	2	2	12	11	12	12	11	23	Cobourg.
1	10	10	1	12	5	1	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	Chatham.
1	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	11	14	25	Goderich.
14	8	4	36	17	24	4	2	12	4	15	15	19	19	34	Guelph.
4	1	13	2	2	4	2	3	4	4	8	25	33	25	33	Hamilton.
11	3	9	1	8	5	1	12	10	1	1	1	1	3	4	Kingston.
1	1	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	27	53	London.
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	9	Lindsay.
2	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	L'Orignal.
2	4	4	2	3	1	5	5	3	3	3	3	6	13	19	Milton.
2	4	4	2	3	1	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	7	10	Napanee.
1	4	10	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	11	15	Ottawa.
1	1	20	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	2	7	Owen Sound.
1	1	21	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	7	9	Orangeville.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Perth.
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12	Picton.
4	1	16	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Perr broke.
4	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	6	Peterboro'.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Port Arthur.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rat Portage.
5	4	2	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	9	10	19	Simcoe.
20	1	1	9	4	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	St. Catharines.
1	4	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	17	21	38	Sarnia.
4	2	6	5	5	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	Stratford.
1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	14	18	Sandwich.
35	15	132	6	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	36	104	140	St. Thomas.
1	4	4	3	8	20	7	37	11	1	1	1	6	8	14	Sault Ste. Marie
1	1	1	5	5	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	9	10	19	Toronto.
6	1	12	1	1	5	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	19	24	Walkerton.
1	1	1	1	1	4	1	4	2	1	1	1	2	11	13	Woodstock.
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	5	8	8	Welland.
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	5	11	16	Whitby.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Lock-ups—
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Bracebridge.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Gore Bay.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Little Current.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Manitowaning
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Mattawa.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Parry Sound.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Minden.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Sudbury.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Fort William.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Bruce Mines.
137	46	420	75	97	109	57	90	87	1	1	3	254	509	763	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced*

NAME OF GAOL.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.	Contempt of Court.
Barrie.....				5	5	1					1	12
Berlin.....		1		2	2						4	
Belleville.....		1		8	4			1			4	
Brantford.....		2		12	7							3
Brampton.....				1	1							
Brockville.....		1	3		9							2
Cayuga.....				4						1		
Cornwall.....		2		3		1						5
Cobourg.....		1		3	2							3
Chatham.....		2	2	4	1			1	2		1	2
Goderich.....		1	1	5						3		8
Guelph.....		1		2								
Hamilton.....		16		51	1	3			1		6	
Kingston.....		2	2	9						1	1	
London.....		1		12	1							4
Lindsay.....				5	1						1	
L'Orignal.....				1								1
Milton.....		1										1
Napanee.....			1									1
Ottawa.....		4		15	12				24	5	1	9
Owen Sound.....				8	4							12
Orangeville.....						2				2		3
Perth.....		1	2									5
Picton.....				3	1							
Pembroke.....												
Peterboro'.....				5	1					1		2
Port Arthur.....				1	2				1			
Rat Portage.....				7								1
Simcoe.....					1							2
St. Catharines.....				3	1							2
Sarnia.....		1	2	4								6
Stratford.....				3	2							5
Sandwich.....				10	5							3
St. Thomas.....				5	7							2
Sault Ste. Marie.....				3	1					1		
Toronto.....		4		80	29	1		3		7	14	7
Walkerton.....				5								6
Woodstock.....				5	1					6		
Welland.....		1		7	1						3	1
Whitby.....		2	1	4								2
Lock-ups—												
Bracebridge.....												
Gore Bay.....												
Little Current.....					2				1			
Manitowaning.....												
Mattawa.....		1		3	1							1
Parry Sound.....				5								
Minden.....				1								
Sudbury.....				8								
Fort William.....				8								
Bruce Mines.....												
Totals.....		47	14	320	107	6		5	29	27	36	111

No. 8.

during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Carrying unlawful weapons.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to Animals.	Cutting, wounding and at-tempting same.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and obstructing constable.	Escaping from prison.	Forgery.	Fraud, or obtaining money under false pretences.	NAME OF GAOL.
1						27					3	Barrie.
5		1			1	10				1	1	Berlin.
		1			3	60		6		1		Belleville.
						99	1	2		2		Brantford.
			1			4						Brampton.
	1				1	28						Brockville.
	1					20	1					Cayuga.
1					1	7					1	Cornwall.
					1	10	1				1	Cobourg.
1						7					3	Chatham.
	1					4						Goderich.
					1	18					4	Guelph.
3		1	5		13	408		6				Hamilton.
1				2	2	98	1		1		2	Kingston.
1					3	249		6	2		10	London.
						4					1	Lindsay.
1						6						L'Orignal.
						5						Milton.
			5		5	191	1	3			3	Napanee.
1						27		1		1	3	Ottawa.
								2				Owen Sound.
						3						Orangeville.
						1						Perth.
												Pictou.
						25				1		Pembroke.
					1	16						Peterboro'.
					1	61		1	1			Port Arthur.
		1			1	2					1	Rat Portage.
						25						Simcoe.
2						57						St. Catharines.
						5		1		3		Sarnia.
						45					2	Stratford.
2	1				4	27	1			2	2	Sandwich.
2					1	90						St. Thomas.
13		5	13	4	4	1467	4	15	1	3	14	Sault Ste. Marie.
						22				2		Toronto.
					1	23			1		1	Walkerton.
						9		1		3	1	Woodstock.
								4				Welland.
												Whitby.
					3	3						Lock-ups—
						3						Bracebridge.
						2						Gore Bay.
						11						Little Current.
						5						Manitowaning.
						1						Mattawa.
												Parry Sound.
						27						Minden.
						56						Sudbury.
						3						Fort William.
36	5	9	24	6	47	3271	10	48	6	19	55	* Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were sentenced

NAME OF GAOL.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	House-breaking and robbery.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanour.	Murder.	Perjury.
Barrie			1		3			16				
Berlin			1	3	1			19				
Belleville		3	1		1	3	3	26				
Brantford		9	1	6	3			28	1			
Brampton				2				4				
Brockville			2			3	1	8		5	1	
Cayuga			2	2				5				
Cornwall			2					6		1		
Cobourg							3	17				
Chatham		1			1			15		1		1
Goderich			1		1			12				
Guelph			1		1			20				
Hamilton				8	5			69				
Kingston			2		1			24				
London			4			3	1	46				
Lindsay						1		5				
L'Orignal								2				
Milton			1					7				
Napanee						4						
Ottawa				2	4	8	13	50			1	
Owen Sound			1	3	1			19				
Orangeville					1			4				
Perth								3				
Pictou			1					1				
Pembroke							3	20				
Peterboro'					1			8				
Port Arthur					1			6				
Rat Portage								5				
Simcoe				3	1			5		3		
St. Catharines				2				10				
Sarnia	2		1	2		1	1	14				1
Stratford						2	1	14				
Sandwich				3				27				1
St. Thomas								20		1		
Sault Ste. Marie				2	1			17				
Toronto			2	42	10	40	26	333			2	
Walkerton			4					11				1
Woodstock			2		1		2	16				
Welland			2		1			23		1		1
Whitby			1	3			1	5				
Lock-ups—												
Bracebridge							2	2		1		
Gore Bay												
Little Current												
Manitowaning		1						2				
Mattawa								6	2		2	
Parry Sound												
Minden						2		20			2	
Sudbury												
Fort William		2			2		2	7				
Bruce Mines												
Totals	2	16	31	83	41	67	59	977	3	13	8	5

No. 8—*Continued.*

during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Receiving stolen goods.	Selling liquor without license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Other offences not above enumerated.	Total.	NAME OF GAOL.
	1		10				1		23	2	112	Barrie.
						1	6		14	2	68	Berlin.
2	2	1	1	1		2	15		26	3	182	Belleville.
	2	1	1	1	1		4		39	2	231	Brantford.
									15		28	Brampton.
2	1		8						21		95	Brockville.
									4	3	44	Cayuga.
			12						2		43	Cornwall.
1				1			1		15	1	61	Cobourg.
3			15				1		6	6	76	Chatham.
									37	5	79	Goderich.
			11				4		8		72	Guelph.
		3					30		129	42	800	Hamilton.
2			4						18		173	Kingston.
1	2	1	25			1			103	2	478	London.
		1	7						24		50	Lindsay.
						1					5	L'Orignal.
		1	5				2		16	4	45	Milton.
									13	10	34	Napanee.
			18						40	16	430	Ottawa.
			2	1			2	1	57	5	149	Owen Sound.
			6						22	4	42	Orangeville.
							1		43		62	Perth.
									2	3	12	Pictou.
			3						8		34	Pembroke.
			8						26		78	Peterboro'.
									10		37	Port Arthur.
				1					2	6	86	Rat Portage.
1			1	1			1		1	6	31	Simcoe.
							3		4	4	54	St. Catharines.
			2				1		55	1	153	Sarnia.
			1				1		49	4	91	Stratford.
1		2	1				10		28		145	Sandwich.
3	1		9			1	10		7	2	104	St. Thomas.
5			1		1				16		145	Sault Ste. Marie.
	2	3	14				162		180	4	2508	Toronto.
			16						3	6	78	Walkerton.
			9				11		65	9	153	Woodstock.
							3		77	2	137	Welland.
	1		16				3		8	4	55	Whitby.
						2			1	2	16	Lock-ups—
											3	Bracebridge.
						1					6	Gore Bay.
										2	16	Little Current.
									5	2	28	Manitowaning.
			5							1	12	Mattawa.
											1	Parry Sound.
											1	Minden.
	1		3						2		65	Sudbury.
									9		86	Fort William.
											3	Bruce Mines.
21	13	13	214	6	2	9	272	1	1233	169	7496	Totals.

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence, during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Abusive and obscene language.....	33	14	47
Arson.....	12	2	14
Assault.....	300	20	320
Assault, felonious.....	99	8	107
Attempted suicide.....	4	2	6
Bigamy.....	4	1	5
Breaches of the peace.....	28	1	29
Breaches of by-laws.....	26	1	27
Burglary.....	36	.....	36
Contempt of Court.....	109	2	111
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	36	.....	36
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.....	5	.....	5
Cruelty to animals.....	9	.....	9
Cutting, wounding and attempting same.....	22	2	24
Deserting employment.....	6	.....	6
Destroying and injuring property.....	43	4	47
Drunk and disorderly.....	2705	566	3271
Embezzlement.....	10	.....	10
Escaping from or obstructing constables.....	48	.....	48
Escaping from prison.....	6	.....	6
Forgery.....	18	1	19
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences.....	52	3	55
Gambling.....	2	.....	2
Giving liquor to Indians.....	16	.....	16
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.....	31	.....	31
Housebreaking and robbery.....	83	.....	83
Indecent assault and exposure.....	41	.....	41
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.....	21	46	67
Keeping houses of ill-fame.....	21	38	59
Larceny.....	831	146	977
Manslaughter.....	1	2	3
Misdemeanour.....	12	1	13
Murder.....	8	.....	8
Perjury.....	5	.....	5
Prostitution.....	.....	21	21
Rape and assault, with intent.....	13	.....	13
Receiving stolen goods.....	4	9	13
Selling liquor without license.....	200	14	214
Shooting with intent.....	6	.....	6
Stabbing.....	2	.....	2
Threatening and seditious language.....	9	.....	9
Trespass.....	261	11	272
Unlawful shooting.....	1	.....	1
Vagrancy.....	979	254	1233
Other offences not above enumerated.....	122	47	169
Totals.....	6280	1216	7496

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nationalities, religious denominations, social status, and habits of the prisoners committed during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

NAME OF GAOL.	NATIONALITIES.						RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.					SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL STATE.					Total number committed to Gaol.
	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read nor write.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	
Barrie	99	24	25	15	7	4	39	45	39	42	9	79	95	12	50	124	174
Berlin	65	13	11	11	2	10	21	22	26	12	31	74	38	4	50	62	112
Belleville	165	25	40	4	10	6	95	60	16	77	2	77	173	101	119	131	250
Brantford	207	60	34	10	24	11	79	123	23	59	62	112	234	69	95	251	346
Brampton	75	91	61	22	10	4	62	129	41	19	12	56	207	36	63	200	263
Brockville	81	8	19	6	14	3	62	27	17	20	5	41	90	28	46	85	131
Cayuga	38	17	6	3	9	2	14	26	8	11	16	28	47	16	28	47	75
Cornwall	46	5	2	3	3	2	27	3	21	10	...	28	33	30	32	29	61
Cobourg	68	12	13	4	5	1	23	29	11	28	12	36	67	23	28	75	103
Chatham	84	18	13	3	20	5	31	24	13	65	10	54	89	20	112	31	143
Goderich	68	19	24	11	6	2	24	37	25	35	9	52	78	15	39	91	130
Guelph	85	9	24	9	3	...	47	19	33	21	10	37	93	26	81	49	130
Hamilton	498	157	202	54	95	25	390	293	134	168	46	345	686	222	114	917	1031
Kingston	138	23	33	9	4	2	97	64	19	27	2	60	149	51	30	179	209
London	446	136	170	59	55	17	249	319	143	137	35	277	606	26	287	596	883
Lindsay	40	6	10	8	2	3	17	18	12	20	2	26	43	5	33	36	69
L'Orignal	17	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	2	1	...	8	9	6	12	5	17
Milton	108	174	152	38	13	8	136	242	81	23	11	39	454	57	97	396	493
Napanee	37	2	4	...	1	1	7	15	4	17	2	13	32	1	17	28	45
Ottawa	485	42	124	16	25	23	473	138	59	22	23	305	410	219	138	577	715
Orangeville	21	11	16	2	3	7	5	21	12	9	13	22	38	14	17	43	60
Owen Sound	85	28	41	12	8	8	21	65	41	27	28	78	104	58	75	107	182
Perth	45	9	26	2	...	...	18	30	17	11	6	25	57	23	39	43	82
Pictou	54	1	4	3	...	...	19	12	7	22	2	35	27	5	7	55	62
Pembroke	46	1	2	1	2	8	31	8	6	9	6	14	46	23	33	27	60
Peterboro'	87	20	22	2	17	6	63	26	23	35	7	34	120	45	75	79	154
Port Arthur	18	12	10	2	3	5	27	10	4	5	4	19	31	12	13	37	50
Rat Portage	53	11	12	5	9	19	40	31	14	3	21	35	74	22	11	98	109
Simcoe	57	3	7	1	7	2	10	5	8	19	35	34	43	24	47	30	77
St. Catharines	45	8	19	4	2	1	29	29	7	8	6	27	52	16	18	61	79
Sarnia	157	12	23	7	15	1	56	55	25	24	55	63	152	92	134	81	215
Stratford	69	39	29	11	6	4	33	49	31	28	17	84	74	38	93	65	158
Sandwich	95	23	22	3	45	4	76	31	15	48	22	68	124	42	83	109	192
St. Thomas	81	21	19	3	21	3	35	33	14	35	31	56	92	34	103	45	148
Sault Ste. Marie	89	44	27	5	16	10	82	52	26	18	13	40	151	54	40	151	191
Toronto	1653	817	1092	222	272	72	1666	1522	458	356	126	1745	2383	685	1034	3094	4128
Walkerton	70	6	10	2	3	10	23	18	25	24	11	46	55	15	73	28	101
Woodstock	188	114	75	30	35	6	119	151	82	66	30	97	351	94	155	293	448
Welland	68	33	34	3	24	10	59	71	7	26	9	49	123	18	61	111	172
Whitby	62	15	8	4	6	1	11	27	9	39	10	47	49	20	58	38	96
Lock-ups:																	
Bracebridge	17	5	1	...	1	1	5	3	...	3	14	9	16	5	14	11	25
Gore Bay	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	3	...	3	1	4
Little Current	1	2	1	...	2	...	3	1	...	2	...	4	2	5	3	3	6
Manitowaning	15	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	...	1	...	6	10	9	3	13	16
Mattawa	27	1	3	...	...	3	30	4	...	...	...	12	22	13	3	31	34
Perry Sound	20	1	1	3	1	...	7	9	6	3	...	1	10	16	5	25	1
Minden	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	2	1
Huntsville	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	2	2	4
Sudbury	44	7	14	6	2	13	56	10	8	5	...	7	18	68	...	12	86
Fort William	32	18	27	6	3	7	45	15	15	6	...	12	12	81	25	69	93
Bruce Mines .....	...	1	2	1	2	7	6	2	1	...	4	5	8	4	1	12	13
Total	6056	2105	2514	626	815	338	4499	3925	1590	1646	794	4446	8008	2378	3732	8722	12454

TABLE

Shewing the occupations, trades or callings of the Prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Agents and Commercial Travellers.	Auctioneers.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Bartenders.	Blacksmiths and Boilermakers.	Boot and Shoemakers.	Boys (no occupation.)	Brewers and Distillers.	Brickmakers and Bricklayers.	Broom, Brush and Basket-makers.	Butchers.	Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.	Carpenters and Joiners.	Carriage and Wagonmakers.	Cigarmakers.
Barrie	1		1			4	1	4				2		8		
Berlin	4					2	2	2		1		1		1		
Belleville				3		2	2	2		3		3		3		
Brantford	5	1	1	1		6	2	16		1	1	2		14		
Brampton						3	9	4					1	2		
Brockville	1			4	1	1		1				2		3		
Cayuga			1				6							1		
Cornwall	1			1										3		
Cobourg	2			3		1	2	2		1		2	1	1	1	1
Chatham	1				3	1	6	3		3	1	2		2		2
Goderich	3			2	2	3	3	5		2		2		3		
Guelph	2				4	1	4	4		1		2	1	3	2	
Hamilton	7		1	7	1	16	26	67		4	7	12	10	30	2	10
Kingston				4			1					2		10		
London	10		7	5	3	10	10	27		7	4	12	7	22	5	23
Lindsay			1							1		1		3		
L'Orignal						1										
Milton	1		1			3	5	4				3		8	1	
Napanee						2							1			
Ottawa	4		1	4		4	5	31		11		1	1	16		
Owen Sound			2	1			1	12	1			1		3		
Orangeville	1													1		
Perth					2	1	1							4	1	
Pictou						1	1					5	1	2		
Pembroke						2	2	7		1		2			1	
Peterboro'	4		2	1		3	1							5		
Port Arthur						3	1						1	1		
Rat Portage												1		1		
Simcoe	1		1			2	1	1				1	1	2	1	
St. Catharines	2			1		5	2			1				1		
Sarnia			1	1	2		2	12				4		4		
Stratford	1	6	7					11		2		1	1	9		2
Sandwich			4	2	1	2	2	2				4		3		4
St. Thomas	6	1		1		4	2	2		1	2	4	1	2		2
Sault Ste. Marie						2	2	1						5	1	
Toronto	53	1	28	14	6	51	96	149	1	54	5	46	44	134	10	29
Walkerton			1		2	4	2	4		1	1	1	4		2	
Woodstock	6		1	3	1	4	14	20		2	1	4	10	9	2	6
Welland			3	2		5	2	2				4		7		2
Whitby	1				3		4	3						3		
Lock-ups—																
Bracebridge								3		1				1		
Gore Bay								2								
Little Current														1		
Manitowaning																
Mattawa								1		1			1	2	2	
Parry Sound				1			1									
Sudbury																
Huntsville																
Fort William			4		1		2							6		
Bruce Mines																
Totals	117	9	68	61	32	146	224	406	2	100	22	127	87	345	31	81

No. 11.

committed during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

																NAME OF GAOL.
Clerks, Book-keepers and Students.	Collectors.	Contractors.	Constables.	Coopers.	Dentists.	Doctors and Druggists.	Dressmakers.	Engravers.	Engineers and Machinists.	Farmers and Yeomen.	Gardeners.	Grocers.	Harness and Trunkmakers.	Hatters.	Hotelkeepers and Licensed Victuallers.	
3		1				1	1	1	3	32			1		9	Barrie.
12				3					2	2					1	Berlin.
3				1		1			8	8					1	Belleville.
				3					28	1		1			1	Brantford.
				2		1			3	5	1		5	1		Brampton.
						1			4	4					4	Brockville.
2									1	8	1		3			Cayuga.
									4	4		1	1		3	Cornwall.
2				1		1		1	7	1	1		1		1	Cobourg.
				1			1		2	15	2	1			4	Chatham.
4			1				1		2	15	2	2			4	Goderich.
11				6	1	1			29	7	3				4	Guelph.
2					1	1		2	4	6				12		Hamilton.
15	2	5	1	11	1	1		3	6	5		1		1	1	Kingston.
1						1			10	102	3	1			20	London.
1									4	4				1	5	Lindsay.
1				1					3	8			2		2	L'Original.
1									3	3		1			5	Milton.
14		3				2	1		4	21	1		1		5	Napanee.
									1	29					1	Ottawa.
2									4	4	1				6	Owen Sound.
							2		3	6						Orangeville.
				1					10	7						Perth.
1									1	9	1					Picton.
2			1						1	9						Pembroke.
									1	9	1					Peterboro'.
1									1	6						Port Arthur.
1							1		1	17		1			3	Rat Portage.
1									1	1				1		Simcoe.
1				1	1	2			3	3						St. Catharines.
3				1					1	15	1					Sarnia.
2				1		1			4	18		1				Stratford.
4				1		2		1	5	16	2				6	Sandwich.
									10	10					1	St. Thomas.
102		5	2	21		5	13	11	72	32	26	11	9	11	5	Sault Ste. Marie.
									12	12			2		13	Toronto.
2		1		6		1			11	18	1		1		10	Walkerton.
4				1					4	8		1	1		1	Woodstock.
2						1			1	6			3		6	Welland.
																Whitby.
										4						Lock-ups—
																Bracebridge.
																Gore Bay.
																Little Current.
																Manitowaning.
										4					1	Mattawa.
									1	2	1				2	Parry Sound.
										3						Sudbury.
5						3										Huntsville.
																Fort William.
			1	1						1					1	Bruce Mines.
193	2	18	6	63	4	24	26	16	172	535	47	20	32	27	125	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the occupations trades or callings of the risoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Householders.	Labourers.	Lawyers.	Lumbermen.	Masons and Stonecutters.	Merchants and Traders.	Millwrights and Wheelwrights.	Millers.	Moulders.	Pedlars and Hawkers.	Printers.	Plumbers and Painters.	Photographers.	Prostitutes.	Railway Employees.	Ropemakers.
Barrie		76			3	1			1	1	1				1	
Berlin		50			2	1			3		2					
Belleville	4	127			6	2		1	2	2	2			13	2	
Brantford	9	188			4	1			15	2	1			4		
Brampton				173	2				5	1	4					1
Brockville	5	79			1				3	3				2		
Cayuga		37			2											
Cornwall		28			1											
Cobourg		50								1				3	1	
Chatham		59			2	2		1			2			2		
Goderich		49										1				
Guelph		40			6		3		2	1	2		2		4	
Hamilton		380			6	1			30	3	3	15		6	7	
Kingston		76			2				5		1	4		2		
London	25	246	1	1	3	2	1	3	20	13	3	22			9	
Lindsay		28								1				2	1	
L'Orignal		7														
Milton		398			5				5		4	11		2		
Napanee		13			1					4						
Ottawa	52	289			12	1			1	17	10	28		81		
Owen Sound		97		2	1	3			1	1		4				
Orangeville		28									4					
Perth	2	38			2				1			1				
Pictou		27			5					2		1				
Pembroke		9		5			3									
Peterboro'		81				1			1		1	5				
Port Arthur		30													2	
Rat Portage		70	1	3	2									1	2	
Simcoe	3	22				3			2			2		1		
St. Catharines	7	22										5		4		
Sarnia		131			2							3		2		
Stratford		69		1	1	1		1	1		1	5		8	1	
Sandwich		93			2						1	4		1	1	
St. Thomas	8	35	3			1				1	1	3			3	
Sault Ste. Marie		143		2						1		2		3		
Toronto	6	1261	1	6	31	37			61	43	60	154	1	328	26	1
Walkertou		26		3	4					1						
Woodstock		186			2				17	6	6	8		1	5	
Welland		77			1	1					4				4	
Whitby		29			1	2			4			2				
Lock-ups—																
Bracebridge		11		2												
Gore Bay		2														
Little Current		2					1									
Manitowaning		10														
Mattawa		15										1				
Parry Sound		14		1												
Sudbury		62												2	20	
Huntsville																
Fort William		45		6											5	
Bruce Mines		8														
Totals	121	4863	6	205	112	60	8	6	180	102	111	318	3	388	94	2

No. 11.—*Continued,**committed* during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Sailors and Fishermen.	School and Music Teachers.	Servants and Washerwomen.	Tailors.	Tanners and Curriers.	Teamsters, Drivers and Grooms.	Telegraph Operators.	Tinsmiths.	Watchmakers and Jewellers.	Weavers and Woolworkers.	Whitewashers and Plasterers.	Woodturners.	No Occupation.	Other Occupations not enumerated.	Total.	NAME OF GAOL.
12	12	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	174	Barrie.
12	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	3	112	Berlin.
6	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	7	250	Belleville.
...	...	13	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	8	5	346	Brantford.
9	6	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	263	Brampton.
...	1	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	131	Brockville.
1	2	2	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	75	Cayuga.
...	8	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	61	Cornwall.
2	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	103	Cobourg.
6	9	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	143	Chatham.
4	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	14	6	130	Goderich.
...	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	11	6	130	Guelph.
14	1	106	15	1	11	4	6	2	4	2	3	14	128	1031	Hamilton.
15	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	4	209	Kingston.
5	...	112	13	6	28	3	2	5	2	1	2	29	2	883	London.
...	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	69	Lindsay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	17	L'Orignal.
4	1	6	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	493	Milton.
1	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	45	Napanee.
3	1	37	5	...	8	...	8	1	...	...	...	26	5	715	Ottawa.
9	1	5	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	182	Owen Sound.
...	...	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	5	60	Orangeville.
...	...	12	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	82	Perth.
4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	Picton.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	19	1	60	Pembroke.
2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	10	154	Peterboro'.
4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	Port Arthur.
1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	109	Rat Portage.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	1	77	Simcoe.
7	...	7	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	79	St. Catharines.
5	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	11	215	Sarnia.
...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	158	Stratford.
8	1	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	192	Sandwich.
6	...	9	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	148	St. Thomas.
3	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	191	Sault Ste. Marie.
58	3	314	86	5	174	5	20	4	16	35	4	225	117	4128	Toronto.
2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	101	Walkerton.
6	...	22	1	2	13	1	1	...	5	3	1	24	4	448	Woodstock.
8	1	11	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	11	172	Welland.
1	...	6	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	11	96	Whitby.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	25	Lock-ups—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Bracebridge.
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	Gore Bay.
2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	Little Current.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	16	Manitowaning.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	34	Mattawa.
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	Parry Sound.
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	86	Sudbury.
9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	Huntsville.
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	Fort William.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	Bruce Mines.
212	18	795	165	22	260	18	51	13	36	51	12	543	409	12454	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison and lowest number of prisoners in custody

NAME OF GAOL.	Prisoners who escaped and evaded recapture.	Prisoners who escaped and were recaptured.	Prisoners who died.	Actual cash revenue derived from prison labour. \$ c.
Barrie			2	
Berlin				
Belleville			2	
Brantford				
Brampton	1		3	
Brockville			4	
Cayuga			1	
Cornwall				
Cobourg				
Chatham		1		
Goderich	1			
Guelph			1	
Hamilton			1	
Kingston			2	
London		2	1	
Lindsay			2	
L'Orignal				
Milton			4	
Napanee				
Ottawa				151 50
Owen Sound				
Orangeville			2	
Perth			6	
Pictou				
Pembroke				
Peterboro'			2	
Port Arthur	1	1	1	
Rat Portage				
Simcoe				
St. Catharines				
Sarnia			3	
Stratford			3	
Sandwich			1	
St. Thomas				
Sault Ste. Marie	2		2	
Toronto			18	
Walkerton				
Woodstock				200 00
Wells			1	
Whitby				23 22
Lock-ups—				
Bracebridge				
Gore Bay				
Little Current				
Manitowaning				
Mattawa				
Parry Sound				
Minden				
Sudbury				
Huntsville				
Fort William				
Bruce Mines				
Totals	5	4	62	374 72

No. 12.

labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the various gaols, and the highest during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Cost of daily rations per prisoner.	Are regulations with respect to dietary observed?	Number of cells in each gaol.	Number of distinct corridors or wards in each gaol.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	NAME OF GAOL.
Cts.						
7 5-8	Yes.	24	8	31	15	Barrie.
5	Yes.	25	5	15	.....	Berlin.
6 1-4	Yes.	18	4	23	11	Belleville.
6 2-3	Yes.	24	6	31	3	Brantford.
7	Yes.	25	4	24	1	Brampton.
5 5-8	Yes.	29	3	25	4	Brockville.
10 1-2	Yes.	14	4	9	1	Cayuga.
12 1-2	Yes.	17	3	12	4	Cornwall.
9 3-5	Yes.	24	5	19	5	Cobourg.
6 1-7	Yes.	26	3	23	7	Chatham.
9	Yes.	12	4	23	7	Goderich.
8	Yes.	36	8	19	5	Guelph.
5 3-5	Yes.	60	6	63	22	Hamilton.
10	Yes.	53	9	33	14	Kingston.
6	Yes.	18	3	16	5	London.
8 3-4	Yes.	18	4	18	5	Lindsay.
7 7-8	Yes.	18	6	8	3	L'Orignal.
5	Yes.	23	4	32	2	Milton.
6 1-4	Yes.	18	4	9	.....	Napanee.
7	Yes.	96	8	55	19	Ottawa.
10	Yes.	32	6	34	8	Owen Sound.
7	Yes.	23	6	21	11	Orangeville.
6 1-8	Yes.	18	4	33	11	Perth.
7 9-10	Yes.	22	6	6	1	Pictou.
6 3-4	Yes.	24	4	15	4	Pembroke.
12 1-8	Yes.	18	4	30	11	Peterboro'
11 3-4	Yes.	22	5	15	2	Port Arthur.
18	Yes.	7	2	12	1	Rat Portage.
7 1-2	Yes.	24	8	10	2	Simcoe.
8	Yes.	40	8	12	2	St. Catharines.
8 3-4	Yes.	19	5	32	11	Sarnia.
5 2-5	Yes.	29	6	24	8	Stratford.
7 2-5	Yes.	32	4	24	6	Sandwich.
8 1-2	Yes.	16	4	22	1	St. Thomas.
11 1-2	Yes.	14	3	24	4	Sault Ste. Marie.
7	Yes.	184	12	262	154	Toronto.
7 7-8	Yes.	24	8	19	1	Walkerton.
9 1-2	Yes.	32	5	55	12	Woodstock.
7	Yes.	50	5	45	4	Welland.
6 1-2	Yes.	25	6	18	4	Whitby.
						Lock-ups--
30	Yes.	5	2	4	.....	Bracebridge.
30	Yes.	5	2	2	1	Gore Bay.
30	Yes.	5	2	4	1	Little Current.
30	Yes.	5	4	2	1	Manitowaning.
30	Yes.	5	2	7	1	Mattawa.
30	Yes.	5	4	4	1	Parry Sound.
45	Yes.	6	1	1	.....	Minden.
45	Yes.	5	5	5	.....	Sudbury.
45	Yes.	5	5	1	.....	Huntsville.
12 1-2	Yes.	12	2	8	1	Fort William.
12	Yes.	9	5	4	1	Bruce Mines.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners, how maintained, cost of maintenance, and

NAME OF GAOL.	HOW MAINTAINED.					Cost of food, fuel and clothing.		Cost of official salaries.	
	Total number of prisoners committed during the year.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by Province.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Municipalities.	Number of days custody of Provincial prisoners.	Number of days custody of Municipal prisoners.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Barrie.....	174	75	99	4282	4369	1831	73	1906	75
Berlin.....	112	51	61	1773	868	559	09	1250	00
Belleville.....	250	120	130	2884	4310	654	15	1550	00
Brantford.....	346	99	247	1679	3374	1147	02	1650	00
Brampton.....	263	13	250	709	3054	616	59	1150	00
Brockville.....	131	54	77	1061	4195	585	75	1650	00
Cayuga.....	75	24	51	786	1148	840	92	1225	00
Cornwall.....	61	21	40	524	1164	553	96	1365	00
Cobourg.....	103	49	54	1213	3073	1200	36	1580	00
Chatham.....	143	51	92	1770	2636	647	98	2007	00
Goderich.....	130	44	86	913	4349	1290	31	1420	00
Guelph.....	130	73	57	1527	1974	1028	28	1350	00
Hamilton.....	1031	153	878	2736	12404	2054	45	2900	00
Kingston.....	209	49	160	1816	5945	1715	50	1736	00
London.....	883	134	749	2902	12184	3024	04	3678	76
Lindsay.....	69	21	48	1260	2906	794	20	1180	00
L'Orignal.....	17	5	12	308	1727	395	62	800	00
Milton.....	493	36	457	665	2406	278	12	1016	00
Napanee.....	45	4	41	216	1451	339	21	1050	00
Ottawa.....	715	102	613	3608	9875	3098	75	2200	00
Owen Sound.....	182	44	138	1527	6715	1911	33	1750	00
Orangeville.....	60	22	38	223	5420	880	60	1250	00
Perth.....	82	15	67	483	7483	900	00	1440	00
Pictou.....	62	14	48	571	533	252	66	950	00
Pembroke.....	60	28	32	1120	2759	450	00	1281	50
Peterboro.....	154	20	134	738	6281	1436	63	1350	00
Port Arthur.....	50	50	.....	2632	.....	872	09	1175	00
Rat Portage.....	109	109	.....	1776	.....	549	29	2044	00
Simcoe.....	77	31	46	896	1041	527	44	1050	00
St. Catharines.....	79	25	54	747	1991	1479	94	1490	00
Sarnia.....	215	51	164	1189	4559	1887	00	1525	00
Stratford.....	158	30	128	1250	4904	1187	56	1325	00
Sandwich.....	192	79	113	1916	3570	970	00	2100	00
St. Thomas.....	148	58	90	1470	2348	512	75	1810	10
Sault Ste. Marie.....	191	191	.....	4590	.....	894	91	1470	00
Toronto.....	4128	550	3578	14582	62983	10935	10	9878	10
Walkerton.....	101	38	63	1080	2076	564	07	1375	00
Woodstock.....	448	45	403	1686	7202	1683	65	1800	00
Welland.....	172	48	124	1425	4334	1793	00	1523	00
Whitby.....	96	47	49	890	2866	708	45	1637	50
Lock-ups—									
Bracebridge.....	25	25	.....	146	.....	43	80	200	00
Gore Bay.....	4	4	.....	15	.....	59	95	200	00
Little Current.....	6	6	.....	80	.....	169	00	200	00
Manitowaning.....	16	16	.....	50	.....	124	35	200	00
Mattawa.....	34	27	7	453	12	175	30	300	00
Parry Sound.....	26	25	1	280	1	112	78	251	50
Minden.....	3	.....	3	.....	16	7	25	150	00
Haliburton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury.....	86	86	.....	260	.....	.....	.....	400	00
Huntsville.....	4	1	3	3	1	.....	.....	200	00
Fort William.....	93	93	.....	645	.....	193	78	482	90
Bruce Mines.....	13	12	1	60	.....	22	54	200	00
Totals.....	12454	2968	9186	75415	210507	58961	25	73673	11

No. 13.

salaries of the various gaol officials, for the year ended 30th September, 1888.

EXPENDITURES.					SALARIES OF				NAME OF GAOL.
Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per prisoner for food, clothing, fuel and repairs.	Average cost per prisoner for salaries and wages.	Average cost per prisoner for entire gaol expenditure.	Gaolers.	Turnkeys.	Matrons.	Gaol Surgeons.	
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
320 43	4058 91	12 37	10 96	23 33	800 00	500 00	225 00	200 00	Barrie.
1809 09	1809 09	5 00	11 16	16 16	560 00	450 00	140 00	100 00	Berlin.
2204 15	2204 15	12 62	6 20	8 82	600 00	450 00	300 00	200 00	Belleville.
100 97	2897 99	3 60	4 79	8 39	650 00	500 00	300 00	200 00	Brantford.
265 30	2031 89	3 35	4 37	7 72	500 00	400 00	200 00	50 00	Brampton.
7 94	2243 69	4 53	12 60	17 13	1000 00	400 00	150 00	100 00	Brockville.
99 15	2165 07	12 53	16 07	28 60	600 00	365 00	120 00	140 00	Cayuga.
1918 96	9 07	22 38	31 45	740 00	300 00	100 00	225 00	00 00	Cornwall.
222 00	3002 36	13 80	15 34	29 14	800 00	500 00	200 00	80 00	Cobourg.
79 50	2734 48	5 08	14 04	19 12	725 00	430 00	200 00	175 00	Chatham.
142 75	2853 06	11 02	10 92	21 94	600 00	500 00	200 00	120 00	Goderich.
2378 28	7 90	10 38	18 28	600 00	450 00	200 00	100 00	00 00	Guelph.
140 64	5095 09	2 13	2 81	4 94	1000 00	1300 00	350 00	250 00	Hamilton.
439 84	3891 34	10 31	8 30	18 61	800 00	400 00	200 00	150 00	Kingston.
875 81	7578 61	4 42	4 16	8 58	750 00	1885 26	756 00	287 50	London.
15 30	1989 50	11 73	17 10	28 83	500 00	400 00	200 00	80 00	Lindsay.
98 70	1294 32	29 08	47 06	76 14	600 00	150 00	50 00	00 00	L'Origna.
24 45	1318 57	61	2 06	2 67	500 00	365 00	100 00	50 00	Milton.
50 00	1439 21	8 65	23 33	31 98	475 00	400 00	100 00	75 00	Napanee.
380 00	5678 75	4 86	3 08	7 94	650 00	1000 00	350 00	200 00	Ottawa.
89 00	3750 33	11 00	9 61	20 61	700 00	500 00	300 00	250 00	Owen Sound.
80 00	2210 60	16 01	20 83	36 84	600 00	400 00	150 00	100 00	Orangeville.
16 00	2356 00	11 05	17 56	28 61	800 00	400 00	160 00	80 00	Perth.
625 00	1827 66	14 16	15 16	29 32	500 00	300 00	100 00	50 00	Pictou.
1731 50	7 50	21 36	28 86	600 00	456 50	125 00	100 00	00 00	Pembroke.
74 66	2861 29	9 81	8 76	18 57	650 00	400 00	150 00	150 00	Peterboro'.
13 90	2060 99	17 72	23 50	41 22	600 00	400 00	175 00	00 00	Port Arthur.
2593 29	5 04	18 75	23 79	900 00	744 00	200 00	200 00	00 00	Rat Portage.
108 41	1685 85	8 26	13 63	21 89	400 00	350 00	200 00	100 00	Simcoe.
73 47	3043 41	19 66	18 85	38 51	720 00	420 00	200 00	150 00	St. Catharines.
187 58	3599 58	9 65	7 09	16 74	650 00	500 00	225 00	150 00	Sarnia.
2512 56	7 52	8 40	15 92	525 00	425 00	250 00	125 00	00 00	Stratford.
196 45	3266 45	6 07	10 93	17 00	600 00	1050 00	250 00	200 00	Sandwich.
2322 86	3 46	12 23	15 69	600 00	860 10	200 00	150 00	00 00	St. Thomas.
22 30	2387 21	4 80	7 69	12 49	400 00	800 00	100 00	200 00	Sault Ste. Marie.
588 90	21402 10	2 79	2 39	5 18	1700 00	4150 00	330 00	1000 00	Toronto.
183 66	2122 73	7 40	13 61	21 01	650 00	375 00	250 00	100 00	Walkerton.
366 34	3849 99	4 58	4 02	8 60	800 00	500 00	200 00	300 00	Woodstock.
300 00	3616 00	12 16	8 85	21 01	600 00	450 00	254 00	100 00	Welland.
60 25	2406 20	8 01	17 05	25 06	850 00	450 00	125 00	200 00	Whitby.
243 80	1 75	9 75	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	Lock-ups—
259 95	14 99	50 00	64 99	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	Bracebridge.
6 43	375 43	29 24	33 33	62 57	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	Gore Bay.
324 35	7 75	12 50	20 25	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	Little Current.
150 00	625 30	9 57	8 82	18 39	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	Manitowaning.
364 28	4 34	9 69	14 03	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	Mattawa.
157 25	2 42	50 00	52 42	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	Parry Sound.
400 00	4 65	4 65	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	Minden.
200 00	50 00	50 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	Haliburton.
780 68	3 22	5 19	8 41	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	Sudbury.
222 54	1 74	15 38	17 12	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	Huntsville.
6509 13	134143 49	4 85	5 92	10 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fort William.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bruce Mines.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Totals.

TABLE 14.

Shewing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols, excluding the district lock-ups, for the year ending the 30th September, 1888.

NAME OF GAOL.	Number of prisoners committed during the year.	Total days stay of prisoners during the year.	Cost of fuel, food and clothing.	Average cost per day for each prisoner.
			£ cts.	Cents.
Barrie.....	174	8651	1831 73	21.17
Berlin.....	112	2641	559 09	21.17
Belleville.....	250	7194	654 15	9.09
Brantford.....	346	5053	1147 02	22.70
Brampton.....	263	3763	615 59	16.36
Brockville.....	131	5256	585 75	11.14
Cayuga.....	75	1934	840 92	43.48
Cornwall.....	61	1688	553 96	32.81
Cobourg.....	103	4286	1200 36	28.00
Chatham.....	143	4406	647 98	14.70
Goderich.....	130	5262	1290 31	24.49
Guelph.....	130	3501	1028 28	29.08
Hamilton.....	1031	15140	2054 45	13.57
Kingston.....	209	7761	1715 50	22.10
London.....	883	15086	3024 04	20.04
Lindsay.....	69	4166	794 20	19.06
L'Original.....	17	2035	395 62	19.44
Milton.....	493	3071	278 12	9.05
Napanee.....	45	1667	339 21	20.34
Ottawa.....	715	13483	3098 75	23.00
Owen Sound.....	182	8242	1911 33	20.76
Orangeville.....	60	5643	880 60	15.60
Perth.....	82	7966	900 00	11.30
Pictou.....	62	1104	252 66	22.88
Pembroke.....	60	3879	450 00	11.60
Peterboro'.....	154	7019	1436 63	20.46
Port Arthur.....	50	2632	872 09	33.13
Rat Portage.....	109	1776	549 29	30.93
Simcoe.....	77	1937	547 24	28.24
St. Catharines.....	79	2738	1479 94	54.05
Sarnia.....	215	5748	1887 00	32.83
Stratford.....	158	6154	1187 56	19.30
Sandwich.....	192	5486	970 00	17.68
St. Thomas.....	148	3818	512 75	13.43
Sault Ste. Marie.....	191	4590	894 91	19.50
Toronto.....	4128	77565	10935 10	14.09
Walkerton.....	101	3156	564 07	17.87
Woodstock.....	448	8888	1683 65	18.94
Welland.....	172	5759	1793 00	31.13
Whitby.....	96	3756	708 45	18.87
Totals.....	12144	283890	53052 50	18.69

SEPARATE REPORTS UPON COMMON GAOLS.

BARRIE GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	236	157	174
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	37	31	31
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	19	7	9
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$3,884.05	\$4,124.64	\$4,058.91

I instructed Mr. Hayes to make the first inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report to me is annexed :

"Acting under your instructions I visited the Barrie gaol on the 12th June. There were twelve males and two females in custody, being the smallest number of inmates the gaol has contained for three or four years. Of these prisoners nine were vagrants, one had been committed as insane and is an epileptic of long standing, three were under sentence for illicit distilling, a breach of the Temperance Act and disorderly conduct, respectively, and one was waiting trial for assault. Almost all the vagrants were old, crippled or otherwise incapable of working. Some have been in gaol for year, one is blind and another bed-ridden. These persons should not be in gaol but in a county poor house, as it is not right to confine them with criminals nor to turn the gaol into a house of refuge and infirmary. It was stated to me that the County Council, at their coming meeting will discuss the question of establishing a poor house. It is to be hoped that they will come to the conclusion to found one without delay, so that a stop may be put to the objectionable practice of sending old, infirm and crippled persons to gaol for the 'crimes' of poverty and incapacity for work.

"The gaol was in good order throughout and more care seems to be taken to keep it in a clean and neat condition than formerly.

"The supply of water to the gaol is not good, as during summer water has sometimes to be drawn from the bay.

"The food supplies were found to be of good quality.

"The books are properly entered up. The Surgeon's book contains records of very frequent visits and full instructions."

The second inspection was also made by Mr. Hayes, who reported to me as under:

"Acting under your instructions, I visited the Barrie gaol on the 9th August and in the absence of the gaoler, on leave, went over the premises with the turnkey. The building and yards were found to be in good order. The Sheriff was asked to call the attention of the Gaol Committee of the Council to the method of heating the gaol by stoves, which seems to be unsatisfactory as regards the amount of heat obtained, while it is unduly expensive. It is probable that it would be found more economical and more efficient to heat the building by hot water, or by some other general system.

"Twenty-one male and five female prisoners are in custody, seven of whom are vagrants, seven are committed for drunkenness, three are charged with assault, four with larceny, one with obtaining goods with intent to defraud and four are charged with insanity. Only one of these latter appears to be a proper

case for a curative institution. Eight of the men were at work wheeling in and piling wood. The prisoners were all seen.

"New flooring has been laid in several parts of the building and is a great improvement."

BERLIN GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	65	109	112
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	12	14	15
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	23	28	29
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,657.49	\$1,860.04	\$1,809.09

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon this gaol are annexed:—

"The Berlin gaol was inspected by me on the 9th August. There were then in custody eight males and one female. One of the males was held on the charge of murder, two for burglary, three for larceny, and two for being drunk and disorderly. The female prisoner was charged with murdering her child.

"The interior of the gaol was found to be in very good order. The yards were temporarily in a very insecure condition, owing to some repairs being made to the buildings in them, notwithstanding which I found that the female prisoner was not locked in her corridor, but was left free to go about the yards as she chose. The gaoler's attention was called to this grave impropriety, and of course the remedy was applied."

"The County authorities are making some much-needed improvements about the exterior of the gaol, notably the replacing of the old wooden fence enclosing the female airing court by a new brick wall. The manner in which the wall is being built, however, is not satisfactory, inasmuch as while the main body of the wall itself is quite sufficient, the low roofs of the kitchen and outbuildings, which are accessible from the female yard, render the high wall ineffective and afford an easy means of escape. I called the attention of the County authorities to this defect, and pointed out how, in my opinion, the difficulty could be easily and cheaply overcome."

"The Berlin gaol was again inspected by me on the 29th October. There were then nine male and two female prisoners in custody. One of the males was waiting trial for murder and one for rape, one was under sentence for burglary, one for forgery, three for larceny and two for vagrancy. One of the females was waiting trial for murder and the other was on remand on a similar charge.

"I found on enquiring for the gaoler that he had been appointed crier of the court, and consequently his attention was occupied by the court instead of being at the gaol, and the one turnkey attached to the staff was left alone in charge. With no less than three prisoners in the gaol charged with murder, and three others charged with rape, burglary and forgery, respectively, the absence of the gaoler on other duty was highly reprehensible. With only the gaoler and turnkey to attend to this gaol, the staff is not so large that either member of it can be spared for outside duties. All their attention is required to the duties pertaining to their positions in the gaol.

"The alterations to the female airing yard which were in progress at the time of my previous visit, and in respect of which I made some suggestions, have been satisfactorily completed, and that part of the premises is now in a very secure condition.

"A great want in this gaol is a supply of iron bedsteads. The wooden settles upon which prisoners sleep are very unsatisfactory. It is impossible to keep them as clean as they ought to be, and they are behind the age in every respect. A complete refitting, with iron turn-up bedsteads, would be a very great improvement.

"A very important prisoner was in gaol whom the authorities required to be kept entirely apart from any other prisoner. A separate ward was therefore assigned to her, and in order that she might be thoroughly isolated it was also necessary that the ward above the one in which she was placed should be kept empty also. It therefore required the exclusion of all other prisoners from two of the corridors to insure the complete seclusion of this one prisoner. The reason of this is that the gaol being heated with hot air, the ducts are so arranged that sounds are easily conveyed, and communications can be had almost from any one part to any other part of the building. I, myself, in testing this peculiarity was able to converse from the cellar, in which the furnace is placed, with a person in the corridor without difficulty. I also found that the furnace was so placed in contiguity with the floor timbers as to be exceedingly unsafe; so much so that the gaol authorities asked my leave to open a new door in the wall of the gaol as a means of escape for the turnkey and his family from their rooms in the not improbable contingency of the building taking fire from this furnace.

"I instructed the Sheriff to allow the new door to be opened, on condition that the County should put up a secure iron grating at a point which I indicated, so that the safety of the gaol would not be affected by the change. It seems absolutely necessary that some steps should be taken to give security from fire in connection with this furnace, and also to prevent the easy communication between the different corridors as at present.

"I would strongly recommend an entire reconstruction of the heating arrangements, and that hot water be substituted for hot air. The pipes for hot water can be run through the building wherever they are required without the objectionable features now existing.

"The gaol was cleanly and well kept, and, with the exceptions I have named, its general condition was satisfactory."

BELLEVILLE GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	186	214	250
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	33	34	28
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	25	29	74
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$2,138.00	\$2,161.60	\$2,204.15

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:

"I inspected the Belleville gaol on the 3rd May. There were then in custody eighteen male and thirteen female prisoners. Of the former, two were fully certified to as being insane, two were under sentence for burglary, one for forgery, two for assault, one for wife-beating, two for keeping houses of ill-fame, three for larceny and five for vagrancy, drunkenness, etc. All the women were under short sentences for vagrancy, etc.

"The gaol was in excellent order, the books properly kept, and the discipline and the rules and regulations carefully observed. The improvements and additional accommodation required, to which I have referred in former reports, are being attended to. The Gaol Committee have also adopted the suggestion to build a residence for the gaoler outside of, but immediately adjacent to, the gaol

premises, with a view to utilizing the rooms he now occupies in the gaol proper for the accommodation of prisoners. This new house, the walls of which are already erected, will be commodious and well adapted in every respect. The refitting of the rooms in the gaol for the use of prisoners will require a good deal of consideration and planning in order to make provision for proper classification, but the work of making the necessary division should not involve any great difficulty or expenditure.

"The classification for each sex to be aimed at is as follows:—(1) Lunatics temporarily committed to gaol. (2) Juvenile offenders committed for the first time for trivial offences. (3) Old and infirm people who may be committed under the provisions of the Vagrant Act. (4) Prisoners committed for default of sufficient distress or non-payment of a pecuniary penalty. (5) Those awaiting trial. (6) Prisoners convicted of serious offences. (7) Those committed for capital offences.

"The need for enlarged accommodation is apparent from the fact that the commitments during the current year, up to the time of my inspection, number one hundred and nineteen, whilst those in the corresponding period of last year only numbered eighty-three. Nine of the male prisoners have to sleep on the floors of the different corridors.

"The Sheriff was requested to call the attention of the Gaol Committee of the Council to my minute in this matter, with a view to the necessary steps being taken to have plans of specified requirements submitted."

"My second inspection of the Belleville gaol was made on the 25th July. There were then seventeen males and five females in custody.

"The gaol and premises were strictly clean and well kept, but as formerly noted lack accommodation for the number of prisoners usually confined. For instance, on the day of my visit there were seventeen male inmates, but only twelve cells available for them. Commendable progress is, however, being made with the scheme for providing the required room. The new house for the gaoler is nearly ready for occupation. It is well situated and substantially built. So soon as the gaoler vacates his present quarters they can, at a very moderate outlay, be converted into wards for prisoners, which will not only add room, but will admit of the much desired classification of prisoners. I understand that the Committee in charge are thoroughly impressed with the necessity for completing the gaol improvements, and that so soon as the premises can be refitted the plans will be submitted and the necessary work ordered.

"The books were properly entered up and there was evidence of strict attention to duty on the part of the gaoler and turnkey."

"I made a third inspection of the Belleville gaol on the 19th November. It was made principally with the object of meeting the Gaol Committee of the Council for the purpose of determining as to the best plan of utilizing the rooms formerly occupied by the gaoler. A minute inspection of this part of the premises shewed it to be fully available for the accommodation of prisoners of certain classes, as previously intimated, and that but little expenditure would be required for its rearrangement. The additional space afforded consists of one extensive corridor in the original gaol premises, which will be used exclusively for prisoners committed under the Vagrant Act, and two of the other apartments, after properly securing the windows, will be for the use of lunatics temporarily committed. These apartments are commodious, well lighted and ventilated, and their general sanitary condition such as to insure good and healthful accommodation under all circumstances. Barred windows were arranged for in the basement connected with these apartments, and for barred doors leading to the basement.

"In order to utilize to the full extent the new corridor, which overlooks the female airing and working yard, arrangement was also made for the introduction of cast-iron blinds (reversed) on all the windows, so that while sunlight and air could be freely admitted, the view of the yard referred to would be intercepted.

"The gaoler's residence, which was built during last season, has been in occupation for some time. It is a substantial and commodious building and reflects credit upon the authorities having the work in charge.

"There were in custody fourteen males and two females, who were as well classified as the structural arrangements would admit of. When the improvements arranged for are completed, this difficulty of classification will cease to exist."

BRANTFORD GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	233	292	346
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	36	30	31
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	94	119	142
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$3,010.46	\$2,582.42	\$2,897.99.

Copies of the reports made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol are annexed :—

"The Brantford gaol was inspected by me on the 3rd August. There were then eleven male and two female prisoners in custody. One of the males was under sentence for rape, one for larceny, one for robbery, one for violation of the Canada Temperance Act, and the remainder for drunkenness and vagrancy. Of the females, one was sentenced for larceny, and the other for neglect of her child.

"The gaol was in good order in all respects."

"I made a second inspection of the Brantford gaol on the 16th November, on which date there were eleven males and two females in custody. None of the prisoners were of much importance with the exception of one, a negro, charged with aggravated assault on his wife. What I could gather from this prisoner would indicate that he is insane, and if I was correctly informed, he had formerly been an inmate of a lunatic asylum. He had only been committed to gaol the night before my visit, and the gaol surgeon had not yet had sufficient opportunity for observing the case.

"Two new stoves are very much needed in this gaol. I consider the building to be in a very dangerous condition while the old stoves continue in use, and trust that the sheriff will see they are replaced with new ones without any delay.

"The gaol in other respects was found to be in excellent condition."

BRAMPTON GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	247	145	263
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	16	16	24
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	61	49	81
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,709.76	\$1,644.33	\$2,031.89

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

"The Brampton gaol was inspected by me on the 8th August. There were three male and two female prisoners in custody, all of whom were either lunatics or feeble minded persons.

"The gaol was in a very satisfactory condition of order and cleanliness.

"On this occasion I enquired into the particulars of an escape which had previously been reported to me. It was that of Samuel Preston, a man who had been committed on the 3rd March for trial, charged, first with assaulting his employer with an axe and leaving him for dead in the bush, and second with then making a violent assault upon the wife of his employer. The injuries to both these people were so severe that the trial was postponed at the spring assizes, it being then doubtful whether either of them would survive. I was informed that the man who was attacked is likely to recover, but the woman, while regaining her physical health, has received so great a nervous shock that she has not yet recovered her reason.

"The man charged with committing these terrible crimes, instead of being kept with that rigid care which the case demanded, was allowed by the gaoler to have what he calls the freedom of the yard. That is to say, the corridor door was left open and the prisoner allowed free access to the yard during the day, and of course he availed himself of his opportunity by taking a table and bench from the corridor into the yard, which enabled him to scale the wall. This took place in the middle of the afternoon of the 22nd July. There is no reasonable excuse or even palliation for the conduct of either the gaoler or turnkey. The prisoner's escape resulted from the grossest neglect and carelessness on the part of those officers. The sheriff adopted all reasonable means within his power for the recovery of the prisoner, the town and its neighborhood being diligently searched by a large number of people immediately after the escape was discovered. The sheriff also offered a reward of \$200 for the recovery of the prisoner, and had notices extensively circulated to all police departments and points where it was thought assistance could be obtained. Up to the time of my inspection, however, there had been no satisfactory result."

BROCKVILLE GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	160	119	131
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	33	21	25
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	82	62	54
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$2,645.70	\$2,324.00	\$2,243.69

I instructed Mr. Hayes to make the first inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report to me is annexed :—

"In accordance with your instructions I made an inspection of the Brockville gaol on the 5th June. It was then in charge of the turnkey, as the gaoler was away on leave. The building was in good order throughout. It would be an improvement were the gaol to be supplied with water from the town waterworks instead of from wells as at present.

"The food supplied to the prisoners was examined, and its quality found to be good. A sufficient quantity of gaol clothing is on hand.

"The books are properly kept. No punishments have been recorded for some years. The gaol surgeon makes frequent visits.

"The prisoners numbered twelve, all males. Of these four were lunatics and two idiots. Of the others, two were awaiting trial for embezzlement and rape respectively, three were under sentence for vagrancy, and one for breach of the Canada Temperance Act. The prisoners were all seen and no complaints were made by them."

The second inspection was made by me and I reported as under :—

"I made an inspection of the Brockville gaol on the 1st August, and saw all

the prisoners (eight males) then in custody. Four of the number had been committed as insane, one was detained for want of sureties to keep the peace, one was charged with larceny and two were vagrants.

"The books are properly kept and the gaol and premises are clean."

CAYUGA GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	125	67	75
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	17	9	9
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	35	28	33
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$2,128.00	\$1,865.61	\$2,165.07

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon this gaol is annexed:—

"I inspected the Cayuga gaol on the 3rd August. The prisoners then in custody numbered six, namely, five males and one female. One of the male prisoners was waiting trial for murder and arson, one for shooting, one for seduction and one for embezzlement, and one was under sentence for assault. The female prisoner had been sentenced for vagrancy.

"The prisoner waiting trial for murder and arson is an Italian and speaks English very imperfectly. He has now become insane and is suffering from violent mania. He had, a few days previous to my visit, made an attack upon the turnkey, which resulted in a rather serious injury to that officer. I had an interview with the gaol surgeon about the case, and, as a consequence, gave instructions to have the necessary papers made out with a view to the transfer of the prisoner to the Hamilton asylum.

"The gaol was exceedingly clean and tidy and well kept in all respects."

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol. He reported to Dr. O'Reilly as under:—

"Acting under your instructions, I made an inspection of the Cayuga gaol on the 5th October.

"There were three male prisoners in custody; no females. Two were under sentence for assault and one for larceny."

"The gaol in all parts was in admirable order and the books were found to be entered up properly."

CORNWALL GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	50	56	61
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	13	7	12
<i>Number of re-committals....</i>	12	13	14
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,520.52	\$1,967.36	\$1,918.96

I instructed Mr. Hayes to make the first inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report to me is annexed:—

"Acting under your instructions I visited the Cornwall gaol on the 5th June. The inmates numbered six, two males and four females. All the latter were charged with being insane and dangerous to be at large, but only two of them were fit subjects for a curative asylum, the other two being old women in a state of chronic insanity. The two male prisoners were both charged with larceny. One was a young lad who would probably be benefited by a term in the Reformatory, as he had apparently no one to look after him.

"The commitments to the gaol during the currency of the official year shew so far a decrease, and but few of them are for serious offences. Many of the commitments are for breaches of the Canada Temperance Act; the rest for vagrancy, larceny, etc.

"I should have liked to have seen a little more neatness and order throughout the gaol, also in the way the beds were made up. The substitution of proper iron bedsteads for the present wooden ones would be an improvement. The ventilation of the gaol is not good, and has lately been referred to by the gaol surgeon in his minute book. The Sheriff was requested to bring these matters to the notice of the Gaol Committee of the County Council.

"The books are fairly well kept. No punishments have been recorded since the last inspection. The gaol surgeon makes frequent visits."

A copy of the report made by me is annexed:—

"The second inspection of the Cornwall gaol during the official year was made by me on the 31st July. A male and a female prisoner were in custody. The former was charged with horse-stealing and the latter with violating the Temperance Act.

"The premises were clean and tidy, but damp and musty. Recent alterations do not seem to have improved the gaol in this respect, and in the event of any number of prisoners being confined in it at a given time, the wards would become very close and foul.

"I found the books in ordinary form."

COBOURG GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	96	71	103
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	24	19	19
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	32	20	24
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$3,375.44	\$3,012.68	\$3,002.36

Instructions were given by me to Mr. Hayes to make the first inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:—

"In accordance with directions, I visited the Cobourg gaol on the 9th April. Eight men and two women were in custody. Three had been committed as insane, but one was an old woman, apparently quiet and harmless. Of the others, three were under sentence for vagrancy, two for larceny and one for assault. A boy was also under sentence to the Reformatory. The gaoler is to be commended for keeping this boy and also another lad sentenced for the first time apart from the other prisoners. The prisoners were all seen and no complaints were made by them.

"The gaol was in fair order generally, except the water closets, which are dirty and bad smelling. I believe it would be a good thing to close up these places and to substitute earth closets. The gaoler should have these closets cleaned and whitewashed at once and not wait until the time of the general spring cleaning."

A copy of the report made by me is annexed:—

"I made an inspection of the Cobourg gaol to-day. Eight males and one female were in custody. Two of the males and the female had been committed as insane; the others were charged with larceny, drunkenness, etc.

"An examination of the records shewed that the commitments to this gaol during the current year are thirty-four in excess of those of the previous corresponding period.

"The gaol was clean and in good order throughout. The books are well kept."

CHATHAM GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	103	112	143
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	16	21	23
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	7	4	15
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$2,308.05	\$2,506.47	\$2,734.48

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

"My first inspection of the Chatham gaol for the current year was made on the 2nd August. There were then in custody eight male and five female prisoners. Two of the men were awaiting trial for obtaining money under false pretence and forgery respectively, two were insane, two were under sentences for breaches of the Temperance Act, one for larceny, and one for drunkenness. Of the women one was insane, and the others were under sentence for larceny, trespass and violation of the Temperance Act.

"The County Council have gone to considerable expense lately in making improvements, and the gaol is in a much more satisfactory condition than at the time of my last visit. There is one point however which has not been improved and where improvement is greatly needed, namely, the water supply.

"The officials of the gaol complain that there is only one well, and that is almost dry. There is also one small cistern to supply the closets. Under these circumstances there is at times a great scarcity of water. I trust this will be remedied in due time."

The second visit was made by Mr. Nicholson, of the Inspector's Department, who reported to Dr. O'Reilly as follows:—

"As directed by you I inspected the Chatham gaol on the 28th September when I found in custody eight men and three women. Four of the former were under sentence as follows: Larceny, one; placing obstructions on railway, one; assault, one; felony, one. One was waiting trial on a charge of neglecting to support his family. The other male prisoners were drunks and vagrants.

"The three females were under sentence one for destroying property, one for felony and one for larceny.

"The books were examined and found to be properly entered up.

"The general condition of the gaol was very satisfactory."

GODERICH GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	62	70	130
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	17	18	23
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	18	29	69
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$2,161.54	\$2,290.60	\$2,853.06

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

"I made a statutory inspection of the Goderich gaol on the 9th August, and there found seven men and two women in confinement. Of the former, one was insane, three were vagrants, two were under sentence for assault, and one was committed for contempt of court. The two females were vagrants.

"Much inconvenience is experienced in the management of this gaol owing to its size being inadequate to the wants of the County. There are three corridors for males and one for females. The first named will accommodate nine prisoners and the latter three, while during the year there have been in custody at one time as many as fifteen males and seven females. It is easy to see that it is impossible to accommodate so many prisoners in this gaol, and that any attempt at proper classification is quite out of the question.

"So far back as the year 1878, my predecessor in office called attention to the overcrowded condition of the gaol, and a requisition was made upon the County Council, under the terms of the Inspection Act, to appoint a special committee to confer with the Inspector on the subject. For some reason the Inspector was not able to be present at the time appointed, and the Council postponed the consideration of the matter until their December session, when it seems to have been allowed to drop. I am strongly of opinion that early action will be necessary in regard to this feature of the gaol."

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Nicholson, of the Inspector's Department, to visit this gaol. He reported to Dr. O'Reilly as under:—

"As authorized by you I made an inspection of the Goderich gaol on the 2nd October. The prisoners in custody were ten males and two females. Two of the former were under sentence for contempt of court, one for larceny, and two for vagrancy; three were waiting trial charged with passing counterfeit money, and the other two were insane. One of the females was insane and the other a vagrant.

"The condition of the gaol, as regards cleanliness and order, was very satisfactory. The gaoler complained of the dampness of his quarters. The books are well kept."

GUELPH GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	87	106	130
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	16	14	19
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	19	9	19
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$2,221.24	\$2,241.75	\$2,378.28

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon this gaol are annexed:—

"I made an inspection of the Guelph Gaol on the 9th August, when there were eleven prisoners in custody, all males. Two of the prisoners were held for murder, two for larceny, one for violation of the Canada Temperance Act, one for rape, one for trespass, one for want of sureties, one was a vagrant and two were insane.

"The gaol was in a very satisfactory condition of cleanliness and order."

"I made another inspection of the Guelph gaol on the 29th October, when there were six males and two females in custody.

"Of the male prisoners one was waiting trial for murder, one for horse stealing, one was under sentence for larceny, one for illegal distilling, and one for drunkenness, and one was on remand charged with perjury. Of the females, one was waiting trial for murder and the other was a vagrant.

"The gaol was in its usual condition of good order and satisfactory in all respects."

HAMILTON GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	953	875	1031
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	66	58	63
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	483	485	609
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$6,920.87	\$5,392.80	\$5,095.09

Copies of the reports made upon this gaol by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government are annexed :—

“The Hamilton gaol was inspected by me on the 20th July, when there were thirty-nine male and eleven female prisoners in custody.

Of the male prisoners there were waiting trial, one for threatening, one for manslaughter, two for larceny, one for trespass, one for indecent assault, and one for house-breaking; the others were under sentence for vagrancy, drunkenness, etc. Amongst the male prisoners were five boys under 14 years of age. One of the female prisoners was charged with manslaughter and one with larceny, and nine were vagrants, etc.

“The classification of the prisoners on this occasion was quite satisfactory, the different classes being kept by themselves in accordance with the gaol regulations.

“The gaoler complained of the utter idleness in which the prisoners were kept for want of out-door work. There was no wood to cut and no stone to break, and with the exception of the little work connected with keeping the gaol in order, the prisoners have really nothing to do. The county authorities are the only ones who can regulate this matter, and they do not appear to do their duty in this respect.”

“My second inspection of the Hamilton gaol was made on the 25th October, There were then thirty-three men and seven women in custody, none of whom, however, were prisoners of much importance. A few were under sentence for petty offences, but most of them were drunks and vagrants. There was one man committed as insane, but who had not been certified for removal to the asylum. One of the females was in custody for attempting suicide; she is probably insane.

“One prisoner, a boy fourteen years of age, had been sentenced to five months in the gaol for assaulting girls. His sentence had nearly expired at the time of my visit, or I would have endeavoured to have had him transferred to the Reformatory for Boys under R. S. C. chap. 183, sec. 26. As it was, it did not seem worth while to do so for so short a time. It seems a sad pity that a boy of this age should be sentenced to five months in a common gaol, there to spend his time in idleness and also in solitary confinement, or else be allowed to herd with such criminals as chance might throw in his way, instead of being sent to the Reformatory where he would spend his time in school or in acquiring a knowledge of some useful occupation. I cannot help regarding this matter as a very serious one, in view of the excellent provisions in our laws for meeting just such cases.”

KINGSTON GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	157	216	209
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	23	53	33
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	16	25	30
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$4,344.43	\$4,053.95	\$3,891.34

I instructed Mr. Hayes to make the first inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report to me is annexed :—

“As instructed by you, I made an inspection of the Kingston gaol on the 6th June. It was then in its usual excellent condition, the utmost cleanliness and neatness being everywhere observable. The books, too, are well kept. Several punishments have been recorded within the last few months, but all according to the regulations.

“Twenty-one prisoners, thirteen males, eight females, were in custody. Only two of them were charged with serious crimes, viz., the passing of counterfeit bills. Four were of unsound mind. The rest, with the exception of a man and his wife committed for breaches of the Canada Temperance Act, were charged with larceny, vagrancy, drunkenness, etc., and were all under sentence. The prisoners were all seen and no complaints received. Several of them were at work on the court house grounds.

“It would be a great improvement were the county council to provide iron bedsteads throughout the cells.”

My report upon the second inspection was as under :—

“An inspection of the Kingston gaol was made by me on the 1st August. Sixteen males and five females were in custody. Of the males, two were committed as insane, two were waiting trial for passing counterfeit money, and the others were under short sentence for drunkenness, etc. Of the females, one is certified to be insane, and the others are vagrants.

“I found the gaol in its usual excellent condition, every ward being neat and clean. There was evidence of strict attention on the part of the gaoler and turnkeys to their respective duties.

The books and records of all descriptions are well and neatly kept.”

LONDON GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	801	841	883
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	58	61	66
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	394	387	412
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$7,768.75	\$6,378.07	\$7,578.61

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon this gaol are annexed :—

“I inspected the London gaol on the 31st July. The prisoners then in custody numbered thirty-seven, twenty eight males and nine females. Two of the male prisoners were held on a charge of receiving stolen goods, one for horse-stealing, one for felonious assault, two for fraud, one for assaulting a constable, two for larceny, and two for violation of the Canada Temperance Act, two were insane, and the others were under sentence for drunkenness and vagrancy. Of the females, three were insane and waiting removal to the asylum, five were vagrants, and one was undergoing sentence for drunkenness.

“The gaol was in very good order—as much so as could be reasonably expected from the character of the building, which, as has often been pointed out before, needs a great deal of repair and alteration to make it suitable for its purpose. The impossibility of a proper classification of prisoners is very apparent in this gaol. In fact, while it may have been adequate to the wants of the locality when it was built many years ago, the growth of the County of Middlesex and

the City of London have been so great as to leave the gaol far behind the requirements of the present population.

"A death which occurred in the gaol recently brought this question of accommodation very prominently forward, and on the 25th May I made the following memorandum, which was laid before the County Council at its summer session, and, as I was informed by the clerk, was laid over for further consideration.

"The verdict of the coroner's jury upon the body of Keturah Harrison, who died in the London gaol on the 7th May, has brought into prominence the fact —of which I have long been aware but which I have not pressed upon the attention of the County Council—that there is not and never has been any proper hospital accommodation provided in the London gaol for sick prisoners.

"The fact that the gaol authorities have been able (but with great inconvenience) to meet in some sort of way such emergencies as they occur, had led me to hold the matter in abeyance, trusting that in the course of time the County Council would see fit to take the necessary steps to remedy the deficiency, especially as I am aware that their attention has been called to it from time to time. I cannot, however, allow this matter to rest in abeyance any longer, so far as this department is concerned. I feel it my duty to efficiently call the attention of the proper authorities to the subject, so that in future the blame for the state of things which exists in the London gaol may rest on the right shoulders.

"I am induced to take this step at this time as it is freely stated in some quarters that it is because of my remissness proper hospital accommodation has not before been provided by the County Council, and that there is no hope of a remedy being applied until some one armed with authority orders the necessary accommodation to be provided.

"I am aware that on more than one occasion it has been necessary to remove prisoners under sentence from the gaol to the city hospital for that treatment which should be provided in a proper gaol hospital without adopting this extraordinary means to procure it. So late as in February last such a case was reported to me by the sheriff. It has been the practice in the gaol to use the debtor's ward when occasion required as an hospital. This, when no debtor is confined in the gaol, is practicable and partially meets the difficulty, but only partially, and, at any rate, when there is a debtor in the gaol it becomes necessary to clear out one of the common wards and make use of that for hospital purposes, this entails great inconvenience in the arrangements of the gaol, the crowding of the prisoners and danger to their health and safety.

"I am of opinion that the difficulty can be met without a very serious draft upon the resources of the Council in this way:—The quarters now occupied by the gaoler could, I am inclined to think, be made quite suitable for hospital purposes if they were vacated by that official. This would necessitate other provision being made for a residence for the gaoler, and this could be done upon the grounds belonging to the gaol, outside the building itself, at a comparatively small cost, and would be satisfactory in every way, as it is not necessary that the gaoler should actually reside within the gaol. As I see the matter at present I think this the best solution that can be arrived at, but it may be that upon further discussion a better plan can be devised.

"I trust that the County Council will see that the time has arrived when the gaol of so important a county as Middlesex, and which has also to accommodate prisoners from a large and growing city such as London, cannot be allowed to remain the same as it was a quarter of a century ago, under such greatly changed conditions as those which exist at present."

"I made a second inspection of the London gaol on the 9th October, when I found 32 males and 7 females.

"This gaol is as well kept as the condition of the building and the accommodation for the prisoners will admit. The gaoler and matron are thoroughly efficient.

"I have nothing to add respecting the condition to what was set forth in my last report. The gaol remains unchanged."

LINDSAY GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	54	62	69
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.</i>	19	13	18
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	4	2	6
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,503.77	\$1,540.37	\$1,989.50.

Instructions were given by me to Mr. Mann of my office to make the first inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report to me is appended:—

"In accordance with your directions I made an inspection of the Lindsay gaol. There were five men and three women in confinement who had been charged with the following offences, viz.:—Males, assault, one; drunkenness, one; vagrancy, one; lunacy, two. Females, vagrancy, one; insanity, one; inmate of house of ill-fame.

"The gaol is in a satisfactory state of repair and cleanliness. An improvement, however, is highly necessary in connection with the ventilating shaft from the sewer, which, at present, has its escape at the surface of the ground in the gaol yard. The smell arising from this cannot be other than unhealthy and unpleasant. At a comparatively small cost an iron pipe could be connected with this shaft and carried up the gaol wall, thereby doing away with the nuisance. There should also be some more effectual way of flushing the sewer than is at present provided. Attention has been called to these defects on a previous occasion, but no action has been taken.

"Several of the inmates of the gaol were of a class more fitted for a poor house. This is especially noticeable as regards one woman who was suffering and helpless from old age and who was a great hindrance to the officials in the proper carrying out of the gaol regulations."

A copy of my report of the second inspection is annexed:—

"The Lindsay gaol was inspected by me on the 22nd August. Five males and three females were in custody. Of the males one had been committed as a lunatic and the others for assault, etc. The females had been committed for vagrancy.

"The premises were in fair order. Wood was being cut in the yard and some disorder was consequently noticeable. An overflow tank, formerly suggested, has been built in the yard and connected with the main sewer, and this arrangement provides sufficiently for the flushing of it.

"The books are properly kept."

L'ORIGINAL GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	20	22	17
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	5	10	8
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	4	..	1
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,085.01	\$1,126.02	\$1,294.32

A copy of the report made by me to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

"I made an inspection of the L'Original gaol on the 6th October and saw all the prisoners then in custody.

"Two of the males had been committed as lunatics, one was undergoing a sentence of six months for larceny and three were awaiting trial—one charged with manslaughter, one with rape and one with burglary.

"In view of the serious nature of the crimes with which the three latter prisoners are accused, I am of opinion that the gaoler should have assistance while they remain under his charge, as should any determined effort be made to escape, the gaoler, while alone, would have difficulty in controlling them.

"The Sheriff has therefore been requested to employ a suitable man to act as turnkey while these prisoners are in custody.

"I found the gaol clean and in good order. Bath tubs have been supplied and conveniently placed since the date of my last visit. These much-needed conveniences will place the gaoler in possession of the means to carry out the rules in regard to the regular bathing of prisoners and add greatly to the comfort of the gaol."

MILTON GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	373	255	493
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	26	25	32
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	70	39	93
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$1,393.39	\$1,356.29	\$1,318.57

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

"I visited the Milton gaol on the 26th April, when seven male prisoners were confined therein.

"Five of the prisoners were vagrants, who are old *habitués* of the gaol, one was committed on a charge of larceny and one for unlawfully carrying a revolver.

"The whole number of commitments to this gaol from the 1st October to the date of inspection is 423, 397 being for vagrancy, nine for drunkenness, fourteen for various minor offences and three for insanity. It will therefore be seen that this gaol chiefly serves the purpose of a poor house for the county. If the poor had been provided for elsewhere than in the gaol, the number of commitments for six months would have been twenty-six instead of 423.

"The gaol was found to be in its usual excellent condition. It would be difficult to conceive the possibility of a gaol being kept in better order than this one is. As I have previously repeatedly pointed out, a gaol kitchen is very much needed here. The cooking for the prisoners has to be done in one of the wards or else in the same kitchen in which the cooking is done for the gaoler's family. Neither of these is proper and it is to be hoped that the County Council will not delay longer in having this very obvious necessity supplied."

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Hayes to make the second inspection. A copy of his report is annexed :—

"Acting under your instructions I visited the Milton gaol on the evening of the 19th September. There were then only two men in custody, one under sentence for burglary and the other for a breach of the Crooks Act.

"The gaol was in excellent order throughout.

"The books of record are well kept. There is only one entry in the gaol

surgeon's book since May last. It is stated, however, by the gaoler, that the surgeon comes whenever he is needed. He has been requested to record every visit in the future."

NAPANEE GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	48	49	45
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	8	8	9
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	18	22	18
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,555.96	\$1,233.92	\$1,439.21

Instructions were given by me to Mr. Hayes to inspect this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:—

"Acting under your directions, I made an inspection of the Napanee gaol on the 7th June. I was glad to find it empty and to learn that it had been in that condition since the 16th May; also that from the 4th to the 16th May only one prisoner had been in custody, and that previous to then the gaol population was but two. The total commitments to date shew a falling off as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and so far only two prisoners have been committed charged with serious offences.

"The gaol was clean and generally in good order. In one of the wards some gaol clothing was hanging up, instead of being put in the stores room with the other clothing, and the practice of covering the tables in the wards with newspapers is not a tidy one. The wall in one corner of ward No. 4 is very much discolored, owing to leakage from the chimney. The County Council should have this looked to.

"Such food supplies as there were in store were examined and found to be of good quality."

OTTAWA GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	712	632	715
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	46	42	55
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	85	80	88
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$5,814.11	\$5,316.37	\$5,678.75

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:—

"The Ottawa gaol was inspected by me on the 20th June. On the morning of my visit there were twenty-three males and thirteen females in custody. Five males had been committed as insane, five were under sentence for larceny and the others for vagrancy and minor offences. One female was detained as a lunatic, two were under sentence for keeping houses of ill-fame, and two for being inmates of the same and eight for vagrancy. The male prisoners who were physically fit for labour were employed, ten in breaking stone and the rest in cleaning, cooking and indoor work.

"I found the premises well kept, and that the rules and regulations were observed so far as could be with the present structural arrangements. The closets, however, were not in good condition. They require to be refitted and renewed.

"In many respects this gaol is unfitted for the accommodation of the prison population. The entrance could scarcely be more inconvenient and unsafe, as prisoners are frequently handed over into the charge of the turnkey in considerable numbers after dark, and in order to obey gaol rules, which is essential, he has to receive them in a small entrance porch, 6½ by 7 feet. When the turnkey

is alone with ten or twelve prisoners, any of them, if so disposed, might do him bodily harm. Reference has been made in former reports to the necessity for the entrance to the gaol being made through the office, which would remove the apprehension and disabilities involved in using the present one.

"The basement of the gaol contains the kitchen and boiler rooms, and on the ground floor are the dining room, workshop, bath room and five punishment cells on the north side of the building. On the next or second flat there are on the south side twenty cells where the remanded prisoners and those waiting trial in the superior courts are kept, and on the north side there are ten large cells. This ward is used as a chapel, but no prisoners have of late been kept on this side, as the cells have been required for store rooms, clothes rooms, etc., and in one the prisoners change their clothes on conviction. On the next or third flat the cells are the same in number and dimensions and those on the south side are used for sentenced prisoners, and the large cells on the north side for lunatics and civil prisoners.

"The two remaining or upper wards are like the other two and are occupied by the female prisoners, the one on the south side being reserved for those under sentence and those on remand and those who can be employed in domestic work. The north ward is kept for the insane who may be temporarily committed and for prisoners who may be under sentence for minor offences. Of course, under such structural conditions no reasonable classification can be made, more especially in the female section of the prison, where only two wards are provided. There young girls are herded together with women matured in vice, such as keepers of houses of ill-fame and others of like character, and I am assured that in many cases young girls have started out on the most criminal and dissolute courses of life after associations formed while temporarily incarcerated for trifling offences and ultimately have graduated as matured criminals.

"The arrangement and sub-division of the wards for the males, in view of the larger number usually confined therein, afford very little, if any better means of classification, and in both cases such alterations should be made as would provide for the accommodation and isolation of at least the following classes of both male and female prisoners:—(1) Lunatics temporarily committed to gaol. (2) Juvenile offenders committed for a first or second time for trivial offences. (3) Old or infirm people who may be committed under the provisions of the Vagrant Act. (4) Prisoners committed for default of sufficient distress or sureties or for non-payment of a pecuniary penalty. (5) Persons waiting trial. (6) Prisoners convicted of second offences. (7) Persons committed for capital offences. (8) A separate apartment or corridor to be used as a reception room where prisoners could be kept until they are cleaned and their clothing changed according to the requirements.

"An examination of the gaol building appeared to shew that in order to accomplish these improvements satisfactorily, two plans may fairly be considered. First, the building of a residence for the gaoler separate from the present structure, and using the space at present occupied by him for the accommodation of prisoners, and (second) to construct walls to divide the present wards through the centre of each of them from the ground floor to the top storey of the building. The latter plan would involve the building of two walls on each side of the gaol, between which a central stairway would be erected to communicate with each flat. If this plan were carried out, a gaol population of about the present number would be fairly well provided for, but in the event of any considerable increase the accommodation would be insufficient. The former plan would make ample room and would not involve very great expenditure over and above the outlay for the gaoler's house.

"The adoption of some plan, however, to meet the necessities of the case is imperative, and the Sheriff has been requested to call the attention of the proper authorities to this report for the purpose of securing immediate action in making the required alterations.

"I made another inspection of the Ottawa gaol on the 3rd October. On that date there were forty-four prisoners in custody, twenty-five males and nineteen females.

"By a reference to the records of the gaol I found that there had been committed during the year ending 30th September, 1887, 632 prisoners, and for the year ending 30th September last, there were 715 commitments, shewing an increase of 83 for the latter year.

"This large increase confirms the opinion, formerly reported, as to the necessity for such increased accommodation as would admit of a fuller classification of prisoners being made; and in view of the instructions received in regard to urging municipal councils to make such provision where required, renewed representations will be made to the County Council in relation to the condition of this gaol and its requirements in this regard.

"The growing importance of the City of Ottawa as a centre of population also points to the necessity for increased gaol accommodation. Indeed there can be no reasonable grounds upon which to base an estimate that the necessities of the case would not be considerably greater in future years.

"A step in the right direction has been made in placing iron bedsteads in the cells, and the upper ward on the male side has been furnished with twenty new iron fixtures hung to the wall. They are substantially made and in every respect answer their purpose well, and no delay should now occur in placing a similar bedstead in each cell, as the expense cannot be very great.

"As formerly stated, the female prisoners have all to be congregated in two upper wards, and as no divisions exist in the gaol stairway, no other ward can be utilized for their accommodation, even in event of their being unoccupied, without prejudice to the complete isolation of the male from the female prisoners.

"I found the gaol clean and tidy, and the classification of the prisoners was the best that could be made under the circumstances. The books were in a proper state and well kept."

"I again visited the Ottawa Gaol on the 7th November, for the purpose of keeping an appointment previously made with the warden of the county and the chairman and committee in charge of the public buildings, to meet them to determine on the alterations and improvements necessary in the gaol to secure greater accommodation for the classification of prisoners as alluded to in previous inspections.

"Two plans were discussed, either of which, if adopted, would meet the present necessities. The first was to divide the four corridors and thoroughly isolate each ward by the erection of stairways in the centre, connecting with the several divisions. This arrangement would for the time being provide for the proper classification and reasonable accommodation of the average number of prisoners committed to this gaol, but should its population increase in the future in the same ratio as it has during the past two or three years, the contemplated alteration would not suffice for a very extended period.

"The second proposition was to build a residence for the gaoler outside of the present structure, but contiguous thereto, and utilize the rooms he now occupies for the accommodation of prisoners. In view of the ample provision made in this part of the building for the security of prisoners by barred windows, strength of

walls, etc., this arrangement appears to have many advantages, both from economical and sanitary considerations.

"It was therefore agreed that the course of procedure most likely to ensure satisfactory results, would be for the committee to report at the December meeting of the council in favour of the employment of a competent architect to prepare plans and estimates of the required alterations for submission at the January meeting of the council, with a view to adopting that plan which is the most economical and best adapted to accomplish the object aimed at.

"On the day of this visit there were twenty-four male and sixteen female prisoners in custody. The gaol was found to be in good order and well kept. The classification of the prisoners was as good as could be made under the existing circumstances."

OWEN SOUND GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	200	147	182
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	42	35	34
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	60	58	79
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$3,880.05	\$3,852.48	\$3,750.33

At the request of Dr. O'Reilly I made the first inspection of this gaol. A copy of my report to the Government is annexed:—

"I visited the Owen Sound gaol on the 28th March. The prisoners then in custody were twenty-two males and four females. Of the males, two had been committed as insane, and three for larceny, one was under sentence to the Central Prison for a like offence, one had been committed for contempt of court, one for creating a disturbance in a house of worship, one was waiting trial for indecent assault, and thirteen were under sentence for vagrancy. Of the females, three had been committed as insane and one as a vagrant.

"The premises were found to be in fair order in view of the limited room and poor accommodation which this gaol affords. In the upper corridors on both sides there is no ventilation except by opening the windows, and in one of these corridors where there were a number of old men confined, the prison air was very close and offensive. If a ventilator were placed on the roof and openings made through the concrete and sheet-iron ceilings, the defect would be remedied.

"The locks referred to in a previous report have not been replaced; they are in a very defective condition. The sheriff was therefore requested to call the special attention of the committee of the council in charge of the gaol to this matter, and to point out the necessity for having the locks at once put in order.

"The washing of clothes has to be done in the open gaol yard, and the water heated in a kettle placed against the stone wall. On the day of my visit snow was falling while this work was going on. A washhouse in the gaol yard is very much needed.

"The matron, in cooking her food, is obliged to use the stove provided for the prisoners. Her washing also is done with water heated on this stove, and as in the majority of cases the cook selected is a male prisoner, the objectionableness of this arrangement is apparent.

"The exceedingly inconvenient, and in some respects, unfit structural condition of the gaol is also apparent in the provision made for the matron, there being no way of getting rid of the slops, etc., from her apartments except by carrying them up one flight of steps and down another into the female airing

yard. In doing so she has to pass through the gaol, and the doors (seven in number) are necessarily left open until she returns, and in going through the corridors she is obliged to pass the wards where the male prisoners are confined."

The second inspection was made by Dr. O'Reilly, who reported to the Government as follows :—

"I made an inspection of the Owen Sound gaol on the 21st November. The prisoners in custody on that day were twenty-two, all males. One of the prisoners was waiting trial for robbery, one was on remand charged with larceny, two were under sentence for assault, two for contempt of court, twelve for vagrancy and four for drunkenness.

"A former representation of mine resulted in the removal of a part of the wooden settles used as bedsteads in this gaol and the substitution of good iron bedsteads therefor. A considerable number of the so-called bedsteads are still in use and need to be replaced before this gaol can be kept in that condition of good order and cleanliness which should be maintained.

"The county authorities are shewing every desire to make things as satisfactory as possible about the court house and gaol, and I have no doubt that in due time this matter of bedsteads will be attended to.

"A new residence for the gaoler is just approaching completion. It will probably be the finest gaoler's residence in the Province when ready for occupation.

"The gaol and court house are now comfortably heated with steam, although the construction of the apparatus is of the most primitive kind, and there is only one boiler. The gaoler's house will also be heated with steam. It is to be regretted that the heating apparatus was not constructed on more modern principles, and that two boilers were not put in. Should an accident occur to the one boiler now in use, the consequences to the whole establishment would be very serious, while with a duplicate boiler such a contingency would be always provided for.

"When the gaoler's residence is finished and in occupation, the accommodation of the gaol will be so much increased that other improvements will be possible. I would suggest that the room now used as a kitchen be converted into a laundry, as being on the best side of the building for that purpose, and that the room now used as the gaoler's kitchen be converted into a kitchen for the gaol. These changes would very much increase the facilities for the proper working of the gaol and make everything more pleasant in all respects."

ORANGEVILLE GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	57	57	60
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	28	23	21
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	30	25	20
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$2,296.00	\$2,286.44	\$2,210.60

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon this gaol is annexed :—

"An inspection of this gaol was made by me on the 18th August. There were in custody on that day eleven men and three women. Two of the former

were young men charged with breaking the seal of a railway car, one was under sentence for violation of the Scott Act, and the remainder were vagrants. Of the females one was said to be insane, but she was not a subject for a lunatic asylum, the other two were vagrants. One of these latter has been in gaol for about eighteen months and is bedridden. She is not at all a fit subject for the gaol, her only crime being her poverty. In the absence of a hospital she should be provided with better quarters than a gaol. It is very unlikely she will ever be able to get about again.

"The interior of the gaol was found to be in excellent order in every respect. I found a cracking in one of the yard walls, which is probably due to the settlement of the foundation. This will require to be looked after before it becomes any worse."

PERTH GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	82	77	82
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	34	24	38
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	20	31	22
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$2,366.65	\$2,254.60	\$2,356.00

I instructed Mr. Mann, of my office, to make the first inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report to me is appended:—

"Acting under your directions I made an inspection of the Perth gaol on the 16th May. There were fourteen men and nine women in custody, who had been committed for the following causes:—Males, vagrancy nine, insanity three, assaulting constable one, larceny one. Females, vagrancy five, insanity three, idiocy one.

"It was stated that new hardwood floors were about to be put down in place of the old ones, which are worn out. The gaol was in its usual state of cleanliness and good order. An examination of the books showed them to be properly kept."

A copy of the report made by me is annexed:—

"I made an inspection of the Perth gaol on the 21st August. I saw the prisoners then in custody, ten males and seven females.

"The gaol was in excellent order throughout. New hardwood floors have been laid in the lower wards. They have been properly oiled and the whole structure presents a very neat appearance. The accommodation, however, is not sufficient for the number of prisoners committed of late, and should the gaol population maintain the average of the past two years increased room will be required. There are but four wards in the gaol. The two on the south side are each fitted with three double cells, and the two on the north side with six single cells, making eighteen separate cells or accommodation for twenty-four prisoners. All the room in the gaol has of late been frequently occupied, and as many as thirty-eight prisoners have been in custody at one time, consequently those in excess of the cell room have to be provided for in the corridors.

"The books were properly and neatly kept. The gaoler and turnkey are attentive to the discharge of their duties."

 PICTON GAOL.

	1886	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	80	42	62
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	10	6	6
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	37	27	27
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,208.80	\$1,068.66	\$1,827.66

A copy of the report made by me upon this gaol to the Government is annexed:—

“An inspection of the Picton gaol was made by me on the 22nd July. Two males were in custody, one of whom was a lunatic. The other had been committed for drunkenness.

“The gaol and premises were clean, well kept and in good order, except the woodshed, which on account of the action of the frost on the foundation wall was in a very dilapidated state. I was informed that the necessary repairs was to be made at once.

“The register was properly kept, but the book required rebinding. The Sheriff was requested to have the used separated from the unused portion and each section properly bound.

 PEMBROKE GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	72	57	60
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	19	15	15
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	27	20	16
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,726.72	\$1,675.76	\$1,731.50

A copy of the report made to the Government by me upon this gaol is annexed:—

“I made an inspection of the Pembroke gaol on the 4th October, and saw all the prisoners then in custody, namely, nine males and three females. Of the former, five were under sentence for larceny, and one for selling liquor without a license, one was committed for murder, one for attempted rape, and one for threatening to shoot. Of the females, one was under sentence for larceny, one was committed for murder, and one for vagrancy.

“The gaol premises, both inside and out, were in good order, shewing a strict attention on the part of the gaoler and turnkeys to their respective duties.

“An examination of the books shewed them to be neatly and correctly kept. No punishments have been recorded for five years, and the deprivations in order to maintain proper discipline have been few.

“The structural condition of the gaol was also found to be satisfactory with the exception that the posts of the wooden fence enclosing the working yard have been raised out of the ground by the action of frost for years past. The gaoler was directed to utilize prison labour in digging round the posts to a sufficient depth to lower the whole structure to its proper level. This can be done without taking the fence down or breaking it in any way.”

PETERBOROUGH GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	106	100	154
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	28	22	30
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	24	17	74
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$2,899.49	\$2,573.64	\$2,861.29

I instructed Mr. Mann, of my office, to make the first inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report to me is appended :—

“Acting under your directions, I made an inspection of the Peterborough gaol on the 17th May. There were eighteen prisoners in custody, fourteen males and four females. The males had been committed for the following offences, viz., vagrancy, eight; violation of the Canada Temperance Act, one; insanity, five. The females were all undergoing sentence for vagrancy.

“Two small rooms have been partitioned off and furnished for the purposes of a hospital, which, although of rather limited space, would appear to add to the general accommodation of the gaol.

“The condition of the gaol was satisfactory. The books were entered up to date and properly kept.”

A copy of the report made by me upon this gaol is annexed :—

“The second inspection of the Peterborough gaol was made by me on the 22nd August. There were thirteen men and three women in custody. Five of the former had been committed as lunatics, one being found insane by the court after examination on a criminal charge, one was waiting trial for murder, the others were vagrants, etc. One of the women is an idiot, and the others were charged with vagrancy.

“I found the gaol and premises to be in good order. The books are in proper form.”

SIMCOE GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	95	56	77
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	16	24	10
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	17	25	22
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,607.85	\$1,616.41	\$1,685.85

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

“I made an inspection of the Simcoe gaol on the third August, when there were seven prisoners in custody, six men and one woman.”

“One of the male prisoners was waiting trial for burglary, two for misdemeanor, and one for assault, one was held on a *capias* and one was insane. The debtor had been an inmate of the gaol for six months. The female prisoner was under sentence for larceny.

“The gaol was found to be in excellent order throughout.”

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Nicholson, of the Inspector's Department, to visit this gaol. He reported to Dr. O'Reilly as under :—

“Acting under your authority I made an inspection of the Simcoe gaol on the 5th October.

"The prisoners in custody on that date were one male and two females. The male prisoner is an idiot who has been in the gaol for a long time. One of the females was under sentence for damaging property, and the other had been committed as insane.

"The gaol throughout was in very good order, and the gaoler's books were properly kept. The surgeon's book contained no entry since the date of the last inspection."

ST. CATHARINES GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	117	86	79
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	18	14	12
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	9	8	9
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$3,054.65	\$2,955.86	\$3,043.41

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon this gaol are annexed:—

"The first inspection of the St. Catharines gaol during the official year was made on the 10th April. There were then in custody six prisoners, five males and one female. Two of the men were waiting trial for larceny, and one was under sentence for the same offence, one was under sentence for assault, and one for being drunk and disorderly. The female prisoner was serving a sentence for malicious assault.

"Upon a thorough inspection the gaol was found to be in its usual excellent condition.

"It was to me a matter of some surprise to find that a telephone had not been introduced into the gaol. This ready means of communication has come into such general use, and is so obvious an advantage in the administration of a gaol as well as a source of safety, enabling the gaoler to call for assistance from the police should such be necessary, that there are very few instances in the Province where the gaol has not been one of the first places to be connected upon the telephone system being introduced. I would strongly recommend the placing of a telephone in the St. Catharines gaol."

"I made a second inspection of the St. Catharines gaol on the 17th October. There were then eleven prisoners, eight males and three females in custody.

"I regret to find that no telephone has yet been supplied to this gaol. From its isolated position, a telephone is a necessity. Since my inspection, a prisoner made his escape, who in all probability would have been immediately recaptured had it been possible to communicate directly with the police by telephone, but as it was, the prisoner got a very good start before assistance could be procured.

"There was a man in gaol who had been picked up by the police the previous evening with a broken leg, and instead of taking him at once to the hospital he was committed to gaol. I consider this an exceedingly ill-advised and stupid act on the part of the police, and on my calling the Sheriff's attention to the matter, the man was immediately removed to the hospital.

"The gaol was found to be in that excellent condition of cleanliness and order which always characterizes it."

SARNIA GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year . . .</i>	278	231	215
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time,</i>	36	34	32
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	4	14	2
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$3,531.08	\$3,318.99	\$3,599.58

A copy of the report made to the Government upon this gaol by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed.

"The Sarnia gaol was inspected by me on the 1st August, when there were sixteen male prisoners in confinement, no females. Three of the prisoners were waiting trial on a charge of counterfeiting; one was sentenced for larceny; one for assault; and one for a violation of the Canada Temperance Act. Three were insane and seven were under sentence for vagrancy and drunkenness.

"There are only sixteen cells in this gaol, and on the day of my visit there were sixteen prisoners in custody; consequently, anything like proper classification was not possible. This state of things will not admit of improvement until the gaol is enlarged.

"I found the gaol to be thoroughly clean and in good order in all respects. The books are not kept as they ought to be. The attention of the gaoler and also of the Sheriff was called to this."

Dr O'Reilly instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol. He reported to Dr. O'Reilly as under:—

"As authorized by you I made an inspection of the Sarnia gaol on the 2nd October. The gaoler being absent, I was accompanied in my inspection by the Sheriff and turnkey.

Fifteen prisoners, thirteen men and two women were in custody, one male and two females had been committed as insane. Three of the males were waiting trial on a charge of passing counterfeit money and two for larceny. The others were under sentence for drunkenness.

"The corridors and cells had been newly whitewashed and the condition of the gaol was in all respects commendable. The various books of record were found to be in better order than when last inspected."

STRATFORD GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	148	158	158
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time,</i>	19	22	24
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	56	75	62
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$2,129.75	\$2,249.01	\$2,512.56

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

"My first inspection of the Stratford gaol during the official year was made on 9th August.

"I then found fifteen prisoners, ten males and five females, in custody. One of the male prisoners was held for forgery; two for larceny; one for rape and one for assault. Three were under sentence for vagrancy and two were insane. Of

the females, three were insane; one was a vagrant and one a keeper of a house of ill-fame.

"This gaol which is in the first year of its occupation, is in admirable order in all respects and proves to be on the whole a very satisfactory building for its purpose.

"The yards are now being terraced and sodded and when this work is completed the whole will be a credit to the county."

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Nicholson, of the Inspector's Department, to visit this gaol. His report was as under:—

"As authorized by you, I inspected the Stratford gaol on the 3rd October. There were twelve prisoners in custody on that day, eleven males and one female, two of the males were waiting trial for larceny and one for rape. The remainder were undergoing sentence for minor offences, such as drunkenness, vagrancy, etc., with the exception of two who have been committed as insane.

"The female prisoner was suffering from cancer and appears to be a fit subject for a home for incurables. I would recommend the municipal authorities to endeavour to have this woman transferred to some more suitable place than the gaol.

"I noticed that the concrete flooring in some of the cells had become broken into holes, otherwise the gaol was in excellent order throughout. The books are properly kept."

SANDWICH GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	173	183	192
<i>Greatest, number confined at any one time,</i>	24	26	24
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	48	52	42
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$4,321.62	\$3,326.14	\$3,266.45

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly on this gaol is annexed:—

"I inspected the Sandwich gaol on the 1st August. There were on that occasion six males and five females in custody.

"The only officer of the gaol I saw was one of the turnkeys: the gaoler was away in one direction, and one of the turnkeys in another, leaving only one turnkey in charge. Measures will be taken to remedy this state of things in the future. In a gaol so important as this, being rarely without one or more prisoners of a very bad type, there is no time for the officers, in charge to devote to other matters than those strictly pertaining to their duties in the gaol.

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Nicholson, of the Inspector's Department, to visit this gaol. He reported as under:—

"As authorized by you, I made an inspection of the Sandwich gaol on the 27th September, when it contained six prisoners, four males and two females. One of the males was waiting trial for murder; one was an idiot and one a vagrant. The females were both vagrants.

"The gaol throughout was in excellent order and neat and clean."

ST. THOMAS GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	126	171	148
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	23	24	22
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	48	96	70
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$2,192.34	\$2,270.39	\$2,322.85

Copies of the reports made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government are annexed:

"On the occasion of my visit to St. Thomas on the 10th March, to make a special investigation into the sanitary condition of the court house, gaol and gaoler's residence, I also made the ordinary statutory inspection of the gaol.

"The prisoners in custody on that date numbered six males and one female. Two of the male prisoners were waiting trial for forgery, and the others were vagrants. The woman was waiting a vacancy in the London asylum.

"The gaol was in its usual condition of good order and cleanliness. I found some of the ventilators in the cells choked up. The gaoler's attention was called to this and no doubt the defect will be put right."

"The St. Thomas gaol was again inspected by me on the 8th October, when it contained only three male prisoners, of whom two were waiting trial for larceny and one for obtaining money under false pretences.

"The water supply of this gaol is very unsatisfactory. I was informed that it has to be carried sometimes from a pond about a mile and a half away, and it is very inferior in quality and not very clean. This ought to be remedied in some way.

"The old closets have been taken out of the basement of the court house and new ones erected outside. The drainage is now said to be in a very satisfactory condition. Certainly the condition of the court house is very much improved by the change."

SAULT STE. MARIE GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	35	110	191
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	13	19	24
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	2	6	21
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,969.78	\$1,800.18	\$2,387.21

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Mann to inspect this gaol. A copy of the report made to him is appended:—

"As instructed by you, I made an inspection of the Sault Ste. Marie gaol on the 30th August. There were thirteen prisoners in custody, ten men and three women. The male prisoners had been committed for the following offences: Murder two, rape one, vagrancy one, giving liquor to Indians one, drunkenness three, selling liquor without license one, and one is an idiot. The women were all under sentence for prostitution. The prisoners were all seen.

"On account of the recent rapid increase in the population and of the numerous public works in progress in the neighbourhood, the number of prisoners confined in the gaol has greatly increased during the year, no less than 196 having been confined up to this date. The accommodation is now totally inadequate for the number of prisoners passing through the gaol.

"The fence surrounding the gaol yard has become rotten with age, and unless a new one be soon provided it will fall down. Indeed, it is difficult to understand how escapes can be guarded against with the present structure, especially when prisoners of the most desperate character are confined within the walls.

"The gaol was clean and in good order, and the books were entered up and properly kept."

TORONTO GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year..</i>	3,200	3,791	4,128
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	222	222	262
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	483	662	844
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$19,808.61	\$20,446.30	\$21,402.10

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed :—

"I inspected the Toronto gaol on the 9th March. There were then in custody one hundred and sixty-eight males and sixty females, making a total of two hundred and twenty-eight. Of this number ten males and eighteen females were fully certified as lunatics, one male was on remand charged with being insane, eight males and one female were waiting trial, one male was on remand charged with an indictable offence, one male and two females were on remand charged with minor offences, one male was confined as a debtor, forty-three males and four females were under sentence for indictable offences, and the remainder, namely, one hundred and three males and thirty-five females, were under sentence for minor offences such as drunkenness and disorderly conduct, vagrancy, trespass, keepers, inmates and frequenters of disorderly houses, etc.

"The records showed that the commitments for the current year are far in excess of those of any previous corresponding period. Last year the number committed up to 8th March was 1,363, while up to the same day of the current year there have been 1,714 commitments, showing an increase of 351 prisoners. This increase is, however, chiefly due to commitments for minor offences already specified.

"A large number of the male prisoners in custody were young men, able-bodied and in good health, but the limited accommodation as formerly noted, prevents almost any approach to classification or separation of the more criminal class from those who have not yet to the same extent launched into criminal life. The increase in the number committed proves the necessity for immediate attention to an enlargement of the gaol as formerly urged, and on that ground alone, if there were no other, immediate action should be taken by the authorities to make provision for this large increase of prisoners. There are also sanitary reasons why the work should be proceeded with at once, otherwise there can be no assurance given that the condition of the premises as they are at present may not be chargeable with the propagation of disease and ill-health. I was glad to learn that examinations had been made by an architect appointed by the corporation, with a view to effecting the necessary alterations. In addition to the improvements previously suggested in my reports last year, I pointed out the importance of concreting the entire basement as the best means of excluding damp and noxious smells from underneath the floor which has been so long saturated with washings, etc."

"A second inspection of the Toronto gaol was made by me on the 26th September, when there were two hundred and eighteen prisoners in custody, of whom one hundred and fifty-two were males and fifty-six females.

"There is a noticeable increase in the number of prisoners committed to this gaol during the current year as compared with the last year. The number for the present year to date is 4,081, and for the same period of last year it was 3,757, shewing an increase of 324. The increase, however, is largely due to commitments for minor offences.

"At the same time this rapid increase in commitments shows the necessity for prompt action in providing the enlarged accommodation now contemplated, but from the progress made thus far many months will intervene before the work is completed. I understand that contracts have been awarded for certain portions of the work and an excavation for the residence of the gaoler has been commenced.

"I found the gaol premises in as good order and as well maintained as could be expected with the present crowded condition of the gaol, and every effort is being made to ensure the safe keeping of the prisoners and a proper observance of discipline."

WALKERTON GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	88	79	101
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	17	24	24
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	12	10	3
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,932.72	\$2,019.76	\$2,122.73

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

"The Walkerton gaol was inspected by me on the 11th August. There were seven prisoners in custody, five males and two females. One of the male prisoners was waiting trial on a charge of rape, one was under sentence for obtaining money under false pretences, one was serving a sentence in default of payment of fine for breach of the Canada Temperance Act, and two were under sentence for being drunk and disorderly. The two women were insane and were waiting removal to an asylum.

"I made an inspection of the gaol throughout, and also examined the books and found everything in excellent order."

Dr. O'Reilly authorized Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol. He reported to Dr. O'Reilly as under:—

"Acting under your instruction, I inspected the Walkerton gaol on the 4th October, when it contained only three male prisoners, of whom one was held under a *capias*, one was under sentence to the Central Prison, and the third was waiting trial for rape.

"The gaol, as usual, was in a clean and orderly condition, and the books were properly entered up."

WOODSTOCK GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	296	570	448
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	34	45	55
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	111	172	158
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$3,749.34	\$3,683.69	\$3,849.99

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

"The Woodstock gaol was inspected by me on the 2nd August. There were

on that date fifteen males and nine females in custody. Of the male prisoners, one was waiting trial for larceny, one for forgery, one for violation of the Temperance Act, and one for illegally carrying firearms, three were insane, and eight were vagrants. Of the females, one was under sentence for larceny and five for vagrancy, two were insane, and one was a feeble-minded woman who had been an inmate of the gaol for a long time.

"The accommodation in this gaol consists of four corridors of six cells each for the males, and one of six cells and one of two cells for the females. There is consequently no means of proper classification.

"On the day of my inspection there were two girls and one small boy in custody, and it was only by keeping these three together in the same corridor that it was possible to separate them from the older and more hardened prisoners. When this gaol is full, as it usually is, no classification whatever can be made.

"There was no day during the ten months in which there were less than twelve prisoners confined in the gaol, while for 144 days there were from twelve to twenty prisoners, and for 111 days from twenty-one to thirty-five prisoners, and for 56 days there were from thirty-six to fifty-five prisoners daily.

"To manage these prisoners and conduct this gaol, which is one of the most difficult in the Province, from its construction, there are but three persons, the gaoler, the matron, and one turnkey.

"It must be evident to any one from the above figures that this staff is quite inadequate to the service required. It must also be remembered that there are generally from one to half a dozen lunatics confined in this gaol in transit to the asylum, as well as some half dozen or more helpless creatures committed as vagrants, but who rightly belong to a poor-house, all of which go to make the duties of the officers of the gaol very burdensome and disagreeable. The worst feature in the case, after the great danger to the safety of the prisoners which so small a staff involves, is that the duties of the officers, and, especially the turnkey, are almost continuous. Practically, the one turnkey gives twenty-four hours' service to the gaol every day for seven days in the week. There being no apartments for the family of the turnkey contiguous to the gaol, this one man is obliged always to sleep in the building, and when he has an opportunity of going to rest, the noise from lunatics and others confined in the gaol often prevents his getting a healthy sleep. Practically, from week's end to week's end, Sundays included, the turnkey can only be absent from the gaol when he is eating his meals. For this service he gets \$500 a year, and is not allowed a single holiday except on condition that he provides at his own expense a substitute to take his place.

"It is not in the power of any man to continue such labour as this for any great length of time without seriously impairing his health. The breathing of the foul air of the prison for so many hours is in itself enough to undermine his health. A labouring man works from eight to ten hours a day, six days a week, and receives from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day, while this turnkey works twenty-fours a day, seven days in the week, and receives \$1.36 per day. I feel it my duty to call urgent attention to this matter, and I am confident that when it is brought to the notice of the gaol committee, they will at once see the necessity of providing the sheriff with the means of hiring an additional turnkey. The man chosen to fill the place should be one in whose ability, capacity, intelligence and morality, the sheriff may have entire confidence, and the pay will have to be such as will induce such a man to accept the office."

The second inspection was made by Mr. Hayes, who reported to Dr. O'Reilly as under:—

"As instructed by you, I visited the Woodstock gaol on the 20th September.

There were then seventeen men and four women in custody. With the exception of a female lunatic, and of three men waiting trial for burglary, forgery and embezzlement respectively, all the prisoners were under sentence for vagrancy, trespass, drunkenness, etc. They were all seen and none made complaint. The number in custody and the limited accommodation afforded by the gaol make proper classification impracticable.

"The gaol was in fairly good order. It would be an improvement were the brick floors in the cells and elsewhere, but especially in the cells, replaced by hard-wood floors. The brick floors, after washing, remain damp for some time. In some places, too, they are worn into holes. Iron bedsteads are very much needed, as it is impossible to keep the present wooden contrivances free from vermin."

WELLAND GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	245	235	172
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time,</i>	36	48	45
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	87	84	67
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$3,524.04	\$3,058.00	\$3,616.00

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon this gaol are annexed,—

"My first inspection of the Welland gaol for the year was made on the 10th April, when the prisoners numbered nineteen, seventeen males and two females. Of the former, one had been convicted for forgery and was waiting sentence. The following were waiting trial: two for forgery; one for rape and one for murder. One was insane and was waiting removal to the asylum; the rest were vagrants and drunkards. Of the two female prisoners, one was committed for larceny and the other for vagrancy.

"On the occasion of this visit, I had the pleasure of meeting by appointment the members of the gaol committee of the County Council. With this committee and also by myself, I made a thorough examination of the building and had no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that it is in a very unsanitary condition, especially as regards the basement. There are imperfect drains running the whole length of the building under the floor, some of them abandoned ones which have not been used for years and others which are partially used. In this basement the gaoler and turnkey and their families are living. There is and has been from time to time for a number of years past, much complaint of sickness in these families, and I have no hesitation myself in coming to the conclusion that this basement is an unfit place of residence for a family, and that provision ought to be made elsewhere for these officers.

"When the basement of the court house is vacated by these families, it will then be possible to take up the wooden flooring, extirpate the existing drains and put a proper concrete bottom to the whole building. This with proper means of ventilating the basement, which can be easily accomplished, will render the court house, so far as this source of trouble is concerned, quite satisfactory. I am convinced that until these measures are taken, a good sanitary condition cannot be arrived at in the building.

"The existing drainage does not materially affect the sanitary condition of the gaol, very trifling alterations in the outside drainage will accomplish all that is necessary so far as that is concerned. The main drain outside, which is of stone, should be replaced by glazed tile, properly trapped and ventilated, and I am inclined to think that nothing further will be necessary there.

"The members of the committee were so impressed with the condition of the apartments of the gaoler that they passed a resolution on the day of my visit authorizing the chairman of the committee to rent a house in the town for the use of the gaoler, pending the action of the County Council at its meeting in June.

"There is land, the property of the county, immediately adjoining the court house, which would be entirely suitable for sites for houses for the gaoler and turnkey, and the buildidgs could be so constructed as to be in every way satisfactory in point of convenience, and the security and discipline of the gaol would not be impaired by the residence of these officers in the proposed buildings.

"I made a second inspection of the Welland gaol on the 17th October, when there were six male prisoners in custody. One was under sentence for perjury; two for bringing stolen goods into Canada; one for larceny; one for being drunk and disorderly, and one had been committed as insane and was waiting examination.

"This visit was occasioned by a summons I received announcing an outbreak of diphtheria in the gaol premises, and the result of my investigation is embodied in the following special report which I made to His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor:—

"When the court house and gaol in the town of Welland were constructed, the basement of the court house was made a residence for the gaoler and turnkey with their families, and thus became a part of the gaol premises.

"These apartments are unsuited for residence purposes; they are not ventilated at all, some of the rooms having not even a window in them and the ceilings are only nine feet high. I presume the intention was that this part of the building should be used only temporarily. I am informed that ever since it has been so occupied the inmates thereof have complained more or less of ill-health, but for the last few years it has been within my own knowledge that the families of the gaoler and turnkey were actually suffering in their health from residence in this basement, and last April I had an interview with the committee of the County Council, who have the public buildings in charge, and urged very strongly upon them that these apartments were unfit for residence purposes. I pointed out the necessity of providing other quarters above ground for these families, and that the general sanitary condition of the court house and gaol required the immediate overhauling and improvement of the basement. I ventured the prediction that the summer could not pass, with those families living there, without disastrous consequences to some of the inmates.

"The council did have some changes made in the basement of the building in the way of tearing out old timber and filth of one kind and another, and I am informed that a very terrible state of things was found to exist under the floors. The job was not by any means thoroughly done although the authorities claimed they had put the place in good sanitary condition. The sequel, however, shews that they were mistaken.

"During the course of the month of October, a daughter of the gaoler was attacked with diphtheria. When this young lady was taken ill the matter was reported to me, and the surgeon in charge of the patient urgently desired me to visit the gaol. I did so at once and the result of my visit was that I gave peremptory instructions to the sheriff to at once remove from the building all members of both families who could be removed and to provide quarters for them elsewhere. I also wrote a letter to the Warden of the County desiring him to immediately call a meeting of the county authorities.

"Three days afterwards the Warden having called a meeting of the gaol

committee of the council, I attended, but took the precaution to have with me Dr. Bryce, the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, with a view to getting his opinion upon the sanitary condition of the building as well as my own.

"Dr Bryce made a thorough examination of the building and endorsed the action I had taken, stating that there could be no question about the propriety of my having ordered out of the building all who could be moved, also, that I was quite correct in the opinion I expressed as to the unfitness of this basement as a place of human habitation.

"Since that occasion the gaoler's daughter has died, and the basement is now empty.

"Under the provisions of R. S. O. 1887, cap. 250, sec. 22 to 24 inclusive, I have now the honour to report these circumstances, and I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that the basement in question is not fit for families to reside in with safety to their health, and that it will be necessary to take steps with a view to having residences provided above ground for the gaoler and turnkey.

"I may say that the part of the building which is used for the confinement of prisoners is not, in my opinion, materially affected by the conditions which I complain of. My recommendations to the County Council have been carried out with respect to that part of the building, and I think it is in an entirely satisfactory condition."

WHITBY GAOL.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	70	67	96
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	15	14	18
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	17	22	28
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$2,290.26	\$2,377.54	\$2,406.20

Instructions were given by me to Mr. Hayes to make the first inspection of this gaol. He reported to me as under:—

"Acting under your directions, I made an inspection of the Whitby gaol on the 9th April. There were then thirteen males and two females in custody. Of these seven had been committed as lunatics, but two were idiots and one an old man ninety-three years of age. Of the other prisoners, one, an uncle of one the idiots, was waiting trial for rape, two were under sentence for assault, two for breaches of the Canada Temperance Act, and two for using profane and indecent language. The remaining prisoner is paralyzed. He was originally committed for vagrancy. Application was afterwards made by the county authorities to the Toronto General Hospital for his admission to that place, but it was refused, and therefore this unfortunate man has to remain in gaol. His sentence has expired but he cannot be discharged, as he is unable to walk. The Sheriff was advised to apply to the Home for Incurables or the House of Providence, Toronto, for the admission of the man to either of those places. The County Council are, I believe, prepared to pay for his maintenance.

"The gaol was in very good order. The recommendation previously made that the unused room in the basement should be fitted up as a bath room, for which it is extremely well suited, is repeated. The cost would be but small, as steam heating pipes are already in the room, and it has a concrete floor and a drain runs immediately under it. It is to be hoped that the County Council will provide this very necessary adjunct to the gaol, and I also will supply a sufficient number of iron bedsteads for furnishing each cell with one.

"The books are well kept. Few punishments have been recorded. The gaol surgeon makes frequent visits.

"The gaoler was informed, in reply to his enquiry, that when a prisoner's sentence expires on Sunday, he may be discharged on the previous Saturday unless he wishes to remain until the following Monday."

A copy of my report to the Government is annexed:—

"The second inspection of the Whitby gaol was made by me on the 16th August. Six males and one female were in custody.

"The wards were clean and the yards were in fair order. The prisoners have been employed in breaking stone for some time past, and such as were sentenced to hard labour and were fit for it have been kept steadily at work."

GORE BAY LOCK-UP.

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Mann to inspect this lock-up. A copy of his report is appended:—

"As directed by you I visited the Gore Bay lock-up on the 1st September. There were no prisoners in custody on that day, although quite a number have been committed during the year.

"The lock-up is clean and tidy and the books are properly kept and entered up."

LITTLE CURRENT LOCK-UP.

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Mann to inspect this lock-up. A copy of his report is annexed:—

"As directed by you I visited the Little Current lock-up on the 29th August. Only one prisoner, a woman, is in custody for want of sureties to keep the peace.

"The building and all in connection therewith is in a clean and satisfactory state and the books are written up."

MANITOWANING LOCK-UP.

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Mann to inspect this lock-up. A copy of his report is annexed:—

"As directed by you, I made an inspection of the Manitowaning lock-up on the 29th August, on which occasion there were no prisoners in custody.

"The building is not altogether in a very satisfactory state, being unclean and overcrowded. One of the rooms generally occupied by the lock-up keeper's family has been lately used as a registry office, there being no other suitable place in the locality. Other premises should be provided for this purpose, as the building is at present too small for the requirements of a lock-up and dwelling house.

"The fence and well so often recommended, and indeed so necessary here, have not yet been constructed."

PARRY SOUND LOCK-UP.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to inspect this lock-up. A copy of his report is annexed:

"As directed by you, I made an inspection of the Parry Sound lock-up on the evening of the 9th August. Three male prisoners were in custody, one was

a vagrant, one had just been brought in drunk and one was under sentence for threatening to shoot. Since the opening of the official year twenty prisoners have been committed, eight of whom were charged with breaches of the Temperance Act.

"The building was clean and in very good order. Its condition reflects credit on the keeper. The fence to the east of the lock-up has been raised and is now an effectual barrier against communication with the prisoners from the outside.

"Some furnishings and bedding are required for use in the lock-up, and I would recommend that the necessary articles be ordered.

"The register is properly kept."

KILLARNEY LOCK-UP.

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Mann to inspect this lock-up. A copy of his report is annexed:—

"Acting under your instructions, I inspected the newly-built lock-up at Killarney on the 29th August. There were no prisoners in custody and only two had been imprisoned since the lock-up was opened. The building although small is solid and compact, and no doubt will answer the purpose for which it has been built for some time to come. It, however, requires painting or white-washing, which could be done at a small cost.

"A fence round the lot on which the building stands is badly needed and should be constructed as soon as possible, there being no protection from intruders on the grounds."

THESSALON LOCK-UP.

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Mann to inspect this lock-up. A copy of the report is annexed:—

"As directed by you, I visited the Thessalon lock-up on the 1st September. The building, which has only recently been erected, is of rather small dimensions, but will no doubt afford as much accommodation as may be required for some time.

"The lot on which the lock-up stands should be fenced as soon as possible, so that more protection against the escape of prisoners and also the improvement of the grounds may be secured."

BRUCE MINES LOCK-UP.

"Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Mann to visit this lock-up. A copy of his report is annexed:—

"As instructed by you I made an inspection of the Bruce Mines lock-up on the 1st September. There was in custody one old man, who was about to be taken away to be cared for by his friends.

"The building is quite new and is well kept, clean and satisfactory in every respect.

"The register had never been entered up since the opening of the lock-up, although a number of prisoners had been in custody since then. I instructed the keeper to be sure and have this done in the future, also to enter up those who had been already committed."

THE CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO.

Although the actual number of prisoners committed to the Central Prison during the year ending 30th September, was less than in the previous year, the average daily number in confinement was much larger, being 350 against 322. The total stay of the prisoners was also greater, being 127,915 days against 119,662 days. This was caused by the longer sentences passed upon those committed to the prison, the average being six months and twenty-six days; and this also accounts for the fact that, although the commitments were reduced, yet the number of prisoners in custody at the close of the year was greater than at the commencement. The direct sentences to the prison were in excess of the two previous years, a fact I am glad to note, as it shews that the members of the judiciary have confidence in the Central Prison, and in the manner in which it is conducted.

During the year just passed, the industries of the prison were carried on with success. The output from the brickyard was largely in excess of the previous years, but this increase does not shew in the revenue return, as the sales were not all completed at the end of the year.

A fire occurred on night of the 29th August, causing the destruction of the paint shop and storehouse. Investigation failed to positively discover the cause of the fire, which was happily confined to the building named. The place is now being rebuilt in an enlarged form.

During the course of the year, I, accompanied by the Warden of the Central Prison, visited six of the American States and eleven penal institutions. The object of this tour was to gather expert testimony upon the manner in which the prison labour question is being considered and dealt with in the States, in its various relationships to the Government, the free labourer and the prisoner himself.

A number of very different opinions were thus obtained, and a good deal of information gathered, which will be of value to the Executive when the present industrial arrangements are revised. Inasmuch, however, as the matter is under consideration and the contracts still in force, I refrain, at present, from commenting upon any conclusions arrived at.

I am glad to be able to state that one result of my observation of the various State prisons visited, was to satisfy me that the Central Prison in management, discipline, treatment of prisoners, etc., compares very favourably with any other institution of a like character on this continent.

The usual statistical tables of the movements of the prison population, and of the results of the industrial operations during the year are given:—

The first table shews the discharges, committals, etc., during the past three years:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.
In custody at commencement of year (1st October).	360	287	316
Committed during the year.....	594	862	699
Recaptured	4	3	1
Total number in custody during year.....	958	1,152	1,016

	1886.	1887.	1888.
Discharged on expiration of sentence	642	780	644
“ “ payment of fine	4	43	6
“ by remission of sentence	6	10	4
Retransferred to common gaol as unfit for labour.	12	1	7
Died in the Prison Hospital .....	..	..	1
Transferred to a lunatic asylum	1	..	2
Escaped	6	1	2
Convictions quashed .....	..	1	4
Total discharges, death, etc.	671	836	670
Remaining in custody at close of year (30th Sept.)	287	316	346

It will be seen that it was found necessary to return seven prisoners to the common gaols they came from in consequence of their unfitness for prison labour. It is to be regretted that such prisoners should be sentenced to the prison direct, as the presence of several men unfit to be placed in any working gang causes very great inconvenience, and their return to the places admitted from is sometimes a matter of considerable expense.

One death took place in the prison during the year, the first since 1884.

The summary which follows shews the number of prisoners sentenced direct to the prison and the number transferred from the common gaols during 1886, 1887 and 1888.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
Sentenced direct	455	459	480
Transferred from gaols	139	493	219
	594	862	699

The next table shews the periods of sentence passed upon the prisoners received into the prison since its opening.

SENTENCE.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
One month and under.....															
Over 1 month and up to 2.....															
“ 2 months “ 3.....															
“ 3 “ 4.....															
4 months.....															
5 “.....															
6 “.....															
7 “.....															
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21 “.....															
22 “.....															
23 “.....															
24 “.....															
30 “.....															
36 “.....															
48 “.....															
2½ Years.....															
3 “.....															
3½ “.....															
4 “.....															
4½ “.....															
5 “.....															
Totals.....	370	426	637	655	636	567	560	745	767	669	723	761	594	862	699
Average period of sentence (	6 12-30	7 3-30	6 20-30	5 22-30	7 10-30	7 3-30	7 14-30	5 12-30	5 12-30	4 28-30	6 18-30	6 20-30	7 8-30	5 12-30	6 26-30
each year.....	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.

Boys transferred
from Reforma-
tory owing to
incurability.

The tables appended contain statistics relating to the total number of prisoners committed to the prison, as well as to those sentenced during the year.

NATIONALITIES	Committed during the year.	Total commitments.
Canadian	369	4,591
Irish	78	1,583
English	117	1,665
United States	92	1,063
Scotch	25	482
Other countries and unknown	18	295
	<hr/> 699	<hr/> 9,679

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Church of England	259	3,537
Roman Catholic	239	3,379
Presbyterian	76	1,052
Methodist	86	1,194
Other denominations, etc	39	517
	<hr/> 699	<hr/> 9,679

CIVIL CONDITION.

Married	215	2,979
Single	484	6,700
	<hr/> 699	<hr/> 9,679

SOCIAL HABITS.

Temperate	112	2,044
Intemperate	587	7,635
	<hr/> 699	<hr/> 9,679

EDUCATIONAL STATUS.

Could read and write	555	7,354
Could read only	39	934
Could neither read nor write	105	1,391
	<hr/> 699	<hr/> 9,679

The prisoners received during the year who were reported to be of temperate habits represented 16.02 per cent. of the commitments; in 1887, the percentage was 23.66, and in 1886, 22.30.

The totally uneducated men represent 15.02 per cent. of the commitments of the year, as compared with 12.53 per cent. in 1887.

On the 30th September a census was taken of the 346 prisoners then confined in the Central Prison, and the subjoined tables gives the result, and shews the

nationalities of the prisoners and their parents, their religious denominations, and the percentage on the whole population :—

	COUNTRY BORN IN.					
	Canada.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	United States.	Other Countries and Unknown.
Number.....	173	61	27	10	67	8
Percentage on total } population }	50	17.63	7.80	2.89	19.36	2.31

	COUNTRY PARENTS OF INMATE WERE BORN IN.											
	Canada.		England.		Ireland.		Scotland.		United States.		Other Countries and Unknown.	
	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.
Number.....	72	72	91	88	100	103	26	23	40	42	17	18
Percentage ...	20.81	20.81	26.30	25.43	28.90	29.76	7.51	6.64	11.56	12.14	4.91	5.20

	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF INMATE.						NUMBER OF COMMITTALS TO THE CENTRAL PRISON.			
	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Other denominations.	First Committal.	Second Committal.	Third Committal.	Four or more Committals.
Number	118	123	33	49	15	8	240	60	20	26
Percentage	34.10	35.54	9.53	14.16	4.36	2.31	69.36	17.34	5.78	7.51

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

The cost of maintaining the prison during 1887 and 1888 is shewn below :—

SERVICE.	YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.		YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1888.	
	Total ex- penditure.	Average daily cost per inmate.	Total ex- penditure.	Average daily cost per inmate.
	\$ c.	Cents.	\$ c.	Cents.
Medicine and medical comforts	292 19	0.244	466 77	0.365
Meat and fish	6361 53	5.316	7108 32	5.556
Flour, bread and meal	4035 60	3.372	4542 35	3.551
Groceries	4102 86	3.428	5424 87	4.241
Bedding, clothing and shoes	4591 11	3.836	5477 08	4.282
Fuel	3315 55	2.770	4386 00	3.429
Gas, oil and candles	979 19	0.817	1316 72	1.029
Laundry, soap and cleaning	1840 21	1.538	1834 53	1.434
Stationery, advertising and printing	743 63	0.628	776 03	0.607
Library, schools and religious instruction	757 28	0.630	740 73	0.579
Water	2000 00	1.678	1998 82	1.563
Furniture and furnishings	557 46	0.466	1004 19	0.785
Stable expenses, forage, etc	1302 96	1.085	2079 57	1.626
Repairs, ordinary	1211 06	1.012	2370 18	1.853
Farm and grounds	575 39	0.481	847 93	0.663
Salaries and wages	20486 64	17.120	21989 87	17.191
Miscellaneous	2397 34	2.004	2493 56	1.949
Totals	55550 00	46.600	64857 52	50.703

The greater aggregate cost is largely caused by the increased stay of the prisoners before referred to, and by the higher prices of the food supplies, also in some measure to renewals and repairs in consequence of the fire in chapel in main building.

MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS.

A statement of the amounts expended in carrying on the manufacturing operations of the prison is annexed:—

	1887.	1888.
Carpenter and cabinet shop	\$1,131 96	\$ 157 54
Tailoring shop	5,679 99	6,467 90
Shoe shop	3,838 03	3,233 03
Blacksmith's shop	106 89	232 60
Broom shop	1,026 48	308 37
Woodenware department	1,486 90	117 48
Brickyard	6,415 09	16,828 28
Stationery, advertising and printing	306 12	11 00
Miscellaneous	780 50	739 09
Salaries and wages	6,723 19	6,909 73
Manufacturing expenditure	\$27,495 15	\$35,005 02
Maintenance expenditure	55,550 00	64,857 52
Total expenses	\$83,045 15	\$99,862 54

The revenue of the various industries is shewn in the following summary:—

	1887.	1888.
Broom shop, hire of prisoners	\$9,301 05	\$10,178 38
Woodenware shop, hire of prisoners	10,197 01	9,157 23
Brickyard sales	1,560 00	883 30
Tailoring shop, sales	6,611 52	5,797 15
Shoe " "	2,258 55	2,931 15
Carpenter's shop, sales	156 00	122 42
Blacksmith's "	31 85	42 80
Miscellaneous	331 60	1,024 00
	\$30,447 58	\$30,136 43

The table annexed shews how the prisoners were employed, and the number of days' work which was performed by them at the different industries:—

	1887.	1888.
In the broom shop for contractors	23,999	26,450 days.
" woodenware shop for contractors	26,927	26,409 "
Total contract work	50,926	52,859 "
In the brickyard	12,838	15,223 "
" tailoring shop	4,109	4,849 "
" shoe shop	1,944	2,439 "
" carpenter's shop	2,349	1,501 "
" tinsmith and engineer's shops	798	772 "
" blacksmith's shop	507	966 "
In permanent improvements and work on the gardens and grounds of Prison and Reformatory.	6,596	5,971 "
Number of days of productive labour	80,067	84,580 "
" " domestic work	14,163	14,491 "
Total number of days worked	94,230	99,071 "

The proportion which the number of days of productive labour bears to the total stay of the prisoners during the two years will be seen in the following summary :—

1888.

Total stay of prisoners	127,915 days.
Number of days productive labour.....	84,580 “
Proportion	66.12 per cent.

1887.

Total stay of prisoners	119,662 days.
Number of days productive labour	80,067 “
Proportion	66.99 per cent.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

A statement shewing the cost of removing prisoners from the County Gaols to the Central Prison is appended :—

WHEN TRANSFERRED.	Number transferred.	Prisoners' fares to the Prison.	Travelling expenses and salary of Bailiff.	Cab hire, and food for prisoners.	Total.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
October 1887.....	62	73 94	163 91	43 75	281 60
November “	71	104 30	163 45	47 00	314 75
December “	77	182 70	188 90	48 75	420 35
January 1888.....	74	158 40	187 80	55 75	401 95
February “	35	121 55	207 30	33 00	361 85
March “	51	107 45	186 65	36 10	330 20
April “	55	80 15	168 60	38 50	287 25
May “	62	140 60	194 35	32 85	367 80
June “	50	131 50	195 80	37 25	364 55
July “	51	194 75	257 00	40 70	492 45
August “	44	120 85	192 45	31 70	345 00
September “	50	146 45	213 50	33 75	393 70
Totals	682	1562 64	2319 71	479 10	4361 45
Average expense incurred per prisoner.....		2 29	3 40	70	6 39
Preceding year	864	1 73	2 58	69	5 00

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

The following summary shews the amount paid for returning discharged prisoners, their numbers and destination during the year:—

WHERE SENT.	Number of prisoners.	Amount paid.
Aylmer	1	\$3 60
Alliston	1	2 00
Brantford	22	42 40
Belleville	4	11 65
Brussels	1	4 00
Brockville	4	22 30
Buffalo	9	29 10
Berlin	6	12 50
Bowmanville	1	1 75
Barrie	5	10 00
Beaverton	1	2 40
Brampton	2	1 20
Burke's Falls	1	5 70
Chatham	10	51 00
Cornwall	2	14 05
Cobourg	3	5 05
Caledonia	4	8 15
Collingwood	2	6 10
Drumbo	1	2 25
Detroit	1	5 25
Elmvale	1	2 85
Fort Erie	2	6 50
Fergus	1	2 25
Guelph	6	8 20
Galt	2	3 95
Gananoque	1	5 50
Hamilton	53	63 50
Harrow	1	6 25
Hanover	1	4 15
Ingersoll	2	5 90
Kingston	9	34 65
Komoka	1	4 00
London	23	79 10
Lindsay	4	9 15
Lewiston	1	1 25
Lynden	2	3 30
Madoc	1	4 25
Montreal	1	6 65
Markdale	1	3 25
Milton	1	1 10
Newcastle	1	1 55
New York	1	11 10
Niagara	1	1 25
Nipissing	1	5 00
Ottawa	28	180 70
Owen Sound	10	33 55
Orr Lake	1	3 00
Orangeville	1	1 45
Onandaga	1	2 20
Peterborough	2	4 80
Pictou	3	13 05
Pembroke	6	46 55
Prescott	1	4 45
Rainy River	1	3 25
St. Catharines	9	20 10
St. Thomas	10	36 15
Sarnia	6	25 75
Stayner	2	5 70

DISCHARGED PRISONERS—*Continued.*

WHERE SENT.	Number of prisoners.	Amount paid.
Sandwich.....	2	10 85
Sutton	1	1 00
Simcoe	1	3 60
Sudbury.....	2	19 15
Sault Ste. Marie.....	3	52 05
Suspension Bridge	6	16 25
Tilsonburg	2	7 10
Trenton	1	2 85
Thorold	2	4 70
Welland.....	13	34 55
Woodstock.....	13	34 00
Windsor.....	22	113 00
Walkerton.....	3	11 15
Total.....	350	1265 15

INSPECTIONS.

Appended will be found copies of the minutes made by me of two inspections of the Central Prison. Of course, in addition to these formally recorded visits, I was at the prison on numerous other occasions.

"I made an inspection of the Central Prison on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th July. On the last day of my visit there were 352 prisoners in custody, employed and distributed as follows, viz:—

Broom shop.....	82
North shop.....	80
Brick yard.....	67
Garden and grounds.....	15
Tailor and shoe shops	23
Blacksmith and machinists and carpenters and painters at } Female Reformatory.....	24
Cleaners and orderlies.....	29
Kitchen.....	13
Grooms and cowherders, etc.....	6
In hospital or sick in cell	11
Under punishment.....	2

Total..... 352

"On this occasion minute attention was given to the food distributed and food supplies, all of which were found satisfactory, as to quality, quantity and the condition in which served.

"Every apartment in the institution was also seen, and the cell blocks were found to be in a neat and tidy condition, and while engaged in the work of inspecting them every prisoner had an opportunity to make any statement he

desired or formulate any complaint he choose to state. And the few that had any annunciations which were of the nature of complaints, were of a trivial character, and not of sufficient importance to require further reference to them.

"The health of the prisoners was in a very satisfactory condition, and the discipline has been well maintained. Examination of the shops and outbuildings shewed them to be in good condition, well and neatly kept, and in all branches of the industries carried on, satisfactory progress was indicated. The force employed in the brick yard is considerably greater than has been available for years past, and the output will be largely in excess of that of previous years. This, however, is to a considerable extent due to the arrangements by which the brick machines are worked by free labour. In former years they were under the control of the prisoners, and in spite of all precautions, break-downs, and consequently idle machines, were the rule. So far during the present season they have run regularly and in good order without any difficulty.

"The industries generally were in a satisfactory condition, and the work turned out of good quality.

"My visit on Sunday, the 15th, was made specially with the view of noting the order and discipline observed during the day and the general demeanour of the prisoners during its continuance. When assembled in the chapel the conduct of the prisoners was very commendable, and the decorum and general bearing of each of them was praiseworthy. Subsequently, on parade the same character was maintained throughout, and the day passed off without the occurrence of any outward incident to mar the harmony, or disturb the quiet of the day of rest. Quite a number of the men fell out of the ranks while on parade for the purpose of making statements to or enquiries of the Warden, and in all cases, while due courtesy was observed, no evidence of embarrassment was shewn in communicating their wishes."

"I made another inspection of the Central Prison on the 22nd October. Since the date of my last report, frequent visits have been made by me to this institution, principally for the purpose of arranging matters connected with the industrial works in progress. Special visits have also been required in connection with matters relating to the destruction by fire of the building known as the paint shop and storehouse.

"The fire occurred on the night of the 29th August, and the inflammable material, of which the stock is usually composed, was soon destroyed, notwithstanding the prompt action taken to save the building and contents. No specific cause, however, can be discovered for its origin.

"The loss on stock must be considerable as the place was completely filled with manufactured goods which the contractors were having prepared for the fall trade.

"The loss on the building is trifling, as the larger portion of the brick walls are left intact, and uninjured by the fire.

"A recommendation to increase the height of the building has been approved, and to cover it with slate instead of a shingle roof as formerly, and in many other ways to provide a more fire-proof and durable structure.

"This, of course, while increasing the cost of the new building will add largely to its value as compared with that of the building destroyed by fire.

"In the meantime provision was immediately made for the accommodation required by the contractors, and their work has suffered but little interference or interruption on account of want of room. The new building is nearly completed and will be an additional value on capital account, located within the prison walls.

"As formerly indicated the brick making operations of the season have been successfully prosecuted. The quality of the output has been exceptionally good, and the quantity will be greatly in excess of that of any former year.

"I found the discipline of the institution well maintained throughout, good order prevailed in every department, and the health of the prisoners remained in an equally satisfactory state.

"The following is the distribution of the prisoners on the day of my visit, viz:—

Broom shop	84
North "	83
Brick yard.....	44
Garden and grounds.....	15
Tailor and shoe shops.....	19
Carpenter and assistants.....	17
Blacksmith and machinists.....	7
Female reformatory.....	3
Corridor cleaners and painting	20
In kitchen.....	14
Orderlies.....	7
Grooms and cowherd.....	5
Cleaning yard.....	4
Firemen and wheeling coal.....	4
In hospital.....	7
Sick in cell, unfit for work.....	8
Under punishment.....	1
Total.....	342

"By the varied character of the employments, ample scope is given for distribution and classification of the prison population, with due regard to the physical and mental ability of the prisoners, and also with a view, as much as possible, under the circumstances, to influence their moral character and habits.

"The usual reports of the Warden, Prisoners Aid Association, etc., are annexed:—

REPORT OF THE WARDEN,

CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO,

TORONTO, 1st October, 1888.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR:—I have the honour herewith to submit this, my Eighth and the Fifteenth Annual Statistical Report of the Central Prison for the year ending the 30th September, 1888.

As compared with last year the number of prisoners in custody at its close and received since have been less by 146, yet the year closes with thirty in excess of the last. The average term of sentence has been about a month longer. The number received under direct sentence increased by twenty-one, while those transferred from the county gaols not under direct sentence decreased 184. It is

noteworthy that while in 1887 there were received 191 under sentence of one month and less, this year only one was received. Short sentences for habituals whether thieves or drunkards, serve no good purpose. The protection afforded to society thereby is of no avail, while for purposes of reformation they are perfectly useless, costly to the public and detrimental to the man on all sides. It is satisfactory to note in this connection, that the habitual criminal is being more and more recognized as a morally diseased subject, who should be held under detention till there is evidence that the defect in his construction has been put to rights, and who should even then, only be granted liberty on parole. Society has no place for the man who preys upon it dishonestly, is an offence to it, and injurious to its peace and safety, but the prison, and there he should be kept under indefinite sentence till his moral character is brought into harmony with law, which protects and affords liberty to all.

The statistical tables convey information on the several points of usual interest, and it is unnecessary to enlarge on all of them. It may be remarked, however, that of the 1016 prisoners who have been in custody, only one died, an evidence of the healthful condition of the prison premises; the attention paid to the dietary, clothing and care of the sick. Many are received who are perfect wrecks from vice and uncleanness in their various forms, and insufficient food, who if they were not cared for and otherwise brought under good influences and treatment, would soon reach the end, or be subjects for the lunatic asylums. They swell the sick list in the hospital, but the officers recognize it as a first obligation to renovate the system, that possible reformation of the morals may be advanced. Confinement in the Central Prison does not mean punishment for offences and punishment only, as some seem to think, but to bring about penitence for the past and purer motives for the future.

When it is remembered that about one-third of the whole number of the prisoners are employed outside the prison walls in open fields, and that only two escaped during the year, it speaks well for the vigilance of the staff of officers, and the surveillance kept by them.

The year has not been without its troubles, more serious than in any former one in its history. One guard was cruelly and without any warning fatally stabbed by a prisoner, and another by an accident in falling from a gallery in the south cell block, died from the injuries. These events cast a gloom over the whole prison, among the officials and employés, while upon a certain class of the prisoners the murder of the guard produced a very morbid and inhuman effect, resulting in insubordination and open threats for a time. Happily the speedy trial and execution of the murderer quelled the evil tendency of the worst class, and brought things back to their normal condition; but throughout its duration, it was an anxious time. Within this prison during the past year, there has been and still are a very considerable number of as bad men as can be found in any prison, requiring constant vigilance and prudent management.

The industrial pursuits have been actively prosecuted in all departments. As a factor for the preservation of good order, for the elevation and fitting of the prisoner for his place in the contest for an honorable living, labour in its several pursuits stands, next to christianity, first and indispensable; without it reformation of character may be said to be impossible. What the future of some parts of this branch of the prison operations will be, it is difficult to say, but if it is to maintain the position for usefulness which it has reached, there must be employment, varied in its kinds, and suited to the capacities of the prisoners, both skilled and unskilled, and both aided by machinery.

On the night of the 29th August, the paint shop and storehouse was destroyed by fire, and is now in course of erection again. It has been decided to put

an additional flat upon the building, to increase the storage space, and then remove all the wooden goods from the south shop. From the consequent danger of fire, where so much varnish is used, a separate and isolated building should be provided, wherein all the painting would be carried on, and an appropriation for this purpose should be included in the estimates next year.

The necessity for a good road to the brickyard is severely felt, steady teaming over mud with so much wet weather has rendered the removal of brick almost impossible, and a road should either be made from Strachan Avenue through the south side of the prison grounds, or to connect with the street running south from the subway on King street.

The receipts from the several industries and paid over to the Provincial Treasurer have been nearly the same as last year, namely \$30,136.43. This sum does not include anything from the brick making industry, for which no return has yet been received.

I have to report that with the exception of the event referred to, resulting in the death of the guard, the order and conduct of the prisoners has been good, and that excellent discipline has been maintained, which next to other good influences, is highly beneficial in its effect toward the reformation of the criminal, specially those who have not previously been put under proper restraint or training, who from their inherent waywardness have been taught but little that was good, and were accustomed to follow only the dictates of their vicious and depraved natures. Of such, there are always more or less, who have to be educated to respect and comply with order, and be submissive to authority.

I have pleasure in acknowledging the efficiency of the staff of officers associated with me and the employés, and their readiness to further every effort in the direction of improvement in the working of the prison.

The religious services on Sunday morning and afternoons continue to be of great benefit to the prisoners. To many of them it is a new and impressive experience to have an earnest christian teacher sit by their side and speak directly to them of the love of beings whose names they knew not but to be associated with profanity. While making no claim for any percentage of those who pass through the prison being converted or reformed, I have much testimony of the good done, and grateful thanks for the help thus afforded toward a purer and better life, from those who have been here. In this connection, for myself and the prisoners, I would acknowledge the value of the services rendered by the clergy of the city, and by Mr. Cassels and his staff of Sunday school teachers, who at great personal sacrifice come with so much regularity at all seasons of the year.

The night school, under the teaching of Mr. Stevens, works very successfully, is largely attended, and the progress made in learning is the best evidence of how highly this privilege is appreciated by the prisoners. The school room is filled each evening it is held (Monday and Thursday), and the two hours are occupied by the closest attention to the exercises and study.

The enlargement of the prison and the introduction of electric lighting are subjects that press for consideration. The cell capacity of the prison is only three hundred and sixty-four, and when that number is exceeded, doubling has to be resorted to, which is admitted by all experienced in prison management to be detrimental to order, conducive of much immorality and uncleanness, and should not be permitted under any circumstances. Then there should be increased facilities for classification. The advantages of the system and good results achieved from the limited extent even to which this has been reached through the building of the kitchen, and utilizing the space formerly occupied thereby, have been so marked, that if any proof was required to sustain the claims urged

of its importance and desirability, they are here beyond question. If a limited appropriation was granted toward this object, the work could be carried on by prison labor as mechanics capable of doing it were found among the prisoners, even if it extended over a few years, and it is very desirable to begin operations in this direction as soon as possible.

The introduction of gas to the cell houses some years ago was an improvement on the candles previously supplied to the prisoners to read by, but for the last two or three winters it has been very unsatisfactory. Often it was impossible to read, or even to go about ordinary duties in any part of the prison without coal oil lamps, and at best, when the steam is turned on for heating, the flicker of the gas light in the cells, reflected from the outside walls of the corridors through the iron gates is hard on the eyesight and has been objected to by the surgeon. Now that the electric light has been brought to a high state of perfection, and can be obtained at about the same or less cost than gas, it is very desirable to substitute it and put a light in every cell.

Hitherto the blacksmiths, machinists, tinsmiths, steam-fitters, coopers and carpenters employed on prison work have been in detached shops about the premises, often without any officer over them. The blacksmiths are in a shop underground. For these a workshop should be provided where they could all be employed under the supervision of a guard, and I recommend an appropriation be asked for to purchase material and a suitable building erected by prison labor.

For the courtesy and assistance rendered to me at all times by the Minister in charge, and yourself, I beg to express my sincere appreciation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MASSIE,
Warden.

ANNUAL RETURN OF THE CENTRAL PRISON, 1888.

Remaining in custody Sept. 30th, 1887.....	316	
Committed during the year.....	699	
Recaptured.....	1	
		—1016
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	644	
“ by payment of fine.....	6	
“ by remission of sentence.....	3	
Re-transferred to common gaol.....	7	
“ to lunatic asylum.....	2	
Conviction quashed.....	4	
Escaped from custody.....	2	
Pardoned and sent to General Hospital.....	1	
Died.....	1	
		670
Remaining in custody Sept. 30th, 1888.....	346	
		—1016

NATURE OF SENTENCE.

To Central Prison.....	480	
To Common Gaol.....	219	
		699

SOCIAL CONDITION.

Married	166	
Single	484	
Widowers.....	49	
		669

EDUCATION.

Read and write	555	
Read only.....	35	
No education	105	
		699

AGES.

Under 18.....	40	
From 18 to 20.....	67	
“ 20 to 30.....	310	
“ 30 to 40.....	142	
“ 40 to 50.....	74	
“ 50 to 60.....	49	
“ 60 to 70.....	17	
		699

NATIONALITIES.

England	117	
Ireland	78	
Scotland	25	
Canada	369	
United States	92	
Other countries	18	
		699

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Church of England.....	259	
Roman Catholic.....	239	
Presbyterian	76	
Methodist	86	
Baptist	24	
Lutheran	7	
Congregational	2	
Hebrews	1	
Episcopalians	4	
Pagan	1	
		699

HABITS.

Temperate	112
Intemperate.....	587
	<hr/> 699

SENTENCES.

One month and under	1
Over 1 and up to 2 months	64
“ 2 “ 3 “	189
“ 4 months	62
“ 5 “	12
“ 6 “	190
“ 7 “	5
“ 8 “	3
“ 9 “	23
“ 10 “	2
“ 11 “	11
“ 12 “	61
“ 13 “	1
“ 14 “	6
“ 15 “	5
“ 17 “	3
“ 18 “	16
“ 20 “	6
“ 21 “	1
“ 22 “	2
“ 23 “	21
“ 24 “	15
	<hr/> 699

Average duration of sentence—6 26-30.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.

Algoma.....	21	Nipissing.....	5
Brant	40	Northumberland.....	12
Bruce	12	Norfolk	1
Carleton	26	Oxford	20
Dufferin	1	Ontario	1
Essex	36	Peel	4
Elgin	15	Perth	3
Frontenac	14	Peterborough	5
Grey.....	17	Simcoe.....	12
Halton	1	Stormont	2
Hastings	8	Thunder Bay	3
Haldimand	3	Victoria	3
Huron	3	Waterloo	17
Kent.....	12	Wellington	8
Lanark	1	Wentworth	74
Leeds	10	Welland	39
Lincoln	10	York.....	213
Lambton	15		<hr/> 699
Middlesex	32		

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Return shewing the number of days' work rendered for the year ending Sept 30th, 1888 :—

Broom shop	26,450
Tailor "	4,849
Shoe "	2,439
Woodworking shop	26,409
Brickyard	15,223
Carpenters and painters	1,501
Tinsmiths and machinists	772
Blacksmiths and helpers	966
Bricklayers and bricklayers' labourers making permanent improvements	413
General work in yard	824
Mercer Reformatory	1,300
Farm labourers in garden and on farm grounds	3,434
	—84,580

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Return shewing the number of days' domestic employment from October 1st, 1887, to September 30th, 1888 :—

October, 1887	1,022
November "	987
December "	1,357
January, 1888	1,403
February "	1,269
March "	1,160
April "	1,249
May "	1,334
June "	1,113
July "	1,046
August "	1,369
September "	1,182
	—14,491

RETURN shewing the number of days prisoners were in hospital, confined in cells, convalescent and unemployed from October 1st, 1887, to September 30th, 1888.

MONTH.		Hospital.	Confined in cells and unfit for work.	Unemployed, bad weather and waiting for material.	Sick in cells.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
October	1887.....	111	71	70	54
November	"	138	96	.....	54
December	"	203	145	31	42
January	1888.	269	155	55	115
February	"	216	230	186	152
March	"	175	220	13	54
April	"	244	138	.....	116
May	"	338	216	50	100
June	"	213	196	230	84
July	"	203	137	209	51
August	"	164	200	97	32
September	"	145	174	255	50
Total....		2419	1978	1196	904

RETURN of the Medical Department of the Central Prison, shewing average number of patients in hospital per day for each month, from 1st October, 1887, to the 30th September, 1888.

October, 1887.....	3.90
November, ".....	5.46
December, ".....	5.03
January, 1888.....	8.00
February, ".....	8.55
March, ".....	10.12
April, ".....	9.80
May, ".....	8.58
June, ".....	8.88
July, ".....	6.18
August, ".....	4.83
September, ".....	5.00

Average per day for the year	7.02
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Number of patients in hospital the 30th September, 1888.	4
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OCCUPATIONS.

Agents	2	Grooms and hostlers....	8
Barbers	6	Glassblower	1
Bakers	12	Harness makers.....	5
Basket makers.....	1	Hotelkeepers	2
Bartenders	2	Hatter	1
Blacksmiths	12	Locksmith	1
Boilermakers	2	Labourers	317
Bookbinders	1	Machinists	5
Bootblacks.....	2	Marble polishers	3
Broom makers	3	Mat maker.....	1
Brakemen	4	Millers	2
Brickmaker	1	Moulders	9
Brassfounders	2	Optician.....	1
Bricklayers	2	Painters	30
Butchers.....	16	Peddlers.....	3
Carpent'rs and woodw'k'rs	37	Piano tuner	1
Car inspector.....	1	Plasterers	5
Clerks and bookkeepers	22	Porters	4
Cigarmakers	6	Printers	5
Cooks	11	Sailors	15
Coopers	3	Salesmen	2
Dyer	1	Spinners.....	3
Engineers	4	Shoemakers.....	30
Farmer	1	Shoe laster.....	1
Felt roofer	1	Soldiers	3
Firemen	3	Stamper	1
Fishermen	2	Steamfitters	3
Gardeners	6	Storekeeper	1
Grinders.....	2	Stone cutters.....	8

OCCUPATIONS—*Continued.*

Surveyor	1	Upholsterers	2
Tailors	30	Veterinary surgeon	1
Teachers	2	Waiters	3
Tanners	2	Watchman	1
Tinsmiths	2	Weavers	3
Teamsters	11		
Travellers	2	Total	699

CRIMES.

Accessory to felony	2
Assault common	18
“ girl under 13 years	1
“ indecent	7
“ felonious	4
“ and robbery	9
“ and bodily harm	7
“ aggravated	10
“ murderous	1
“ with violence	1
“ peace officer	1
“ on police constable	14
“ with intent	3
“ “ to rob	1
“ “ to ravish	1
Attempt at buggery	1
“ burglary	1
Abandoning child under two years	1
Breach P. W. Act	1
Bigamy	2
Bringing stolen goods into Canada	3
Burglary, horse-stealing and larceny	1
Burglary and larceny	20
“ “	14
“ (assisting)	1
Counterfeit coin	2
Cattle stealing	1
Carnally knowing girl under 12 years	1
Carrying firearms	1
Drunk	50
“ and larceny	1
“ “ vagrancy	1
“ “ disorderly	10
Carrying unlawful weapons	1
Disorderly	3
Embezzlement	4
Exposure of person	3
Forgery	4
“ and uttering	1
“ “ larceny	1
Felonious wounding	5

CRIMES—*Continued.*

Frequenting disorderly house	2
False pretences	10
Felony and raising bank notes.....	1
Felonious stealing	6
Fraud	1
Gambling and crime	1
Horse stealing.....	4
" and false pretences	1
Housebreaking and vagrancy	1
" larceny	3
" 	6
" and resisting constable	1
Illicit distilling	1
Inmate disorderly house	2
Keeping "	2
" house ill-fame	5
Larceny	265
" and receiving.....	4
" drunk	3
" obtaining money under false pretences	2
" "A" Battery	1
Attempt desertion "A" Battery	1
Drunk while sentry	1
Desertion and embezzlement.....	1
" "A" Battery.....	1
Giving liquor to Indians.....	2
Malicious wounding	3
Manslaughter	1
Malicious injury to property.....	4
Maiming cattle.....	1
Perjury.....	1
Receiving stolen property.....	9
Robbery from person.....	4
Resisting police	3
Shooting with intent.....	3
Sheep stealing.....	1
Selling liquor to Indians	6
" without license	5
Threat to burn.....	1
Trespass on railway	8
Unlawful wounding.....	3
Vagrancy	94
" and larceny	1
" drunk.....	2
Stealing from dwelling	1
" store.....	2
Shop-breaking and larceny	1
" 	2
Stealing cordwood	1
Total.....	699

RETURN shewing the daily population of the Central Prison during the year ending September 30th, 1888.

DATE.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1.....	317	329	333	347	372	371	366	360	360	339	343	377
2.....	317	328	334	347	375	371	365	361	359	339	340	347
3.....	320	331	330	341	375	370	368	359	359	336	345	346
4.....	314	337	330	359	375	370	366	355	362	339	341	351
5.....	314	333	328	354	375	369	369	351	359	340	341	355
6.....	319	333	328	359	384	367	366	351	360	339	340	347
7.....	315	330	331	356	383	373	366	348	359	345	338	343
8.....	313	330	330	356	385	369	366	345	356	345	341	343
9.....	313	333	333	353	382	373	362	340	353	350	341	343
10.....	314	330	336	353	381	372	364	339	353	348	346	343
11.....	313	325	336	353	382	372	368	349	352	350	345	342
12.....	313	324	340	347	382	370	368	345	355	348	345	341
13.....	315	324	339	347	382	370	369	344	350	352	343	340
14.....	309	334	337	350	380	373	363	342	350	353	347	342
15.....	306	330	342	350	381	377	363	342	353	353	343	337
16.....	306	338	347	348	382	374	359	341	346	352	343	337
17.....	309	336	342	347	385	372	360	345	346	350	347	334
18.....	313	341	342	354	382	372	362	349	344	354	342	343
19.....	312	338	340	354	382	368	364	345	348	354	342	342
20.....	311	338	339	354	379	369	376	345	344	351	342	342
21.....	308	338	345	356	377	367	372	343	340	346	342	341
22.....	309	338	350	356	377	365	372	346	337	346	345	339
23.....	309	335	356	358	372	372	371	352	346	342	345	339
24.....	314	334	355	365	370	370	371	352	346	342	348	338
25.....	313	331	355	363	369	370	371	349	345	339	348	337
26.....	317	330	353	363	369	368	367	349	343	342	348	338
27.....	315	330	349	369	367	373	366	349	345	339	347	343
28.....	312	328	347	368	368	372	363	345	343	339	348	337
29.....	314	332	342	368	367	372	363	347	343	339	348	346
30.....	314	334	349	368	.....	372	361	350	339	339	350	346
31.....	325	.....	347	373	.....	368	.....	355	.....	343	350	.....
Total	9713	9972	10565	11027	10940	11491	10986	10794	10735	10688	10675	10269

Total number for the year.....	127,915
Highest any one month.....	11,491
Lowest " day.....	385
Lowest " month.....	9,713
Average per month.....	10,659
day.....	350

GENERAL SUMMARY of distribution of prisoners in the Central Prison, from October 1st, 1887, to September 30th, 1888.

Industrial department	84,580
Domestic "	14,491
Sick in hospital	2,419
Sick in cells and convalescent.....	904
Confined in cells and under punishment.....	1,978
Unemployed (inclement weather, lunatics, unfit for work, and waiting for material)	1,196
Sundays and holidays (unemployed)	22,347
.....	127,915

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

TORONTO, 30th September, 1888.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, etc., Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the Sunday School at the Central Prison has been during the past year carried on as heretofore.

There has been no change in our methods of work, and no abatement in the zeal and vigor of our teaching staff. We continue to find encouragement in our labors, and believe our work is blessed to many of the men.

We have met with uniform courtesy and kindness from the warden and other officers of the prison, and all reasonable wants in connection with our work have been supplied.

Your obedient servant,

HAMILTON CASSELS,

Supt. C. P. S. S.

REPORT OF PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION.

TORONTO, 24th October, 1888.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the report of the work of the Prisoners' Aid Association of the past year in connection with the Andrew Mercer Female Reformatory and the Central Prison, also a statement of receipts and expenditures of the association for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

The association has during the past year assisted in various ways 715 discharged prisoners. They have provided work for 301; aided 43 of the families of prisoners; given 68 articles of furniture; paid rent in 14 cases; distributed 274 articles of clothing; given tools and materials to 31; paid railway fares for 17; given 2,835 meals, and 625 lodgings; made loans to the extent of \$303.95, of which the discharged prisoners have returned \$221.27 during the year.

Since we have secured the enlarged accommodation in the new building the work is done to very much better advantage, and the numbers we have reached will show the efficiency of the methods of the association. We, of course, hope to increase its efficiency and value every year, and we are especially encouraged by the increased readiness with which the recommendations of the association are accepted in procuring employment for the prisoners.

We feel sure that if the present system could be amended so as to admit of indeterminate sentences and discharges for good behaviour, that the power of the association to procure work would be greatly increased and the assurance of a return to honest habits generally increased.

We are thankful indeed, for what we have been able to do, and look forward to still greater usefulness.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. H. BLAKE,

President.

Prisoners' Aid Association.

Receipts for twelve months, ending September 30th, 1888.

Government grant.....	\$1,000 00
Municipal grants.....	245 00
Grant from City of Toronto.....	600 00
Subscriptions.....	443 00
Loans repaid.....	221 27
Collected at annual meeting.....	22 03
Rent.....	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,551 30

Disbursements for twelve months, ending September 30th, 1888.

Food, lodging, clothes, tools, furniture, railway fares, rent, loans, etc., to 715 ex-prisoners	\$796 07
Central Prison night school, master's salary, books, etc...	187 53
Gaol day school, master's salary.....	60 00
Books, etc., for Sunday school at A. M. Reformatory and Central Prison.....	31 33
Printing, advertising, stationery, postage, etc	96 26
Water, light, and fuel.....	140 70
Bank commission and sundries.....	109 09
Paid on building, insurance and interest.....	678 81
Agents' salary and rent.....	554 55
	<hr/>
	\$2,654 34

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PRISON NIGHT SCHOOL.

To the Prisoners' Aid Association:—

GENTLEMEN,—Not having had much experience in Central Prison work I am not prepared to render a lengthy report thereon. I took charge April 13th. My predecessor having taken his register with him, I am able to give statistics only from the above date. Ninety-three men have been in the class during my mastership, giving an average attendance of about forty-five. I have learnt that men who can read fairly well in the Senior First Book can learn to write intelligibly in a few weeks, but that a man who knows little or nothing of the four elementary rules: addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, moves with incredible slowness at first. Once fairly started his case is more hopeful. The vast majority of the attendance show every proof of a desire to learn.

One most pleasing, and I verily believe, most profitable innovation I have made comes under the head of general news. The last fifteen or twenty minutes of each evening is devoted to a chat on subjects of importance. For example, the political platform of each party at the present Presidential election, the volcanic eruption at Japan, etc.; always having the map before the class. This, surely, ought to give them something healthy to think about from lesson to lesson, thus

diverting their thoughts into more wholesome channels. Having secured their interest and attention this way, about every third lesson I take up some one of the following subjects, intemperance, discipline, or government, hygiene, masturbation, self-control. Some of the men have told me that they would give more for those talks than all the rest they learn. I am more and more convinced that these subjects should frequently be brought before them. My motto is: "The poorest education that teaches self-control is better than the best that neglects it."

I would express my gratefulness to the Warden for the extensive changes he has made in the room at my suggestions. I think Guard Hartley the right man for the night school. He keeps good order and speaks in the proper tone. The guards have all treated me with every expected courtesy.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. A. STEVENS.

THE REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES AND REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES.

In reporting upon the operations of this institution for the past year, there is no new feature in its working to be noted. Indeed, as the system and order of its operations are becoming more stable experience proves the methods adopted to conduce largely to develop and accomplish the purposes for which the institution was established, and in view of these facts it may be of interest to state the routine order of proceedings observed each day, as follows:—

The night-watch rings rising bell at 5.30 a.m. during summer months and at 6 a.m. in winter. Inmates are unlocked at 6.30 in summer and 7 a.m. in winter. Each attendant on duty unlocks two adjoining corridors, and sees that all the inmates enter the dining-room, where they take their places under the supervision of the superintendent or deputy, and after grace an account is taken of the inmates, so that the absence of any one may be noted.

They remain under supervision as stated during the meal time, and after thanks is offered they are then separated and the Protestants meet in one of the work-rooms for prayers, and are under the supervision of the deputy-superintendent. The Roman Catholics remain in the dining-room for the same purpose, and are under the supervision of the superintendent, in both cases they are assisted by attendants of the several departments. The attendants now take charge and commence the operations of the day.

At 11.45 a.m. they cease work, and after preparation, washing, etc., they go to dinner precisely at 12 o'clock, when the superintendent or deputy is again in the room and remains in charge till the inmates finish their meal, after which they are, in good weather, allowed till 1 o'clock in the airing yard, and in stormy weather in the adjoining corridors, for recreation, under the supervision of attendants in both cases. At the hour named, all are again assembled in the several work-rooms and apartments, in which there are seven distinct employments engaged in under the supervision of an attendant or instructress in each case.

At 5.15 p.m. work ceases, and at 5.30 o'clock the tea-bell is rung and they are again assembled for the evening meal, under supervision as formerly noted.

After tea, or from 6 to 7 o'clock, the inmates are allowed recreation (in the corridors in the winter, in the airing yard in summer), and are under the charge of two or frequently three attendants, and at 7 p.m., the bell is again rung when they are locked up for the night in the cells or rooms allotted to them. On Sunday the inmates breakfast at 7 o'clock, after which the Protestants prepare for Sunday-School which begins at 9.30 a.m., and lasts until 10.30.

At 10.30 the Roman Catholics attend Mass and a service which occupies the time until the dinner hour, noon.

At 12.30 the inmates are locked in their rooms until a quarter to four o'clock. From four until five a service for the Protestant inmates is held by a clergyman

appointed by the Ministerial Association. During this hour religious instructions is also given to the Roman Catholic portion of the inmates.

At half-past five the inmates have tea, and at 6:30 all are locked in their rooms for the night.

On working days the engagements during recreation time are: sewing, knitting, crocheting, etc., for their own benefit, and they take the product of their labour with them upon their leaving the Reformatory. Some devote the time to reading books supplied from the library.

In the institution there are twelve distinct or separate wards, besides the refractory and special apartments, in which the inmates are domiciled for the night, and these separate compartments afford ample opportunity to make such selection or classification of the inmates as to provide as fully as possible against evil communication or contact in any way with the less criminal, and due consideration is given in every case in order to secure the best advantages in this regard to the younger inmates during the night time.

As formerly noted there are seven different employments engaged in in a like number of apartments or sections of the building, and the inmates are practically divided into as many classes during working hours as follows, namely:—In two laundry rooms, in two ironing rooms, in two working rooms, sewing and knitting; and distributed through the building doing general domestic work, there are always a number employed as necessity requires.

In allotting the inmates to their respective places at daily work quite as much care and judgment is exercised with a view to their proper classification as is taken in arranging them at night.

During the recreation hours and on Thursday of each week, classes are taught by a competent instructress, and although attendance is optional, quite a number avail themselves of the opportunity and make considerable progress in reading, writing and arithmetic. For some time past Evangelistic services have also been conducted among the Protestant population of the Reformatory during recreation hours, and although attendance in this case also is purely voluntary many of the inmates have been present.

Some evidence of the work accomplished may be had from the records of the Reformatory, and examination of these shew that since the opening on the 28th of August, 1880, up to 31st December, 1887, 1,193 inmates have been received, and the number in residence on the last named date was 124, shewing the total number discharged to be 1,069. Of the total number so discharged, there have been 298 recommitted, so that 771 have not reappeared to undergo a second term. Of the number not recommitted, 188 were between the ages of 15 and 20 years, 148 between the ages of 20 and 30 years, and 435 were 30 years and upwards. It would be interesting to know what has become of the 771 enumerated who have disappeared from the prison population of the Province. If a correct census could be had it would, no doubt, be found that a considerable number had died and that a still greater number have removed from the place of their commitment, which makes it a hopeless effort and attempt to determine the matter accurately. Nevertheless, the inference must be that a large number are now leading respectable lives, for, notwithstanding the limited means and opportunities at the command of the officials of the Reformatory for keeping track of discharged inmates, sixty-six of the number at this time of writing are known to them to maintain honest industrious habits, and to continue to give evidence of thoroughly reformed lives.

In connection with the foregoing, it is also worthy of note that the population of the Reformatory during the first and second years of its existence increased so rapidly that in November of 1882 it reached its highest figure, one

hundred and seventy-one, and the highest number of the corresponding months of each succeeding year has been as follows:—

In November, 1883	it was	114.
“ “ 1884	“	135.
“ “ 1885	“	123.
“ “ 1886	“	100.
“ “ 1887	“	123.

This marked decrease in the population of the Reformatory cannot certainly be attributed to a proportionate reduction of the population in the Province at large, or centres of population from which the inmates were mostly received. Nor can it be inferred that the judiciary in sentencing criminals have in any way changed their action in committing offenders for the specific offences for which they were, for the first two years, sent to the Reformatory.

From the foregoing facts, then, it may be fairly concluded that the reformatory influences of the institution may be rightly credited with no small share in the work of lowering its average population, and in so doing has, to a large extent, accomplished the object of its establishment.

In the Superintendent's report will be found reference to the number of times which old offenders have been sent to the Reformatory, and the better results likely to be realized if those more amenable to its discipline were committed. There can be no doubt of the fact that so many repeated commitments is evidence that former sentences have failed to benefit the offenders, and it is too apparent that after a second or third term, at most, there can be but little hope of effecting reformed habits or desire for correct living by any length of term in, or recommitment to the institution. But, if upon a second or third conviction, longer sentences were imposed, even to the limit of term allowed by law, much greater good would likely result, owing to the more permanent influences which Reformatory discipline and training would have.

Advantages to the institution would also result from extended terms under recommitment, as experience has shewn that in the majority of cases a greater degree of obedience and general good conduct is developed as the term of sentence runs on. The habit of conformity, at least, is more established and good discipline is less encroached upon.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

It is with pleasure I report that this institution continues to give me much satisfaction in its working, and that it is accomplishing good objects. During the past year the number in residence has been larger than at any other time in the history of the Refuge. The commitments numbered twenty-one, and the daily average population was forty-four. This number about exhausts the capacity of the Refuge, but arrangements are in course by which the accommodation will be increased, so that the work of the Refuge may not be cramped for want of room.

There is nothing penal about the Refuge. The discipline is no more severe than that of many a large school; the children are not kept behind locked doors and grated windows, but have all the reasonable liberty of a well regulated home. The Superintendent reports very favourably upon the conduct of the inmates and the progress they have made in their training. The object of the Refuge is not to give these girls an elaborate education from a literary point of view, but to elevate their moral character, to give them a simple education in the three

main branches, and to thoroughly train them in domestic duties. The material sent to the Refuge is not as a rule very promising, many of the children having in them the hereditary taints of vice, others are of low mental standard, and almost all have been for years before their admission to the Refuge familiarized with vice and debased by bad surroundings. Notwithstanding this, the results are in many cases most gratifying, and many of the former inmates of the Refuge are now doing well in service in good homes and leading respectable lives.

The following summary shews the movements of the inmates of the Reformatory and Refuge during the years 1887 and 1888:—

Reformatory.

	1887.	1888.
Number of inmates at beginning of year (1st.Oct.)..	94	117
“ “ since admitted.....	141	158
“ “ transferred from Refuge.....	1	....
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number in custody during the year.....	236	275
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	108	138
“ payment of fines.....	2	7
“ remission of sentence.....	....	1
“ conviction quashed.....	....	1
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum	2	....
“ Refuge for girls	6	6
Died	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	119	154
	<hr/>	<hr/>
In custody at close of year (30th Sept.).....	117	121

Refuge.

Number of inmates at beginning of year (1st Oct.)..	36	39
“ “ since admitted.....	15	21
“ “ recaptured.....	1	....
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number in residence.....	52	60
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Discharged on expiration of term.....	5	4
“ warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.....	5	....
Apprenticed by order of Inspector.....	2	7
Transferred to Reformatory.....	1	....
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	13	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>
In residence at close of year (30th Sept.)	39	49

Attached to the Superintendent's report will be found tables giving full statistical information respecting the inmates of both Reformatory and Refuge.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

The cost of maintaining the Reformatory and Refuge is shewn in the table which follows:—

SERVICE.	YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1887.		YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1888.	
	Total ex- penditure.	Average daily cost per in- mate.	Total ex- penditure.	Average daily cost per in- mate.
	£ c.	cents.	£ c.	cents.
Hospital expenses	141 09	0.27	206 45	0.34
Butcher's meat and fish	1740 83	3.39	2092 19	3.47
Flour, bread and meal	1163 21	2.27	1745 57	2.89
Groceries	3172 80	6.17	4021 29	6.67
Bedding, clothing and shoes	1753 18	3.41	2244 58	3.70
Fuel	5340 60	10.39	285 93	0.47
Gas, oil, candles and matches	629 85	1.24	565 69	0.93
Laundry and cleaning appliances, and water	1751 15	3.41	2037 91	3.37
Stationery, advertising, printing and postage	346 54	0.67	382 40	0.63
Library, schools and lectures	463 59	0.90	525 96	0.87
Furniture and furnishings	514 75	1.00	851 80	1.41
Stable expenses, forage, etc.	284 92	0.55	350 75	0.58
Repairs, ordinary	758 08	1.47	690 64	1.14
Grounds and garden	616 41	1.69	942 08	1.56
Unenumerated	863 44	1.20	1090 40	1.81
Salaries and wages	10242 96	19.94	10270 87	17.00
Totals	29783 40	57.97	28304 47	46.84

The decrease in 1888 is caused by the fact that the account for the coal supply did not come in until after the year closed. Had this been included, the aggregate expenditure would have been larger, owing to the greater population and the increased cost of some articles of food, but the average cost, per inmate would have been a little less than in 1887.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following summary shews the number of days worked in each of the branches, and the amount of revenue derived therefrom:—

Sewing Department.

No. of days worked, 1912.	
Total revenue	\$543 91
Less cost of material, and repairs to machines	57 44
Net revenue	\$486 47
Daily earnings of each inmate employed, 25.44 cents.	

Laundry Department.

No. of days worked, 7,878.	
Total Revenue	\$3,130 12
Less cost of materials and water	826 24
Net revenue	\$2,303 88
Daily earnings of each inmate employed, 29.24 cents.	

Knitting Department.

No. of days worked, 4,340.

Total revenue.....	\$308 11
Less cost of material.....	91 75
Net revenue.....	\$216 36
Daily earnings of each inmate employed, 5.00 cents.	

Making up Clothing for Inmates.

4,153½ days at 30 cents per day.....	\$1,246 05
Clothing for inmates on discharge.....	163 53
Total.....	\$1,409 58

The gross and net earnings of the different branches were:—

	Gross.	Net.
Sewing Branch	\$543 91	\$486 47
Laundry “	3,130 12	2,303 88
Knitting “	308 11	216 36
Total revenue.....	\$3,982 14	\$3,006 71
Making clothing for inmates, etc.....	1,409 58	

MINUTES OF INSPECTION.

Copies of the reports made by me after my inspections are annexed:—

“I made an inspection of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females on the 28th February, when the inmates numbered 119. They were distributed and employed as follows:—

Employed in the public laundry and other work from which revenue is derived.....	41
Employed in knitting, mending, and learning various branches of the Reformatory work.....	41
Employed in corridor cleaning; in kitchen, bakery, dining-room and house laundry.....	23
In nursery, and hospital nurses	6
Incapable.....	4
Sick.....	4
Total.....	119

“There were also seven infants in charge.

“The general health of the institution was reported to be good; though there is a slight increase in the number of feeble and incapable inmates. Many of the later entrants were found to be in a very enfeebled condition, largely owing to the excesses and evil habits of their former lives.

“In view of the incapacity of a very considerable number of the inmates, and their inability to apprehend even the simplest matters, the discipline and order of the institution were very well maintained, and the various industries carried on were in a satisfactory condition. Ample employment has been found for the

inmates in the usual occupations of knitting, sewing, laundry-work, etc., and all who were physically able were thus engaged. A larger number than usual, however, were merely learners.

"Extensive repairs to the heating apparatus were found to be necessary, and for some weeks past fitters, etc. have been engaged in putting the steam and hot-water pipes in good order. This work, while in progress, necessarily interferes with the order and cleanliness of the building, and to some extent, also, with the routine work of the institution. The repairs are being completed, however, as speedily as possible, and when the work now in hand is finished, no necessity will arise for any further refitting or expenditure on this account. Apart from the unavoidable disorder caused by these alterations, the institution was in an excellent condition and order, and well kept in all its departments."

"I again inspected the Reformatory for Females on the 23rd October, when the inmates numbered 115. These women were employed in the same industries as named in my previous report upon the Reformatory, and in about the same proportion, the principal branches being the laundry, and the knitting and sewing rooms. Only six inmates were reported to be unable to work owing to sickness, and only one was under punishment. In the nursery were nine infants.

"Every part of the building was found to be in good order, with cleanliness and neatness prevailing.

"The Refuge Branch was also visited. The children then under training numbered 49. They were all seen, and I regretted to find that quite a number of them were mentally defective. Considering the stock many are sprung from, their surroundings and the want of care bestowed on them in early childhood, it is hardly a matter for surprise that their mental capacity is not very high.

"Activity prevailed throughout the Refuge, and all the children were busily occupied with their several duties.

"I made this visit with the principal object of seeing what extra accommodation could be obtained for the Refuge, as the number in residence about exhausts the capacity of that part of the building set apart for the purposes of the Refuge. As the result, a recommendation will be made for certain alterations to be carried out, which will afford some additional accommodation."

In addition to the visits of which formal record has been made, I visited the Reformatory whenever it was necessary for me personally to enquire into any matter of detail, or for any other like purpose. Besides this, the Reformatory is connected by telephone with my office, and constant communication can be kept up by that means.

The reports of the Superintendent and Surgeon, with statistical tables, are appended, and following them, the report of the Superintendent of the Sunday-School:—

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

TORONTO, October 17th, 1888.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting to you the eighth annual report of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for females and Refuge for girls, for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

October 1st, 1887, we had 117 inmates in custody, with admissions numbering 158, during the year.

The number of punishments has been less than they were the year before, shewing an improvement in the conduct of the inmates. The punishments in 1887, with daily average population of $99^{\frac{136}{365}}$, were 171; this year, with a daily population of $113^{\frac{339}{365}}$, they are 130.

I regret that we have been obliged in eleven cases to resort to the punishment of the dark cell.

Better results would be realized if only such young offenders were sent to the Reformatory as its discipline would be likely to benefit.

It is much to be regretted that Judges and Police Magistrates send us old offenders, who have no desire to change their lives. During the eight years since the opening of this Institution, we have had women sent here for the seventh, eighth, and even ninth time. Surely a trial of two, or at least three, times should be sufficient to prove that we can do nothing to reform them.

Women of weak intellect are also sent to us, better subjects for a charitable institution than for a reformatory. These women, as a rule, are given long sentences.

I must here call your attention to the large number of incapables committed, making a daily average of $3^{\frac{61}{365}}$ last year. One was sent from Sudbury, District of Nipissing, part of whose feet were frozen off and one finger of her right hand broken. She was unable to give any connected account of herself, and is, of course, quite unfit for work of any kind. These two classes, on account of their mental and physical incapacity, cannot be treated like the other inmates, hence their presence materially interferes with the discipline of the house.

The work done in the sewing machine shop and in the laundries has given the utmost satisfaction.

The following is a list of articles made in the sewing department:—

Aprons	219	Ticks	169
Bonnets	12	Towels	189
Coats	74	Table linen.....	79
Dresses	153	Underwear.....	217
Infants' clothing	289	Waists	96
Pants	844	Sheets.....	60
Petticoats ...	50	Knitting mitts	1,341
Pillow cases	114	“ socks	453
Repairing articles.....	419	“ stockings ...	223
Shirts	1,056	Stockings footed	250

The prospect of obtaining work for the coming year is very doubtful.

As in former years, religious services have been regularly carried on. The Sunday School, under the superintendence of W. H. Howland, Esq., and his co-

workers, on Sunday mornings being regularly attended by the Protestant portion of the inmates. A service on Sunday afternoon and one on Thursday evening of each week was held by clergymen appointed by the Ministerial Association. The Catholic inmates had Mass celebrated and a sermon preached to them every Sunday morning. Religious instruction was given them during the hours of the Protestant service.

During the winter months classes were held for all those who wished to learn to read and write.

The health of the inmates has been good, one death only occurring during the year.

The daily average number of infants is just double what it was the year previous—three in 1887; six this year.

In residence, October 1st, 1887	4
Entered with mothers	7
Born in Reformatory	9
Total	20

Left with mothers	10
Sent to relative of mother	1
Remaining in nursery, September 30th, 1888	9
Total	20

138 inmates were discharged on the expiration of sentence during the year.

Returned to friends	61
Left unattended	40
Situations found by members of Reformatory Staff.....	18
Ladies of the Sunday School found places for	4
Went to the Haven, Seaton Street.....	3
Taken in charge by officers of the Salvation Army	3
Sent to Ireland—part of passage paid by Prisoners' Aid Association and part by Government.....	2
Prisoners' Aid Association, per Mr. Taylor.....	1
Went to General Hospital	1
Situation found by Mrs. Hutchinson, London	1
Sent by Mr. Querrier, Superintendent Orphans' Home, to his Distribution Home, Brockville	1
Went to Infants' Home, Toronto, with infant	1
Went to the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Parkdale	1
Went to Convent at Sunnyside, with infant.....	1
Total	138

The Chapel has been handsomely painted. The improvement in the garden and grounds is very marked. The yield from the garden was unusually good. All the summer months the inmates had fresh vegetables four, and sometimes five, times a week. The root-house is being well stocked; and the fencing around the grounds is now completed.

A new refrigerator for meat is required. Last summer, as also during the present year, it was almost impossible to keep meat fresh, as the walls and top of the refrigerator now in use were constantly dripping with moisture. A new slide or elevator to convey food from the kitchen to the officers and attendants' dining-room is very necessary, as the present one is too cumbersome and heavy for the children to pull up and down. A lighter and smaller one would answer all the purposes better.

At the present Assizes, Sir Thomas Galt recommended that the Grand Jury, in visiting the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, would do so singly, as the presence of a large number of people has a bad effect on the patients. This recommendation would apply with equal fitness to the inmates of the Reformatory and Refuge. I have on two or three occasions suggested to the foreman of the Grand Jury that it would be well for him to appoint two or three to accompany him in the inspection of the Reformatory, as it would answer all the purposes for which the inspection is made so much better than for the whole body of the jurymen to go through the house. The suggestion, however, was never acted upon.

I desire to call your attention to the inconvenience frequently arising from the use of gas in the Institution; also its poor quality. On two or three occasions the house was in total darkness, all the gas going out suddenly. The introduction of incandescent light would be a great improvement. I understand that wherever this has been introduced it has been found safe, economical, and the light of good quality.

On October 1st, 1887, John Guyette, second engineer, was transferred to the Orillia Asylum; James Kelly, of the Institution for the Blind, Brantford, replaced him at the Reformatory. Arthur Ewing, gardener, was transferred to the Normal School; and John F. Barron was appointed in his place. On October 10th, 1887, Annie Reardon was replaced as housemaid by Margaret Madden.

Each member of the staff has striven to perform his or her duty, and, as in former years, they have ably assisted me in carrying out the discipline of the Reformatory.

REFUGE BRANCH.

Thirty-nine girls were in the Refuge at the commencement of the year.

The daily average population is higher than it has ever been before, being 44.

Twenty-one were admitted during the year, of these six were transferred from the Reformatory.

The dismissals number eleven; four by expiration of sentence, seven by apprenticeship.

Of the four whose sentence had expired, two were sent to situations out of the city; one went to the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Parkdale; one to St. Paul, Minn., with parents.

Of the seven who were apprenticed four were taken by relatives, three by responsible parties who were not relatives.

All these girls, with the exception of two, are at the present time doing well; they keep up a regular correspondence with the Refuge.

Those who were apprenticed during the year were fortunate in being placed in good Christian homes.

I am well pleased with the general working of the Refuge. Marked improvement has been made in the different classes, and what I consider is even of more importance to girls in their position, is that they sew, knit and darn well. I am often surprised to see the beautiful work that is done by those children.

The domestic work has also been well attended to; some of the girls are very fair cooks, others excel in house-maid's work.

The following is a list of work done by the girls:—

Aprons	115	Skirts	45
Chemises	115	Stockings knit	167
Dresses	103	Shirts	33
Night-dresses	53	Towels.....	64
Pillow-cases	87	Unenumerated	40
Drawers	64		—
			886

The majority of the children are obedient, docile, and well behaved, and are seldom reported for any serious offence.

A few are naturally vicious, and require the greatest watchfulness to prevent them corrupting the younger children. Many of these girls, I regret to say, are mentally below the average.

The number of children in the Refuge is increasing so fast that more room will be required for their accommodation; at present the dormitories and school-rooms are filled.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

M. J. O'REILLY,
Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.

Number of inmates October 1st, 1887	117
“ “ since received	158
	—275
Discharged on expiration of sentence	138
“ “ payment of fine.....	7
“ by order of His Excellency the Governor-General	1
“ “ “ “ the Court.....	1
Died	1
Transferred to the Refuge	6
Remaining in custody September 30th, 1888	121
	—275

Nature of Sentences.

Sentenced direct to the Reformatory	121
“ to common gaols	37
	—158

Nationalities.

England	25
Ireland	20
Scotland	8
Canada	84
France	2
United States	15
Germany	3
Malta	1
	—158

Religious Denominations.

Episcopalians	64
Roman Catholics	50
Presbyterians	10
Baptists	6
Methodists	25
Lutherans	1
Congregational	1
Jew	1
	—158

Social Condition.

Married	63
Single	95
	—158

Habits.

Temperate	70
Intemperate	88
	—158

Education.

Read and write	90
Read only	32
Neither read nor write	36
	—158

Ages.

Under 18	24
From 18 to 20	18
“ 20 “ 30	61
“ 30 “ 40	31
“ 40 “ 50	14
“ 50 “ 60	9
“ 60 “ 70	1
	—158

Sentences.

For 1 month	1
“ 2 “	1
“ 3 “	5
“ 4 “	3
“ 5 “	1
“ 6 “	95
“ 9 “	2
“ 12 “	21
“ 13 “	1
“ 18 “	5
“ 20 “	5
“ 23 “	11
“ 1 year and 360 days	3
“ 1 “ 363 “	1
“ 1 “ 364 “	1
“ 2 years	1
“ 3 “	1
	—158

Crimes.

Accessory to felony	2
Aggravated assault.....	2
Arson	2
Causing a disturbance by being drunk.....	6
Conspiracy	1
Disorderly	2
Drunkenness	9
Drunk and disorderly.....	5
Felonious attempt to take own life	1
Frequenting a disorderly house.....	2
Frequenting house of ill-fame..	1
Inducing girls under 16 to become prostitutes.....	1
Inmate of a disorderly house.....	1
Inmate of house of ill-fame.....	6
Keeping a disorderly house.....	3
Keeping a house of ill-fame.....	11
Larceny.....	28
Larceny and inmate of house of ill-fame.....	2
Larceny and receiving.....	2
Obtaining goods under false pretences.....	2
Prostitution	5
Receiving stolen goods.....	1
Using insulting language.....	1
Vagrancy	40
Vagrancy and drunkenness.....	1
Vagrancy and prostitution.	21
	—158.

Occupations.

Basketmaker	1
Bookbinder.....	1
Charwoman	6
Cook.....	1
Housekeeper	17
Laundress.....	2
No occupation.....	24
Prostitutes.....	53
Seamstress.....	2
Servant.....	50
Tailoress.....	1
	—158.

Counties from which Inmates were received.

COUNTIES.	Sentenced direct to Reformatory.	Sentenced to Common Gaol and subsequently removed.	Total.
Brant.....	4	.....	4
Carleton.....	1	9	10
Elgin.....	2	.....	2
Essex.....	3	.....	3
Frontenac.....	3	.....	3
Hastings.....	2	1	3
Kent.....	1	1	2
Lambton.....	1	2	3
Leeds and Grenville.....	2	.....	2
Lennox and Addington.....	2	.....	2
Lincoln.....	2	.....	2
Middlesex.....	12	.....	12
Nipissing, District of.....	1	.....	1
Northumberland and Durham.....	2	3	5
Oxford.....	3	1	4
Perth.....	2	.....	2
Renfrew.....	2	3	5
Simcoe.....	1	.....	1
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	1	.....	1
Victoria.....	1	.....	1
Waterloo.....	2	.....	2
Welland.....	.....	1	1
Wentworth.....	22	.....	22
York.....	49	16	65
Total.....	121	37	158

NUMBER OF DAY'S WORK DONE BY INMATES DURING THE YEAR.

Industrial Department.

Knitting to fill orders.....	4,165
“ for stock.....	175
Shirt and pant making.....	1,913
Laundry, (City, Central Prison and C. P. R'y)...	7,878
	—14,131

Domestic Labor.

Corridor and house cleaning	3,214 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cooks	366 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bakery.....	626 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dining-room	1,066 $\frac{1}{2}$
Laundry (inmates and staff).....	3,303
Learning to sew.....	1,004
" knit	419
Sewing, mending and knitting for Reformatory.....	4,153 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " washing own clothing.....	427
Nursery, attending infants.....	665 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nurse (hospital).....	310 $\frac{1}{2}$
	—15,556 $\frac{1}{2}$

Daily average number of Infants in the Reformatory during the year ending September 30th, 1888.

DAY OF MONTH.	October, 1887.	November.	December.	January, 1888.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1.....	4	4	5	8	8	7	9	7	6	6	7	9
2.....	4	4	5	8	8	7	9	7	6	6	8	9
3.....	4	4	6	8	8	7	9	7	6	6	8	9
4.....	4	4	6	8	8	7	9	7	6	6	8	9
5.....	4	4	6	8	8	8	9	7	6	6	8	9
6.....	4	5	6	8	8	8	7	7	6	6	8	9
7.....	4	5	6	8	8	8	7	7	5	6	8	9
8.....	4	5	6	8	8	8	7	7	5	6	8	9
9.....	4	5	6	8	8	8	7	7	5	6	8	9
10.....	4	5	6	8	8	8	7	7	5	6	8	9
11.....	5	5	6	8	8	8	7	7	5	6	8	9
12.....	5	7	6	9	8	8	7	8	5	6	8	9
13.....	5	7	6	9	8	8	7	7	5	6	8	9
14.....	5	7	7	9	8	8	7	7	5	6	8	9
15.....	5	7	7	9	8	8	7	7	5	6	8	9
16.....	5	7	7	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	8	9
17.....	5	7	7	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	8	9
18.....	5	7	7	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	8	9
19.....	5	7	7	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	8	9
20.....	5	5	7	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	8	9
21.....	5	5	7	9	8	9	7	7	6	6	8	9
22.....	5	5	7	9	8	9	7	7	5	6	8	9
23.....	4	5	8	9	7	9	7	7	5	6	8	9
24.....	4	5	8	9	7	9	7	7	5	6	8	9
25.....	4	5	8	8	7	9	7	6	5	6	8	9
26.....	4	5	8	8	7	9	7	6	5	6	8	9
27.....	4	5	8	8	7	9	7	6	5	7	8	9
28.....	4	5	8	7	7	9	7	6	5	7	9	9
29.....	4	5	8	8	7	9	7	6	5	7	9	9
30.....	4	5	8	8	.....	9	7	6	5	7	9	9
31.....	4	.....	8	8	.....	9	.....	6	.....	7	9	.....
Total	136	161	211	261	225	255	220	211	162	191	251	270

Total.....	2,554
Average per day	7
" " month	213

Daily average population of the Reformatory during the year ending September 30th, 1888.

DAY OF MONTH.	October, 1887.	November.	December.	January, 1888.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1.....	121	123	108	124	116	117	114	108	107	108	116	113
2.....	121	122	111	124	115	116	114	108	108	108	116	111
3.....	121	120	111	124	118	116	114	108	106	107	116	111
4.....	120	120	108	124	118	115	114	108	106	107	116	111
5.....	120	120	108	124	118	115	113	108	106	107	116	111
6.....	119	117	109	124	118	113	111	107	108	109	116	111
7.....	119	117	109	122	118	113	111	107	107	109	116	111
8.....	119	116	109	122	118	113	111	106	106	108	115	113
9.....	119	116	109	122	119	113	111	106	106	108	115	112
10.....	119	115	109	121	119	113	110	104	105	108	115	112
11.....	124	115	109	121	118	113	110	103	105	108	115	112
12.....	122	119	109	120	118	113	115	105	104	108	115	112
13.....	122	118	112	120	118	112	115	104	104	111	115	118
14.....	122	118	115	120	118	112	111	104	104	110	115	118
15.....	120	118	115	120	119	114	110	106	102	110	115	118
16.....	119	117	114	120	119	115	110	105	105	110	114	117
17.....	119	116	113	122	118	115	111	105	105	114	114	117
18.....	119	116	113	122	118	115	111	107	105	113	113	117
19.....	121	116	116	121	118	115	110	107	110	113	112	116
20.....	124	110	118	120	118	115	109	107	109	112	112	119
21.....	124	110	118	120	117	115	109	107	108	111	112	118
22.....	126	112	118	118	118	115	109	106	109	111	112	117
23.....	124	112	118	118	116	114	113	106	109	111	112	117
24.....	124	112	118	118	118	114	111	106	108	110	112	117
25.....	124	111	118	116	118	114	111	105	109	109	112	117
26.....	122	111	118	115	118	116	111	107	109	111	111	119
27.....	121	110	118	117	119	116	110	105	108	114	111	119
28.....	124	110	118	116	119	115	108	105	108	114	111	120
29.....	124	110	122	116	117	115	106	105	110	114	112	122
30.....	124	108	124	116	.....	114	108	108	108	116	112	121
31.....	124	.....	124	116	.....	114	.....	108	.....	116	113	.....
Total.....	3771	3455	3539	3723	3419	3545	3331	3291	3204	3425	3527	3467

Total	41,697
Average per day	113 $\frac{112}{312}$
“ per month	3,474
Lowest number	102
Highest number	126

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT.

Number of inmates October 1st, 1887.....	39
“ “ “ since received	21
	—60
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	4
Apprenticed	7
Remaining in Refuge September 30th, 1888.....	49
	—60

Nature of Sentences.

Direct to Refuge	15
Transferred from Reformatory	6
	—21

Nationalities.

Canada	14
England	4
Ireland	1
United States.....	2
	—21

Religious Denominations.

Episcopalian	9
Roman Catholic.....	6
Methodist	4
Presbyterian	1
Lutheran.....	1
	—21

Education.

Read and write	6
Read only	2
Neither read or write	13
	—21

Counties from which Girls were Received.

Brant	1
Carleton	1
Essex	1
Frontenac	2
Lambton.....	3
Middlesex	3
Northumberland and Durham.....	1
Oxford	1
Simcoe	1
Waterloo.....	1
Wentworth.....	1
York	5
	—21

Ages.

Nine years.....	2
Ten “	2
Eleven “	4
Twelve “	1
Thirteen years	4
Fourteen “	5
Fifteen “	1
Sixteen “	1
Eighteen “	1
	—21

Offences.

Arson	2
Begging on the streets	1
Larceny	3
Incorrigibility	1
Vagrancy	5
Without home or guardian	6
“ salutary control	3
	—21

Sentences.

Six months.....	2
Twelve months	2
Twenty-three months	1
One year and 364 days.....	1
Four “	1
Four “ and six months	1
Not to exceed five years	13
	—21

Daily average population of the Refuge for the year ending
September 30th, 1888.

Day of Month.	October, 1887.	November.	December.	January, 1888.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1.....	39	39	40	41	44	47	47	47	46	44	46	48
2.....	39	39	40	41	44	47	47	47	46	44	46	48
3.....	39	39	40	41	44	47	47	47	46	44	46	48
4.....	39	39	40	41	44	47	47	47	46	44	46	48
5.....	39	39	40	41	43	47	47	47	46	44	46	48
6.....	39	39	40	41	43	47	47	47	46	45	46	48
7.....	39	39	40	41	43	47	47	46	46	45	46	48
8.....	39	39	40	41	43	47	47	46	46	45	46	48
9.....	38	39	41	41	43	47	47	46	46	45	46	48
10.....	38	39	41	41	43	47	47	46	46	45	46	48
11.....	38	39	41	41	43	47	46	46	46	45	46	48
12.....	38	39	41	41	43	47	46	46	46	45	46	48
13.....	38	39	41	41	43	47	46	46	46	45	46	48
14.....	38	39	41	41	43	47	46	46	46	45	46	48
15.....	38	39	41	41	45	47	46	46	46	45	46	48
16.....	38	39	41	41	45	47	46	46	45	45	46	48
17.....	38	39	41	42	46	47	47	46	45	46	46	48
18.....	38	39	41	42	46	47	47	46	45	46	46	48
19.....	39	39	41	42	46	47	47	46	45	46	46	48
20.....	39	39	41	42	46	47	47	46	45	46	46	48
21.....	29	39	41	42	46	47	47	46	45	46	46	49
22.....	39	39	41	42	46	47	47	45	46	46	46	49
23.....	39	39	41	42	46	47	47	45	45	46	46	49
24.....	39	39	41	42	47	47	47	45	45	46	47	49
25.....	39	39	41	42	47	47	47	45	45	46	47	49
26.....	39	39	41	42	47	47	47	45	45	46	47	49
27.....	39	39	41	43	47	47	47	45	45	46	47	49
28.....	39	39	41	43	47	47	47	45	45	46	47	49
29.....	39	39	41	43	47	47	47	45	45	46	48	49
30.....	39	39	41	43	.....	47	47	46	44	46	48	49
31.....	39	.....	41	44	.....	47	.....	46	.....	46	48	.....
Total	1199	1170	1263	1292	1300	1457	1404	1424	1365	1405	1437	1450

Total number of days..... 16,166

Average per day 44⁶/₂₈

Average per month 1,347

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

TORONTO, 1st October, 1888.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honour of herewith submitting to you my eighth annual report as Surgeon of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females, and the Industrial Refuge for Girls, for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

The Reformatory for Females.

I am able once more to report a satisfactory health condition in the Reformatory, considering the number of inmates, the sources from which they come, and other circumstances. There have been very few cases of a serious character, and only one death during the year, which is alluded to elsewhere. Aside from the many ailments common to both sexes, an institution of the character of the Reformatory will necessarily have those ailments peculiar to the female sex, but in addition thereto, there will be a greater liability to a certain class of diseases, on account of the life of prostitution led by a large proportion of those admitted. Their lives are prolific of both predisposing and exciting causes of disease, and it is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the percentage of those sick and requiring treatment, should be greater here than in most other public institutions. The admission of pregnant women, and mothers with young infants, as well as insane women, and those debilitated by debauch, disease, or advanced years, so as to render them chronic invalids, tends to make the percentage under treatment much larger than it would be under ordinary circumstances, even in the face of excellent sanitary and hygienic precautions, adapted to reduce the development of disease in the institution to a minimum. Though several insane women were admitted the past year, they were of a harmless class. Some of them are incapable of profitable work and require extra attentions.

The number of new inmates during the year was 158. I saw these either on the day of their arrival, or on the following day, and noted their physical and mental condition, and where there was not ocular evidence of well defined vaccine scars, I resorted to vaccination as a precautionary measure. The number requiring and receiving vaccination was, however, only nineteen. This practice of vaccinating I have followed since the opening of the institution, whether small-pox was prevalent or not, for inmates come from all sections of the country, and some from localities and abodes where such would be likely to develop if anywhere.

The number of women admitted afflicted with syphilis was in excess of any previous year. The same remark applies to the infant population. These will both be referred to under separate headings.

Owing to the increased number of syphilitic cases there is a material increase in the consumption of the more expensive medicines, and a larger annual allowance will be necessitated to meet the growing increase.

The daily average population of the Reformatory and Refuge, including the staff and the babies, was about 190; while the total expenditure for medicine and appliances was about \$206.45, or nearly 57 cents per day for both institutions; as nearly as may be a cost per inmate of about three mills daily, an amount scarcely adequate when considered in connection with the following statement of those under treatment.

The average daily number of inmates during the year, other than the occupants of the hospital and syphilitic wards, who presented themselves for treatment, was 5.04. Add to this the daily average of inmates under treatment in the syphilitic ward, and which was about 12.67, and the daily average under treatment in the hospital, which was 1.75, and you get a total, exclusive of the staff, refuge and nursery, under treatment of 19.46, or double that of the preceding year. On the other hand, the daily average of those sick, wholly incapacitated for work, was, in hospital, 1.75; and casuals or temporary sick, 1.11; making a total of 2.86, an excess over the preceding year.

I have frequently examined the meals of inmates, have partaken of the food, and have satisfied myself that the diet was nutritious, well cooked, and varied from time to time, and withal abundant in quantity. Not a single complaint was made to me by an inmate touching either the quality or quantity during the entire year. Were proof required that no occasion presented for fault finding on either score, it could be found in the improved physical condition of the inmates, who, with scarcely an exception, increased in weight, some to an extent of fifteen or twenty pounds, or even more.

Inspections of the various departments such as hospital, nursery, workshops, kitchen, cells and bedding, and corridors and closets, have shewn a satisfactory state of cleanliness, ventilation and warmth.

When desired by the Superintendent or Deputy, I have assisted in determining the character of work for which particular inmates were adapted; and likewise have had occasion to direct changes to be made in keeping with the physical capabilities of individual cases.

A matter to which I have never before alluded in a report, but which I am constrained to mention now, is the conduct and manners of inmates towards myself, and the repeated evidence of kind appreciation of those whose disease and suffering I have striven to ameliorate. Inmates, with rare exceptions, have shewn me every respect by word and act. Many come to me before their departure to thank me for what I have done for them, thus shewing their appreciation of efforts made on their behalf.

The relationship with the staff, as in previous years, has continued pleasant.

The Reformatory and Refuge Staff.

The staff, which numbers 28, have escaped any serious or prolonged illness the past year, a few days at most being the limit of time. One attendant resigned on account of debilitated condition, due to lung trouble. Following were the ailments and treatments, viz.:—Abscess, 1; bilious, 4; cold, 14; cough, 10; congestion of kidneys, 3; congestion of lungs, 1; conjunctivitis, 3; colic, 2; diarrhoea, 1; erythema, 2; nausea, 1; pain, 3; rheumatism, 3; sore throat, 5; sprain, 3; weakness and want of appetite, 22; and wound, 1.

The Reformatory Hospital.

Of the total inmates twenty-one spent some portion of their term of sentence in the hospital of the Reformatory, being fifty per cent. more than the preceding year. The year opened without any hospital patient, and there was no occupant at the close. Of those who occupied the hospital, two were twice admitted thereto for a short period each on both occasions.

Nine of the twenty-one gave birth to children.

Eight inmates spent from 1 to 10 days in hospital.

Three " " " 11 to 20 " " "

Four " " " 21 to 30 " " "

Five of the remaining six inmates were cases of childbirth preceded by some of the disorders of pregnancy, or followed by sequelæ—one of the five had puerperal convulsions, and one subsequent puerperal mania. The five cases spent 49, 55, 66, 100, and 106 days respectively, in the hospital, and one case of congestion of the lungs spent 60 days in the hospital. Mary Linsted, one of the hospital cases who had previously been ailing with heart disease, complicated with congestion of the lungs, only survived eight days. This death occurred while I was absent for my holidays in June, my place being supplied by Dr. Lynd, who did the best possible for the patient, and for others requiring his aid. Dr. Lynd has my thanks for his kind attention to my duties during my absence. An inquest was held by Coroner Powel on the above case, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

The Syphilitic Ward.

The past year there were thirty-one inmates under treatment for syphilis in the specific ward, as against sixteen the preceding year, or nearly double. Of that number eleven were in the ward at the beginning of the year, and had spent varied periods of time varying from three to 365 days previously in the ward. Of the total number nineteen were either discharged from the ward cured, or left by expiration of sentence during the year, leaving twelve inmates on the 30th day of September, 1888. The largest number under treatment at any one time during the year was seventeen, six more than the preceding year, and three more than in any year since the opening of the institution. The daily average of cases under treatment for the year in this department was 12.67, as against 4.84 the preceding year. Owing to the short term sentences of some inmates their term expires before cure can be effected; some of these, in course of time, during the serving of successive sentences, occupy this ward twice or oftener. Again, some of those who have spent a short time in the ward the year just closed, have spent time the preceding year, and some of those in at the close of the past year will remain for some time the ensuing year. Of the thirty-one cases three have only been inmates of the ward for ten days or less.

4	have spent from	11 to	50 days in the ward.
3	"	"	51 " 100 " "
6	"	"	101 " 150 " "
4	"	"	151 " 200 " "
4	"	"	201 " 250 " "
6	"	"	251 " 300 " "

One spent the entire year. This latter case also spent 112 days the previous year in the same ward. The case was, with some few others of the older inmates, of long standing, and treatment had been neglected, their bodies becoming inroads of this terribly loathsome disease to an extent that made them wrecks of humanity. The treatment, combined with their changed mode of life, care, comfort, nourishment, cleanliness, regularity of labor, rest and recreation, all combining to renew their vitality and health, and give them new hopes of life, making them cheerful and encouraging them to new resolution for good. If no other object were attained in this institution the result justifies the effort. This class cannot be rated as hospital cases owing to their general capability for some kind of work, while hospital cases are sick or injured, and wholly incapable for the time being for work.

The Lying-in Department and Nursery.

This feature of the Reformatory, though now apparently necessary, was evidently not expected to assume such proportions when the institution was opened. While Judges and Magistrates continue to commit women for crimes who are carrying young infants in their arms, or who are pregnant, the Reformatory officials must receive them. As I have reported before, the bringing in of infants necessarily interferes with both the work of the mothers and the discipline of the institution, as well as increases the Surgeon's labors. The same thing holds good regarding the pregnant women admitted, some of whom, as has been the case the past year, have required considerable treatment for ailments due entirely to their pregnant condition, and their subsequent indisposition and inability to work. Of these two classes during the past year there have been more than usual, no less than seven mothers bringing their infants into the institution with them, while nine of the pregnant women gave birth to a child each. No less than twenty babies have required attention during the year, and I am pleased to say that though there has been more or less sickness no death occurred in this department. The ailments of the infants were as follows:—Abrasion, 1; constipation, 3; cutting teeth, 2; cough, 4; diarrhœa, 4; hernia, 2; indigestion, 5; marasmus, 5; ophthalmia, 1; and sore mouth, 2.

At the beginning of the year there were four babies in the institution. During the year seven came in with their mothers, while nine were born, viz., six boys and three girls, making a total of twenty. Of this number ten left with their mothers and one was sent out without the mother, thus leaving nine babies in the nursery at the end of the year. It will be seen that in this department there were over double the number of babes admitted, and nine births, as against two last year. The number of babes at the close of last year in this department was four, while this year it is nine.

Presentations for treatment during the year, excluding Hospital Cases.

DISEASE.	Number.	DISEASE.	Number.
Abrasions, contusions, and cuts.....	19	Icterus.....	2
Abscess.....	7	Insanity.....	13
Ague.....	3	Insomnia.....	1
Adenitis.....	9	Iritis.....	2
Amenorrhœa.....	42	Irritable bladder.....	11
Anæmia.....	3	Leucorrhœa.....	12
Anchylosis.....	3	Lumbago.....	5
Ascaris Lumbricoides.....	2	Malingers and Frivolous.....	97
Asthma.....	1	Masturbation.....	2
Bilious.....	155	Menorrhagia.....	16
Boils.....	2	Metritis.....	59
Burns and scalds.....	6	Metrorrhagia.....	4
Cancrum Oris.....	7	Nausea and Vomiting.....	12
Catarrh.....	5	Nervousness.....	5
Cellulitis, pelvic.....	11	Neuralgia.....	37
Cephalalgia.....	28	New inmates seen.....	158
Chancroids.....	1	Operations, removing tumors.....	3
Chromophytosis.....	1	“ needle and splinter.....	2
Colds.....	101	Otitis.....	2
Colic.....	3	Ovaritis.....	3
Comedo.....	1	Ophthalmia.....	2
Congestion, kidneys.....	22	Pains, alleged and simple.....	105
“ Ovaries.....	2	Palpitation.....	6
“ Liver.....	1	Pediculæ.....	2
Conjunctivitis.....	15	Peritonitis.....	4
Constipation.....	94	Phthisis.....	24
Corneitis.....	3	Phlebitis.....	1
Cough.....	64	Piles and Hemorrhoids.....	37
Cramps.....	8	Poisoned hand.....	2
Diarrhœa.....	29	Pregnancy, disorders of.....	19
Dislocation, elbow.....	1	Prolapse Rectum.....	18
Dysmenorrhœa.....	12	“ Vagina.....	1
Earache.....	9	Pruritis.....	4
Eczema.....	12	Punishment cell cases.....	22
Endometritis.....	43	Retention of Urine.....	1
Enteritis.....	1	Rheumatism, acute.....	22
Erythema.....	6	“ chronic.....	54
Febricula.....	8	Sore throat, inflamed or ulcerated.....	65
Felon.....	1	Sprains.....	11
Fits, hysterical.....	2	Syphilis, secondary.....	45
Gastralgia.....	1	“ tertiary.....	14
Goitre.....	1	Teeth extracted.....	57
Gonorrhœa.....	4	Toothache.....	29
Hæmoptysis.....	6	Tonsillitis.....	14
Hernia, inguinal.....	4	Ulcers, simple.....	6
Heart disease.....	2	Urticaria.....	1
Hives.....	5	Uterus, displacement of.....	10
Hysteria.....	3	“ hypertrophy of.....	1
Incontinence of urine.....	1	“ laceration of Os.....	2
Indigestion.....	54	“ ulceration or erosion of.....	52
Inflammation, Bursæ.....	2	Vertigo.....	2
“ Glands.....	6	Varicella.....	3
“ part of Lower Extremities.....	4	Varicose veins.....	2
“ part of Upper Extremities.....	10	Vaccinations.....	19
“ Maxilla.....	2	Weakness, depression after being drunk.....	
“ Nose.....	3	and general debility.....	122
“ Skin.....	1	Warts, Venereal.....	1

Monthly Record of Cases, other than Hospital Cases.

MONTHS.	CASUAL OR ORDINARY CASES PRESENTING.				SYPHILITIC WARD.	
	Total Cases Seen.	Daily Average of Cases.	Total Cases Sick.	Daily Average of Sick.	Total Inmates.	Daily Average.
October, 1887.....	153	4.93	26	.83	12	9.58
November "	137	4.56	32	1.06	11	9.50
December "	159	5.12	30	.96	13	11.96
January, 1888.....	174	5.61	53	1.70	15	12.77
February "	163	5.62	32	1.10	15	14.31
March "	134	4.32	36	1.16	15	14.51
April "	157	5.23	32	1.06	17	14.16
May "	150	4.83	37	1.22	17	16.
June "	103	3.43	11	.36	16	15.66
July "	174	5.61	12	.38	15	11.96
August "	184	5.93	36	1.16	13	10.54
September "	165	5.50	70	2.33	13	11.06

Cases treated in the Reformatory Hospital.

DISEASE.	Number.	DISEASE.	Number.
Acute Rheumatism.....	1	Hemoptysis	1
Acute Diarrhoea.....	2	Hysteria.....	1
Childbirth.....	9	Miscarriage.....	1
Congestion Lungs.....	2	Operations (removing tumors, injury to thumb, operations for Piles and Prolapse Rectum).....	4
Consumption.....	1	Renal Calculi.....	1
Disorders of pregnancy (including Puerperal convulsions and mania).....	6	Threatened miscarriage.....	1
Heart Disease.....	1	Tonsillitis	1

Monthly Record of Hospital Cases.

MONTHS.	Total Inmates.	Total Days.	Average Inmates per Day.
October, 1887.....	3	19	.61
November “	10	139	4.63
December “	8	119	3.83
January, 1888.....	3	68	2.19
February “	1	29	1.
March “	5	51	1.64
April “	4	70	2.33
May “	2	57	1.83
June “	2	38	1.26
July “	2	19	.61
August “	2	22	.71
September “	1	11	.36

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

For the eighth time I am able to report favorably upon the health of the girls of the Refuge. At the beginning of the year there were 39 inmates; and 21 new ones were admitted during the year, making a total of 60. Of this number one girl had inherited consumption and was removed to a relative's home, with that exception none were seriously ill. There are a number of the Refuge girls whose minds appear to have been dwarfed by neglect before reaching the Refuge, and who give poor promise of being able for self-support and protection when the time arrives for their departure from the Refuge. It would appear necessary that State guardianship should continue to be exercised over them, for it seems improbable that they will find anyone to assume a parental or foster care over them, with so little prospect of future usefulness before them. The secret vice which at one time threatened to become ungovernable has well nigh become eradicated. The course adopted has been to speak with candor, and to point out the grave results which follow its practice, and to appeal to the self-respect of the girls. In extreme cases, extreme measures were suggested as a deterrent. I feel that the Refuge has been singularly fortunate in that no death has yet occurred among the inmates. This satisfactory state of affairs is not alone due to the sanitary condition of the building, but likewise largely due to the habits of regularity in all matters of work or pleasure, rest or sleep, and wholesome diet. The girls are happy and cheerful, and the Refuge is their home, rather than prison. The Refuge justly merits a greater share of the attention of judges and magistrates.

Refuge presentations for treatment during the year.

DISEASE.	Number.	DISEASE.	Number.
Abscess	3	Inflammation (breast)	1
Acute Rheumatism.....	1	Ingrowing toe nail.....	1
Alveolar Abscess	2	Masturbation	2
Amenorrhœa	1	Otitis.....	1
Anæmia.....	1	Operations (opening abscess, extracting needles and removing a tumor of eyelid).....	1
Asthma	5	Pain	6
Bilious.....	5	Pediculæ	3
Boil.....	1	Psoriasis.....	1
Contusion	1	Rheumatism chronic.....	2
Coryza	1	Ringworm.....	3
Consumption	3	Ruptured sheath.....	1
Cold	10	Sorethroat.....	6
Cough.....	22	Sprain.....	2
Constipation.....	6	Teeth extracted	8
Corns	1	Toothache	4
Debility or Weakness.....	4	Tonsillitis	1
Diarrhœa.....	1	Ulcers.....	1
Earache	2	Vaccinated	13
Eczema	5	Varicella	3
Febriculæ	1	Worms	1
Frivolous	6		

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. KING, M.D.,
Surgeon.

REPORT ON THE REFORMATORY SUNDAY SCHOOL.

With gratitude we state that our record of work this year is particularly interesting and encouraging. God's Word has been faithfully taught, and according to promise good results have followed.

The school has been in session every Lord's Day morning throughout the year, and the Saturday afternoon class held regularly. In addition to these

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meetings, one or two of the teachers have remained for weeks at a time, on the Lord's Day morning, and held an "after-meeting" at the close of the school. At these meetings the inmates have taken part, engaging in prayer, giving testimony, and selecting and singing the Gospel Hymns, with spirit and evident enjoyment.

The average attendance of teachers for the year is twenty, the majority attending with great regularity.

The total attendance of adults for the year is 3,831. Average attendance 73.

Total attendance of children for the year was 2,004. Average attendance 38.

Several of the inmates were provided with good situations by the teachers, and two of the children from the Industrial Refuge were cared for.

A clothing committee was organized early in the year, and with the assistance of the superintendents of the institution, have provided for the needy ones.

The officers and attendants ably supplement the efforts of the teachers, and the work is supported by the prayers of God's people in many places.

We still respectfully urge the establishment of an Inebriate Home for women, and in support of the suggestion mention the case of a young woman not more than 26 or 28 years of age, who has spent most of the time for the past three years in the Reformatory. There seems to be no hope for her without a thorough course of treatment, as she inherits from one of her parents a terrible thirst for strong drink.

We also call the attention of the Government to the fact, that in the children's Refuge, comparatively innocent children of tender years, are associating daily with older girls of twelve and fourteen years of age, who, when admitted, were old in vice and depravity. The officers do all that is possible to prevent injury to the little ones, but the evil results of daily influence and example cannot be prevented. Separation is the only cure.

W. H. HOWLAND, Superintendent,
T. J. HARVIE, Assistant Superintendent.
E. G. SAMS, Secretary.

REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

The matter of most importance to be referred to in connection with the Reformatory for Boys is the appearance of diphtheria therein last winter. In my minutes of inspection, which are embodied in this report, full particulars are given with regard to the outbreak of the disease; the supposed cause, and the measures adopted to prevent a repetition. Although the number of boys attacked was large, I am thankful to say that in no case was the termination fatal. This, I think, speaks well for the care and attention bestowed upon the boys by the surgeon and other officers of the Reformatory. For a time too pneumonia prevailed in the Institution, and one boy, who was pre-disposed to lung disease, succumbed. With these exceptions, the ordinary routine of the Reformatory was not disturbed. The tables attached to the Superintendent's report shew that a very considerable amount of work was done by the boys in the farm, the garden, the carpenter, shoe and tailoring shops, and in miscellaneous works about the premises. The report of the examiner of the schools is on the whole quite favourable.

The summary given below shews the operation of the Reformatory during the year under report as well as in the two preceding ones.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
Number in residence at beginning of year (1st Oct.)	220	205	192
Admitted during the year	64	60	78
Returned after escaping	1	..	..
Total number in residence.....	—285	—265	— 270
Discharged according to sentence	57	51	39
Transferred to Central Prison	2	..	..
“ to Kingston .....	..	1	1
Reprieved	21	16	30
Died .....	..	..	2
Escaped .....	..	5	2
	— 80	— 73	— 74
In residence at close of year (30th Sept.).....	205	192	196

The number of commitments during 1888 was larger than for several years past. The number of reprieves too was unusually high. Many of these remissions were obtained on the direct recommendation of the Superintendent and

Inspector, on the ground of good conduct. Others were obtained by petition of the parents and friends of the inmates.

For the first time for several years, the loss of boys by death has to be recorded, as two boys died during the year, one from pneumonia, as before stated, and one from phthisis. The latter was an Indian boy who reached the Reformatory in a nearly dying state.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

The cost of maintaining the Reformatory during 1888 and 1887 is shewn below :—

SERVICE.	YEAR ENDING 30TH SEP., 1887.		YEAR ENDING 30TH SEP., 1888.	
	Total Expenditure.	Annual cost per inmate.	Total Expenditure.	Annual cost per inmate.
	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c
Salaries and wages.....	16318 43	83 68	16820 74	88 53
Rations	4370 13	22 41	5360 97	28 16
Bedding and clothing.....	3903 86	20 02	4574 14	24 07
Fuel, light and cleaning.....	4121 76	21 14	4661 96	24 54
Furniture and furnishings.....	884 73	4 54	2095 74	11 03
Farm expenditure	2691 71	13 80	1774 26	9 34
Repairs	3144 57	16 13	4821 14	25 37
Stationery, postage, advertising, etc.....	532 43	2 73	641 28	3 38
Workshops, tools, etc.....	372 50	1 91	392 32	2 06
Hospital expenses.....	107 23	0 55	877 44	4 62
Chapels, schools and library.....	316 21	1 62	336 31	1 77
Officers' travelling expenses.....	41 97	0 22	68 10	0 36
Recovering escaped boys.....	253 25	1 30	617 20	3 25
Rent of cottages for guards.....	654 00	3 35	688 33	3 62
Freight	203 00	1 04	279 54	1 47
Sundries	720 62	3 70	1331 52	7 01
Totals.....	38636 40	198 14	45330 99	238 58

As will be seen from the above table, the expenditure during 1888 was largely in excess of that in 1887. The principal increases are under the headings of rations, bedding and clothing, fuel, light and cleaning, furniture, hospital expenses, repairs, recovery of escaped boys, etc., and, as shewn in the following paragraph, were largely due to the two outbreaks of sickness already referred to.

As regards the rations, the contract price for meat and flour were both higher than in the previous year, and by a change in the dietary an extra ration of bread is now given to the boys three nights a week. The potato crop of the Reformatory farm failed, and potatoes had to be bought at a high price. Then, of course, the diphtheretic patients, when in the convalescent stage, required extra and special rations. Also the nurses who were hired to look after them, and who had to be boarded in the Reformatory. With reference to the clothing, the stock had been allowed to run down during 1887, and consequently extra purchases had to be made during 1888. There was at the close of 1888 a large stock on hand of both made-up suits, etc., and material. Furniture.—The new house for the

Superintendent was opened and a good deal of furniture was required for it. Large purchases had to be made for the hospital too, in consequence of the diphtheria. Hospital.—The increase here was caused by the outbreak of sickness. Under this head is charged the wages of the special nurses, extra medical attendance, etc. Repairs.—The increase under this head is caused by the extensive works found to be necessary in order to put the Reformatory into a good sanitary condition. Recovering Escaped Boys.—A good deal of this item properly belongs to the previous year, as expenses were paid for recapturing boys who escaped in 1887, but for whom rewards, etc., were not claimed until too late to be included in the accounts of that year. Fuel.—An extra quantity was bought in 1888, some of which was on hand at the close of the year, as the consumption did not reach the estimate. The price of wood too was higher. Incidentals.—The charges under this head are higher than usual, as there were many unlooked for expenses arising out of the sickness of the boys, and of the work of repair and alteration.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the minute made by me of my various inspections are appended :—

“I made an inspection of the Reformatory for Boys on the 27th and 28th December. The necessity for my visit at this time was due to the reported appearance of cases of diphtheria in the institution. Owing to the outbreak of so serious a disease the Secretary of the Board of Health was at once communicated with, and an immediate visit by him in company with the surgeon of the institution, arranged for the purpose of investigating as to the cause of the disease and adopting means for its arrest.

“There were 190 boys in charge, eight of whom were under treatment for the disease, and those affected were placed in the Protestant Chapel, where special advantages in regard to isolation and ventilation were secured. Two of the boys first attacked were in a very low condition, owing to the short time which elapsed before the disease was sufficiently developed to warrant rigorous treatment for their relief. Prompt action, however, had been taken as soon as the nature of the disease could be discovered, and the prospect of good convalescence appears in both cases to be pretty well assured.

“On the day previous to my visit consideration had been given to the matter with the view of discovering the probable cause of the infection, and to the possibility of the contagion having been carried by boys transferred from infected districts or gaols to this Reformatory. Although cases of the disease were reported from several gaols of the Province, no evidence could be had to indicate that it had been transmitted in this way, and consequently strict enquiry and inspection was made with the view of discovering any local cause for it. The food and milk supplies were examined, and enquiry was made in regard to the health of the families of the officials and sanitary condition of their residence, without discovering specific cause for its appearance.

“A thorough inspection of the institution premises was then entered upon, and all drains, traps, latrines, inside and outside of the building, were examined, and the condition of the plumbing generally, together with the heating appliances, ventilation of the dormitories, and the condition of the basement was also noted, without discerning any specific source from which the disease would likely be developed. A subsequent analysis of the water shewed it to be good and pure and suitable for domestic use, and therefore not likely to contain disease germs which would cause the infection.

"The most likely cause for its appearance, however, seemed to exist in the unsanitary condition of the building generally. Extensive alterations and improvements had been in progress during the autumn and early winter, and one of the works referred to was the renewal of the floors in the principal halls. These had become much worn, dilapidated, and from the frequent washings, were saturated with water, and the result is that a fungus growth is produced on the under side, which upon exposure has a very offensive smell, and must produce a very unhealthy condition throughout the building.

"The boys did the work of pulling up and removing the decayed flooring, and consequently were exposed to any bad odour arising from it.

"These conditions and conclusions led to further investigation in regard to the state of the dormitories, floors, ceilings, basement drains, etc., etc., all of which were shewn to be in a bad condition, and requiring renewals in many cases to put the Reformatory in proper order.

"In view of the extensive repairs required, together with the necessity for a thorough renovation of the entire building, in order to secure immunity from the infection, the matter will be specially reported upon and authority requested to have the work proceeded with at once, and in the meantime, and while such work is in progress, instructions are to abandon the main building as far as possible, and remove the boys from the schools and dormitories C and D to dormitories A and B, and utilize the carpenter's shop as a school room. These arrangements will secure complete isolation for the sick, and as far as possible protect the other boys from the infection.

"The grating from some of the windows in dormitory C will necessarily have to be removed in order to admit of ingress and egress without passing through the halls of the main building, and it is to be hoped that with the precautions taken and the means for disinfecting used, that the spread of the disease will be arrested."

"Owing to the continued spread of diphtheria among the boys of the Reformatory, I made another inspection of the institution on the 5th and 6th of January.

"Since the date of my last visit the number of cases have increased, and there are now eighteen reported.

"Renewed efforts have been made with the hope of specifically determining the cause of infection, but beyond the unsatisfactory condition of the basement and floors formerly mentioned and the worn-out state of the plumbing, nothing has been discovered.

"All the means suggested by the Secretary and Chairman of the Provincial Board of Health, both of whom were present on this occasion, will be adopted, with the hope that the progress of the disease will be arrested, and the work of renovation and improvements which have been authorized will be proceeded with at once.

"No transfer of boys from the different points of commitment have been made, and no removals will be effected until the epidemic ceases.

"It is gratifying to note that thus far no fatal termination has resulted, and that those first attacked are progressing towards convalescence.

"The rooms now occupied by the lads, although to some extent overcrowded, are well ventilated, light and airy, and conducive to the proper treatment of the afflicted.

"I made an inspection of this institution on the 27th and 28th April, when the population numbered 187 boys, distributed as follows:—

Carpenter shop	2
Tailor shop	10
Engine room	6
Stables	3
Garden	5
Farm	2
Cooks and bakers	4
Dining hall	4
Wash house	4
Cleaners	16
Gate	1
Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent's house	2
Teaming	3
Outside work	11
Play room	29
Protestant School, senior	22
" " junior	26
Catholic "	22
Hospital	12
Night duty	1
Under punishment	2
Total	187

"Of the twelve in the sick room six were isolated so as to insure entire immunity from infection. Six were ill with diphtheria, and the others were suffering from pneumonia; the latter were domiciled in the upper west dormitory, and, with one exception, they were in a convalescent condition.

"A peculiar feature of the diphtheretic cases now under treatment is that this reappearance of the disease has occurred after a lapse of ten weeks, without a single case of it in the interim. A strict investigation must be made with a view of determining as to the probable cause of its reappearance. The disease has in all the cases been of the mildest type, and no serious results are apprehended with regard to any of them.

"I examined the works of renewal, etc., which have been in progress for some time, and, so far as completed, everything has been done in a thorough and creditable manner. The renewals of the drains and improvements in ventilation—all of which will be finished in the course of a few days—have been properly carried out. The concreting of the entire basement and the re-flooring of the dormitories, together with the sheeting of the ceilings, are neatly and substantially finished.

"The kalsomining in the basement is also well done, and the alterations in the bath room, painting the chapels, putting new ceiling in Protestant chapel, and thoroughly renovating the dining room have also been completed in a satisfactory manner.

"With the exception of the recreation room, which has been in use as a sick room, the institution throughout presents a neat and tidy appearance, and it is to be hoped that all these improvements will add as much to the sanitary condition of the building as they do to its general appearance.

"I made a visit of inspection to the Reformatory for Boys on the 27th, 28th and 29th June. On two days of my visit there were 194 boys in charge, distributed as follows:

Carpenters' shop	4
Tailors' "	10
Engine-room	5
Stables	4
Farin	2
Garden	9
Cooks and bakers	4
Dining-hall	4
Wash-house	4
Cleaners	15
Gate	1
Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent's houses.....	2
Teaming.....	4
Protestant School, Senior	19
" " Junior	28
Catholic School.....	22
Hospital.....	15
Under punishment	2
Outside work	13
Playroom	27
 Total	 194

"Since the date of my last visit, on the 28th April, four cases of diphtheria have occurred at intervals, and the last one, though still confined to the sick-room, is making good progress, and no bad results are likely to follow.

"A singular feature respecting these last cases is that a period of ten weeks elapsed after the disease had disappeared before they were developed, and none of the boys last attacked were in the Reformatory at the time of the first outbreak. It does not appear that these later attacks are traceable to any local cause.

"The buildings, from basement to attic, have been thoroughly renovated, and no pains spared to put the premises in a satisfactory and thoroughly sanitary condition.

"The health record of the institution, however, is not as satisfactory as it might be, and it will be noted that in the distribution, as given above, fifteen boys were reported in hospital; seven of these were ill with pneumonia, five being confined to bed; two were convalescent; and the condition of the remainder was not serious—all were making favourable progress. This is not a very satisfactory condition to report, but it is probable that the ailment arises from controllable causes, such as exposure to cold after violent exercise in the playground, etc. Precautions against such indiscretion should be taken in the future.

"Although sixty-five cases of diphtheria have occurred since the first appearance of the disease, it is gratifying to record that up to the present time not a death has resulted from that cause in the institution. The families of the officials, however, have not been so fortunate, three deaths having occurred among them—two children and one adult.

"Instructions were given to have the infected quarters thoroughly renovated, and put in the best sanitary condition.

"The concreting of the entire basement of the main building has made a great improvement in all its apartments, in excluding the dampness underneath the floors. Some slight defects, however, in this regard were noticeable in the walls, the walls having been constructed at a lower grade than the outside level. Drains will have to be laid outside of the building to carry away any surface water. Instructions were given to have this work done immediately, the drains to be placed at a lower level than the basement floor, in order to thoroughly protect it from dampness.

"The sick-room or hospital accommodation of the institution is not equal to the requirements in event of an outbreak of disease such as has recently been experienced, and although the Protestant chapel, which has been used for months past as an hospital, on account of its excellent ventilation, light and temperature, has proved to be well suited to the purpose, yet it is manifest that a continuance of its use in that way would be improper, and render it unfit for the purpose for which it was set apart. In view of this fact, its occupation as an hospital should be discontinued at the earliest possible date.

"Now, that the basement has been made perfectly dry, it can be used for storerooms, and the present storerooms be converted into tailor shop and shoe shop; and the rooms now devoted to those industries can be fitted up for a schoolroom and hospital respectively. As but little outlay will be necessary in converting these latter apartments and in putting them in good condition as regards heating and ventilation, the work will be proceeded with at once.

"The scholars in the different classes appear to be making satisfactory progress, and the literary work is fairly well accomplished.

"The training of the boys in the various industries is being well prosecuted in the carpenter shop, in the tailor shop, and shoe shop; also in farm and garden work the lads are kept well employed.

"In this regard, however, the question may well be considered whether sufficient attention is paid to instructing the boys in such work as will enable them to take a fair position among their fellows when discharged from the Reformatory. After due consideration, representations will be made with a view to giving the lads initiatory instruction in the various trades, such as masonry, bricklaying, stone-cutting, plastering, painting, and other industries of a like character, so that at the time of their discharge they may be better fitted for acquiring proficiency in any particular trade which they may decide to follow for a livelihood.

"Such a training would thus materially contribute to their well-being and prosperity when no longer under the care and discipline of the institution."

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The Reformatory Schools were examined by Mr. Isaac Day, one of the Public School Inspectors of the County of Simcoe. A copy of his report is annexed:—

"I have the honour to present to you my first annual report of the inspection of the schools at the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene. •

"I found the teachers hard-working, earnest men, who are not labouring for mere show, but are conscientiously and successfully doing what they believe is their duty, and who are earning every cent of their salaries.

"I spent October 9th in the room of Mr. Ferguson, junior Protestant teacher. I found there in all sixty-six boys, thirty-three in the forenoon and thirty-three

in the afternoon. Of these, forty-four were in the Second Book, eleven in the second part of the First Book, and eleven in the Primer.

"The subjects taught there were arithmetic, reading, writing, spelling and temperance.

"October 10th I spent in the room of Mr. Yorrell, Catholic teacher. There were present fifty-three, thirty in the forenoon and twenty-three in the afternoon. Of these, nine were in the Fifth Reader, eight in the Fourth, twenty-three in the Third, nine in the Second, four in the Primer.

"The subjects taught were arithmetic, reading, writing, spelling, composition, geography, book-keeping, grammar and temperance.

"I spent the 11th of October in the room of Mr. Murphy, senior Protestant teacher. He had fifty-four boys, twenty-three in the forenoon and thirty-one in the afternoon. Twenty-three of these were in the Fourth Reader and thirty-one in the Third Reader.

"The subjects taught were arithmetic, reading, writing, spelling, composition, geography, grammar, temperance and a little history.

"Of the 159 boys in school during my visit, nine were in the Fifth Reader, thirty-one in the Fourth, forty in the Third, fifty-three in the Second and twenty-six in the First.

"The teachers have great control over the boys while in school, and there seems to be a kind feeling between them and the latter. The discipline was good.

"I will now make a few remarks about the proficiency of the pupils in the several subjects, and about the proper way to teach them.

"*Reading*.—On the whole the boys read quite as well as the corresponding classes of the average public schools do; but though the majority read with ease and intelligence, there were occasionally to be heard that mumbling, inaudible tone, that mal-pronunciation, monotony and lack of distinct articulation.

"Reading should be taught every day, and when I say 'should be taught,' I mean that a lesson should not be assigned without any attempt by the teacher to show how it should be read. Where this is forgotten, the wrong way is just as apt to be prepared as the correct way, thus perpetuating errors. The teacher should dwell on every lesson with his pupils before allowing them to read alone. He should teach the meaning of the passage, should have it read simultaneously after him, (where these two rules are followed carefully there will be very little bad reading) should give short lessons, should occasionally ask the boys the meaning of the different passages, thus cultivating intelligent reading. When a mistake is made by a pupil, instead of the teacher's saying, 'read it again,' he should point out the mistake himself, or have the other pupils point it out, read the passage correctly, and then get the pupil to read. In all the classes the blackboard should be constantly used. Script should be used from the first. The pupils should copy from the blackboard the lesson that has just been taught. Phonics should be taken up systematically, as it is only by systematic training that boys can be made to speak distinctly. Finally, if the teacher is careful to allow no slovenly method, corrects the mistakes of the pupils, and remembers that the more nearly the boys approach their natural manner of talking, he will have good readers.

"*Arithmetic*.—The several classes were scarcely equal to the corresponding classes of the Public Schools. Notation and numeration were somewhat neglected. Although some time was spent in mental arithmetic I do not think quite enough was spent in it. Some of the boys in the Fourth and Fifth Readers could do simple questions in interest and could do them intelligently also.

"I would suggest that the teachers keep in mind the four great objects aimed at in teaching this subject, viz.—quickness, accurateness, neatness, and mental power—the last being the most important.

"Arithmetic should be taught in the lowest classes, by reference to objects, and these should be used until the pupils are able to perform the different processes of addition, etc., without the objects being presented. Notation and numeration should be taught thoroughly; for if so taught no difficulty will be found in mastering the reasons of the subsequent steps in multiplication and division. The teacher should remember that in this subject particularly all that he does for his pupils that they could be led to do for themselves is lost. He should not ask the questions and answer them himself. As much of the mere mechanical work, so persistently used by lazy teachers, as is possible should be abolished. This subject is the logic of the Public Schools and should be so taught as to cause the pupil to think. Every lesson should be short, practical, lively, interesting, and the result will be thoroughness and ability.

"*Writing*.—In this subject the results are really wonderful, far above that of any public school I know of. I took some copies from several of Mr. Yorrell's boys to show the teachers in my inspectorate what is being done at the Reformatory.

"*Spelling*.—This subject seems to be well taught. The boys could, with few exceptions, spell orally and from dictation the words of their Readers. I think it would be well for every boy to write from dictation as soon as he can on paper, not on slate. In preparing the lesson he should transcribe it very carefully. The errors should be diligently corrected.

"*Book-keeping*.—The boys in the upper forms could write promissory notes, due bills, receipts, etc., very neatly.

"Very little history or geography is taught. I think it is a very great pity that the most important parts of the history of our country are not dwelt upon, and that at least the geography of Ontario is not thoroughly taught.

"*English*.—This subject is too much neglected. The reason is that too much time is taken up with the three r's under the mistaken idea that a man is more thoroughly equipped for life if he has a fair knowledge of these subjects rather than to be able to express himself with correctness, ease, fluency and gracefulness on any subject coming within range of his comprehension. The latter, I think, would make him a more useful and desirable citizen than the former.

"But how is this to be accomplished?

"(1) By giving the pupil a more thorough knowledge of grammar and composition.

"(2) By the teacher's using only elegant language in his intercourse with his pupils and by his accepting only such from them.

"(3) By giving the pupils a more thorough knowledge of their reading books.

"(4) By having the pupils commit to memory all the beautiful poetry of their reading books.

"(5) By putting into the boys' hands some of the easier works of our standard authors and by encouraging the reading of them.

"(6) By a more extensive use of Object Lessons.

“ In conclusion I would make the following recommendations :

“ (1) That the Manual of Temperance be not put into the hands of the pupils, but that the teachers give in short, familiar conversations, the matter of the book on a level with the comprehension of the boys.

“ (2) That a partition (not a glass one) be put down the middle of Mr. Murphy's room, and that one room so formed be given to Mr. Ferguson. His present room is only 18 x 22, while Mr. Murphy's is 40 x 50. Mr. Ferguson's is far too small while Mr. Murphy's is too large.”

In the following pages will be found the reports of the Superintendent Surgeon, Chaplain, School Masters and the usual Statistical Tables :—

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

PENETANGUISHENE, November 3rd, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Twenty-ninth Annual Statistical Report of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys, for the year ending 30th September, 1888. The usual summary of the proceedings, events, results, etc., of the year are given below.

When gifted with a well-stored mind and the power to wield a facile pen it is an easy task to write fluently and gracefully on any subject, no matter how dry. To those so blessed every subject would be treated so as to be agreeably readable. Even should interesting facts and incidents be scarce or altogether wanting, graceful periods, clothed in appropriate language, will relieve whatever may be the theme from becoming monotonous. But where mental barrenness is the equipment, or rather non-equipment, any literary task involving much mind labour is to one so circumstanced next to impossible, and this is the condition in which the writer finds himself when taking up the pen to prepare a condensed history of the results of the year just ended. Year after year for the past nine years crude attempts, including the present one, have been made to discharge the obligation necessitating an annual summing up of each year's transactions. So far as the merely mechanical portion of the work—the preparation of the Statistical Tables, etc.—was concerned it was comparatively easy, therefore promptly executed, but the undertaking which involves that one should outline the moral, mental and material progress attained each recurring year where the environment cannot be susceptible of any great annual change, and where the human subjects are of much the same type as those preceding them, it becomes a task difficult for common-place ability to accomplish satisfactorily. Still, it being imperative, that a review of the year's work be furnished in order that analysis be made, the duty thus made incumbent must, without further preamble, perforce be attempted, no matter how blunderingly.

Hitherto it has been my endeavour to keep well within the record when describing affairs as they presented themselves to me, from day to day, during each official year, and this prudent rule will, I hope, govern me when reviewing matters connected with the progress made during the past year. At this point I find myself in the difficulty foreshadowed above, that of saying something new or, failing that, to make the old story seem new by transposing the phraseology and thus give, what I aim to say, an appearance of originality. Still, were

I sufficiently an adept in the art of word-painting to compass this, the picture would not be true to nature, as no matter how nearly each year's observations resemble those of the years preceding there are, in each succeeding year, many new types of character presented, differing widely, yet, to the cursory observer, apparently identical. Whatever monotony there may be in the description, monotony is not in order when contemplating the many and varied characteristics emphasized in the ever changing groups of active, energetic boys and youths under our care.

An inward monitor, anticipating the action you would surely take after reading so far, warns me to cease idle speculation and to proceed with my report. Giving heed to the justly merited admonition I will now take up the thread dropped when introducing the digressive paragraph immediately preceding.

To insure success in the complete reformation of wayward, misguided and delinquent youth and boyhood three all-important aids to that end must be brought into active operation and be intelligently applied, viz., thorough religious instruction, elementary scholastic education and practical industrial training. Through the medium of the first the mind and heart of each are awakened and made to understand the duties they owe and the responsibilities they incur to God and their neighbour. The second also exercises a healthy influence on the mind, causing it to expand and drilling it into habits of method and order, likewise enabling those acquiring it to lift themselves out of the rut in which, probably through no fault on their part, their previous ignorance had placed them. By the third they become fitted to be self-supporting and thus take a respectable place among the honest toilers of the land. Endowed with these three fundamental and inseparable requisites they may aim to reach and can, if the effort be well and conscientiously directed, attain, when free to use their energies, any position of honour and emolument common to their fellow-workers in the world without. It is not sufficient that the bodies of our inmates should be fed, clothed and otherwise protected, their minds also must be fed and clothed, and in the way of better protection against relapse into sin, crime or idleness, no better agent than those indicated can be employed. All this being self-evident it behooves that those invested with the domestic management of institutions of a reformatory character should see that the religious and secular teachers, the trade instructors and all others under their control perform faithfully their allotted duties.

So far as the Ontario Reformatory for Boys is concerned the Provincial Government, in its wisdom and forethought, has made ample provision for the application of the two first named essentials in respect to those relegated to its charge; regarding the third, that of practical industrial training, its means of so doing are circumscribed. This is partly owing to the geographical position of the Reformatory which, through its remoteness from manufacturing centres and the consequent heavy freight charges to be incurred to and fro, absolutely prohibits the introduction of many branches of light industry which, under more favourable circumstances, might, without pecuniary loss, be entered on and thus prove of lasting benefit to a large portion of the inmates. Another obstacle in this connection forces itself in the way of perfecting the training referred to, and that is the opposition shewn by certain trade combinations to any one held in duress being employed in the production of articles coming into competition with free labour. Fortunately for us, so far, farm hands have not succeeded in forming formidable combinations, else the working of our farm and garden might be interdicted. Up to the present we are free to use inmates labour in the production of the necessary clothing, foot-gear, etc., required for their wants. How long this privilege may be permitted is a problem which time will solve.

Through the boys having to spend half of the day in the school-room and the other half at work their industrial employment is rendered easier, as by this system we can double up the number of those obtaining a chance to acquire some knowledge of such trade or industry as is here available. Still, many of the smaller boys suffer, as they must perforce remain idle half of each day, particularly during winter, when out-door work, within their capacity, can in no way be provided. It may be asked: Why not keep them all day in the school? Two reasons render this impossible, and could it be compassed, inadvisable. The first is, we have not sufficient school-room accommodation to accomplish this; the second is embraced in the fact that, even had we this accommodation, the keeping of the little fellows eight hours per day at their lessons would not be conducive to their mental or bodily health.

A review of the spiritual advancement of our charge would now be in order, but as this all-important matter has, in the annual reports of the chaplains, received its due meed of attention by those best qualified, and whose particular province it is to discuss it, I will therefore content myself by stating that if an estimate of progress may be based on the zeal and earnestness displayed and the untiring efforts put forth to achieve success in this respect, then the best results should be hoped for. From the first establishment of this Reformatory the spiritual wants of the inmates have been ministered to by Church of England clergymen. On certain representations being made to the proper authority it was decided that the ministers of all other religious organizations, Protestant, represented in the neighborhood should have access to the boys of their respective communions in order that these reverend gentlemen should have ample opportunity to impart to those spiritual counsel, and arrangements to that end were ordered to be made. Acting in accordance with instructions received, I communicated with the Rev. Mr. Currie, Presbyterian, and the Rev. Mr. Clark, Methodist minister, the only resident clergymen, other than those of the Church of England and the Roman Catholic, in the town, and conveyed to them the wishes of the Government, with the result that they promptly volunteered their services. Regularly since then—summer of 1887—except during the period when diphtheria was prevalent, when, for obvious reasons, communication from without was, as far as was possible, cut off, these reverend gentlemen have devoted themselves to their self-imposed task—the term *task* in this connection is out of place—for to them it was a labour of love indeed, and we may safely conclude that it has not been “labour in vain.”

After speculating on the possible and probable progress attained in the spiritual order, we will now draw attention to that of a secular character. I refer to scholastic education. In this as in the former it is difficult for the mere layman to reach conclusions, school teaching being largely technical in its operations, therefore the analysis of results is more within the domain of the expert. Under these circumstances I would respectfully refer you to the report of the District Public School Inspector, Mr. Day, now in your hands. In this report you will doubtless have observed that a change in the school-rooms, with the object of obtaining better sanitary conditions, has been suggested. This subject also engaged the attention of the previous Inspector, Mr. Morgan, as will be seen from his reports. Last spring, after consultation with yourself and after you had visited the rooms in question, it was decided to divide the room now occupied by the boys in the senior grade, this being considerably larger in proportion to its occupants than is the room in which the junior classes assemble too small. When divided, and this will be done with the least possible delay, there will be ample accommodation and air space in each subdivision to satisfy the most exacting.

The material progress for the year has been of a marked character. Owing

to an event which will receive attention in its proper place, extensive and extremely necessary improvements of a sanitary character, embracing more perfect ventilation, intelligent plumbing and a better system of steam heating in connection with the main buildings have been carried to satisfactory completion. Added to this all the drains have been entirely overhauled, the old stench-traps removed and others more effective substituted. New floors in dining-hall, ante-room, main hall and dormitory B. have been laid, and in the basement rooms and passages a layer of concrete four inches in thickness now covers entirely the chilly and unattractive stone flagging so long an eyesore. New ceilings of matched boarding have, in a number of apartments, taken the place of the dilapidated and otherwise unsightly ones; besides every part of the main buildings has been newly painted, papered or kalsomined accordingly as its particular state or condition necessitated.

Considerable and very much needed improvements have also been made during the year in the grounds, roadways, etc., around and immediately connected with the institution. Within the enclosure the surface and underground drains have been perfected and sodding to a large extent has been laid. Without and in connection with the Deputy Superintendent's and the Superintendent's residences a vast amount of inmates' labour has been expended, represented by the enlargement, under instructions, of the former, the removal, for sanitary reasons, of the stables and outhouses connected with both. The latter structures were moved as they stood to a considerable distance from the dwellings referred to, and their transfer to present site was effected solely by the labour of the boys.

Taking advantage of the steam supply-pipe laid last year to the house of the Superintendent, it was determined, with a view to economy, to extend the system this year and heat the dwelling of the Deputy Superintendent, also the green house, from the same source, viz., the boilers attached to the machine shop. This has been successfully accomplished and a great annual saving of fuel will thereby be effected. The cost of this work was infinitesimal, all of it being done by our engineer with his boys assisting, besides nearly if not all the material used was that which had been removed from the main building when the heating system there was changed.

Still another and decidedly important work has this season been carried to successful completion. I refer to the improved character of our water supply, both as to quantity and quality. Now we pump from deep water over two hundred feet from the shore, and this is lifted up to and stored in a reservoir of solid masonry instead of the wooden tanks, subject to decay, hitherto used for the purpose. A new and powerful pump having been added to the pumping station removes an element of great danger, as were we to continue as in the past, dependent on one pump only, and should that give out, or through wear and tear or accident be disabled, the results would be disastrous, especially so were any of these possibilities to take place during the winter season.

Last year we referred in hopeful terms to the new stables then in course of erection. These were, in the early winter of same year, ready for occupancy, and we can now congratulate ourselves, besides being possessed of a structure in closer proximity to and more in harmony with the main building, on having our neat cattle and horses comfortably housed.

The present piggeries being in the same, if not worse condition than were the old stables, involved that new ones also should be built. The erection of these was commenced in the early summer and is now approaching completion. From present appearances they seem to be well adapted to uses they will be put.

For the past few years, owing to unpropitious seasons and other causes not

necessary to specify here, the farm has not been as productive as might reasonably be looked for. This year through the liberal use of manure, possibly more intelligent tillage and a more favourable season, the promise of good crops resulting is hopeful.

The garden, if we may base our calculations on the returns from the late crop being in the ratio of the more early, also promises to repay the care and intelligence expended on it.

Tree planting has been indulged in this year to a considerable extent. It is intended to continue this useful work when the seasons are favourable and time and opportunity permit.

Although the subject, that of the bodily health of the inmates, is more within the province of the surgeon of the institution and will doubtless, by that officer, be dealt with in the fullest manner. Still when reviewing the events of the year we must not heedlessly neglect to express thankfulness for the great blessings vouchsafed us by a merciful Providence in carrying us through two epidemics, that of diphtheria and pneumonia, with the loss of one inmate only. The former, as you are already aware, made its unwelcome appearance middle of last December. From that time until the end of March over fifty boys were attacked, some of them virulently. The disease lurked about the premises, occasional cases being presented, at intervals, up to July when it disappeared, it is to be hoped finally. In all seventy-five cases were, during the periods indicated, under treatment, and we may well be thankful that the pestilence ceased without one victim succumbing to its dread attack. This is an unusual and to all concerned a very consoling result, as, ordinarily, the mortality connected with the fell disease averages over twenty per cent. To the skillful and unvaried attention of the surgeon and his assistants, careful nursing and the advantages possessed in having an airy and well ventilated hospital for the sick, besides other rooms of similar character for the convalescents and suspects, may, under Divine Providence, be, in great part, attributed our freedom from fatal cases. When fighting the disease it must not be overlooked that we had the invaluable advice and assistance of the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, who, accompanied by yourself, twice visited the institution when the epidemic was at it worst. The many practical suggestions respecting sanitary arrangements and regulations, treatment, etc. made by this learned gentlemen were of exceeding value to all concerned and largely contributed towards the success of the efforts put forth to prevent the spreading of the disease.

Whilst congratulating ourselves in the consoling fact that none of our inmates were taken off by the pestilence, it must not be forgotten that two of our officers, the deputy superintendent and the storekeeper suffered serious and irreparable loss through its invasion of their homes. The entire families of both were stricken down, Mr. McKellar losing an infant daughter and Mr. Stedman being bereft of a lovely and interesting girl seven years old. Let us earnestly pray that many years may elapse ere it may again be our sorrowful duty to chronicle so sad a record.

During May, June and July pneumonia was also prevalent, over twenty (20) boys being attacked. Apart from the medical treatment, the same means were employed and advantages utilized as in diphtheria and similar care exercised causing this visitor to withdraw with only one victim (a lad pre-disposed to lung disease) in his train. This and one other death, that of an Indian boy, far advanced in consumption before he was received here, represent the total mortality for the year.

We must not lose sight of an important fact connected with these undesirable visitations and that is, through them much good, in respect to the future health.

of the inmates, has been wrought. For, had these not assumed the proportions outlined above we would not now be in the enjoyment of premises drained heated and ventilated to perfection, with every eyesore renfoved and every need-ful appointment in place ; thus enabling us to state that, from the standpoint of cleanliness and all sanitary conditions conducive to good health, there is not from basement to roof one objectionable feature observable.

Apart from the epidemics noted, we have much pleasure in reporting that the general bodily health of the inmates throughout the year has been excellent. This must be accepted as some compensation for the serious and prolonged anxiety endured for over six months, during which time the pestilences referred to above were raging.

In the return furnished by the Bursar shewing the number of days' labour expended on permanent improvements, etc., during the year, it will be observed that the showing is unusually large. A very pleasing feature in the year's transaction contributed to this result, and this is, that during the spring, summer, and up to the end of the official year there has been a steadiness and freedom from unrest, beyond the average exhibited, Some portion of the contentedness evi-denced must be credited to the thoughtful and judicious handling of the lads displayed by those immediately in charge of them. Altogether apart from the epidemic invasion and its consequences, the year's proceedings has been of a most satisfactory character.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOMAS McCROSSON.
Superintendent.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Shewing the operations of the Reformatory for the year ending 30th September 1888.

In residence 1st October, 1887.....	192
Admitted during the year.....	78
Total number during the year.....	— 270
Discharged according to sentence.....	39
Reprieved	30
Escaped	2
Died	2
Transferred to Kingston.....	1
	— 74
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1888.....	196

NATIONALITIES of Boys committed during the year and of those committed since the establishment of the Reformatory.

	Commitments of the year.	Total commitments.
Canadian	53	1283
English	8	158
Irish	7	67
Scotch	1	30
U. S.	6	142
Other countries	3	23
Total	78	1703

RELIGIOUS denominations of Boys committed during the year and of those boys remaining in the Institution on the 30th September, also of those committed since the establishment of the Reformatory.

	Commitments of the year.	In residence 30th September.	Total Commitments.
English Church	16	51	541
Roman Catholic	24	59	575
Presbyterian	10	30	169
Methodist	24	50	319
Baptists	1	3	75
Other denominations	3	3	24
Total	78	196	1703

AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

1 at 10	12 at 13	12 at 16
2 at 11	12 at 14	3 at 17
11 at 12	23 at 15	2 at 18

Total 78

PERIODS OF SENTENCE.

1 year	1
2 years.....	5
2 " and 3 mos.....	1
3 "	30
4 "	7
5 "	14
3 mos. and an indefinite period not to exceed 5 yrs.....	2
6 " " " 5 "	3
1 year " " " 3 "	2
1 " " " 5 "	3
2 years " " " 5 "	4
3 " " " 5 "	3
Indefinite period not to exceed 5 "	2
" " 3 "	1
Total	78

CRIMES for which the 78 boys were convicted and sentenced to the Reformatory.

Assault and robbery	2
Attempting to have illicit connection with a girl.....	1
Burglary.....	2
Drunk and disorderly	1
Horse stealing ..	1
Housebreaking	1
Housebreaking and larceny	1
Incorrigible conduct.....	1
Indecent assault	1
Larceny.....	48
Larceny and incorrigible.....	1
Larceny of post-letters.....	1
Larceny of money.....	1
Maliciously destroying property.....	1
Maliciously stabbing	1
Manslaughter	1
Receiving stolen money.....	1
Shopbreaking and larceny	4
Vagrancy.....	7
Wounding.....	1
Total.....	78

COUNTIES of the Province from which the 78 commitments were made during the year.

Algoma District.....	1	Oxford.....	2
Bruce.....	2	Peel	1
Carleton	3	Perth	2
Dufferin	1	Peterborough.....	1
Essex	2	Renfrew	1
Frontenac.....	3	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry...	2
Grey	1	Simcoe	2
Hastings	1	Victoria.....	1
Kent.....	3	Waterloo	3
Lambton	3	Welland	4
Leeds and Grenville	2	Wellington	4
Lincoln	1	Wentworth.....	11
Middlesex.....	7	York.....	11
Northumberland and Durham	2		—
Norfolk.....	1	Total.....	78

COUNTIES of Province from which the 196 boys now in residence originally came.

Algoma District.....	1	Ontario.....	3
Brant.....	3	Oxford	6
Bruce.....	6	Peel	1
Carleton	8	Perth	3
Dufferin	1	Peterborough.....	5
Elgin.....	4	Prescott and Russel.....	1
Essex	3	Renfrew.....	1
Frontenac.....	15	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry...	5
Grey.....	3	Simcoe	9
Halton	1	Victoria	1
Hastings	3	Waterloo.....	6
Kent	5	Welland	6
Lambton.....	9	Wellington.....	7
Leeds and Grenville.....	2	Wentworth.....	30
Lincoln.....	4	York.....	23
Middlesex.....	10		—
Northumberland and Durham.....	6	Total	196
Norfolk.....	5		

Number of Commitments since Confederation.

COMMITMENTS.	Year.	Number.	Number at close of same year.
Committed in	1867	55	170
“ “	1868	59	173
“ “	1869	47	170
“ “	1870	41	163
“ “	1871	48	155
“ “	1872	48	158
“ “	1873	31	130
“ “	1874	58	139
“ “	1875	71	173
“ “	1876	47	183
“ “	1877	75	195
“ “	1878	69	196
“ “	1879	57	206
“ “	1880	80	216
“ “	1881	96	250
“ “	1882	84	263
“ “	1883	58	245
“ “	1884	81	242
“ “	1885	51	220
“ “	1886	64	205
“ “	1887	60	192
“ “	1888	78	196

A statement exhibiting the number of day's labour expended upon permanent improvements and structural alterations from October 1st, 1887, to September 30th, 1888:

HOW EMPLOYED.	Number of Days.	Value per day.	Total Value of boy's labour.
		Cts.	\$ c.
Removal of old residence and sundry jobs.....	482	40	192 80
Enlargement of Deputy's residence.....	846	40	338 40
Repairs, etc., to Matron's and Storekeeper's houses.....	246	40	98 40
“ “ Chaplain's residence.....	76	40	30 40
“ “ Guards' houses.....	37	40	14 80
“ “ Institution.....	1089	40	435 60
Excavating for drains and levelling.....	834	30	250 20
Removing stables at Superintendent's and Deputy's.....	264	30	79 20
Sodding at Superintendent's.....	252	30	75 60
Excavating for drain and water pipes.....	117	30	35 10
Miscellaneous work not above enumerated.....	3142	25	785 50
			2336 00

PRODUCE of the Farm and Garden attached to the Ontario Reformatory for Boys
from 1st October, 1887, to 30th September, 1888.

Farm.

Upland hay.....	4 tons	@ \$10 00	\$40 00
Swamp hay	2 "	@ 10 00	20 00
Potatoes	503 bush.....	@ 50	251 50
Milk	21005 qts	@ 03	630 15
Pork	12817 lbs.....	@ 05½.....	704 94
Pigs	20	@ 4 00	80 00
Calf	1		10 00
			<hr/> \$1736 59

Garden.

Vegetables	841 93
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Revenue.

Farm and garden—Exchange account	187 22
	<hr/> \$2765 74

Stock of Vegetables on Hand.

Celery	2000 heads.....	\$60 00
Cabbages	3000 "	120 00
Mangel wurzel	250 bushels	100 00
Carrots	150 "	60 00
Beets	10 "	4 00
Parsnips.....	10 "	4 00
Onions	10 "	8 00
Turnips	300 "	45 00
Herbs		5 00
		<hr/> 406 00

Recapitulation.

Value of Vegetables on hand	\$406 00
" " sold	6 97
" " consumed in institution	42 44
" " " at stable.....	50 00
" " " Matron	8 84
" " exchanged for manure	15 50
" Flowers sold	62 18
" " on hand	250 00
	<hr/> 841 93

STATEMENT exhibiting the Labour in the various Shops for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Carpenters' Shop.

	Days.	
To work at the Superintendent's house	482	
" " Deputy Superintendent's house.....	846	
" " Matron's house	190	
" " Storekeeper's house ...	56	
" " Protestant Chaplain's house	71	
" " Roman Catholic Chaplain's house	5	
" " Guards' house.....	37	
" " Institution	1089	
Total number of days	2776...	@ 40c...\$1110 40
To cash, as per workshop account		5 35
		<hr/> \$1115 75

Shoe Shop.

To 277 pairs of laced boots	@ 50c. making.....	138 50
" 7 " " " 	vamped @ \$1 00...	7 00
" 316 " " " 	repaired @ 30...	94 80
" Cash, as per workshop account..		1 50
		<hr/> 241 80

Tailor Shop.

To making 352 coats for inmates	@ \$1 00.....	\$352 00
" 633 pants "	@ 50.....	316 50
" 487 caps "	@ 20.....	97 40
" 42 prs. slippers "	@ 10.....	4 20
" 394 shirts for "	@ 15.....	59 10
" 156 " under, for inmates... ..	@ 15.....	23 40
" 50 " night, " "	@ 25.....	12 50
" 200 prs. drawers " "	@ 15.....	30 00
" 163 sheets for dormitories	@ 10.....	16 30
" 117 mattresses for dormitories... ..	@ 25.....	29 25
" 57 pillows " "	@ 5.....	2 85
" 237 " (covers) "	@ 5.....	11 85
" 100 towels.....	@ 1.....	1 00
To repairing 95 coats for inmates	@ 10.....	9 50
" 135 pants " "	@ 10.....	13 50
To making 68 suits " discharged boys... ..	@ 4 00.....	272 00
" 24 overcoats " "	@ 2 50.....	60 00
" 22 suits for officers.....	@ 5 00.....	110 00

To making	2 overcoats for officers.....	@	3 00.....	6 00
"	21 prs. pants " "	@	1 00	21 00
"	5 " " (drill) "	@	50.....	2 50
"	1 coat (drill) for officers	@	75.....	75
Torepairing	32 " for officers	@	25.....	8 00
"	27 pants " "	@	25.....	6 75
"	10 vests " "	@	20.....	2 00
"	228 shirts for inmates	@	5.....	11 40
"	65 " (under) "	@	5.....	3 25
"	130 prs. drawers "	@	5.....	6 50
To cash as per workshop account.....				14 23
				—————\$1503 73

Recapitulation.

Carpenter's shop.....	\$1115 75
Tailor "	1503 73
Shoe "	241 80
—————\$2861 28	

REPORT OF PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

PENETANGUISHENE, October, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report, as Protestant Chaplain for the year ending September 30th, 1888, with regard to the Church.

The long period at the beginning of the year, during which the medical officer would not allow the assembly of the lads, owing to the fear of contagion followed by the second period in which the church had to be used for hospital purposes, and then by the overhauling and repainting necessary, before the ordinary services could be resumed, all combined to make a large inroad upon the work of the year.

The Presbyterian and Methodist ministers have again resumed their regular visits for the instruction of the lads belonging to their respective churches, and church matters generally have once more settled into their regular condition.

Since my last report to you I have been called upon, for the first time during my term of service here, to perform the last office for the dead.

Wm. D—, a good lad in every way, drawing towards the close of his sentence, was laid to rest in the churchyard on the Lines, attended by his father and a few of his chosen companions to await the Day of Resurrection.

IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The same remarks apply as in the church, and no change has been made with regard to the special difficulties in this part of my work mentioned in previous reports.

There has been a decided advance, however, both in the interest taken and

the results obtained, especially since the introduction of the International series of the Sunday School lesson leaf. By using this leaflet, I am able to give the lads the paper belonging to their own church and yet have the same lesson and work going on. Latterly in place of the individual repetition of the lesson, a written examination has been instituted upon the work of the week, and (while from some lads it is impossible to expect much) the number of well written intelligent answers obtained, together with the active interest displayed, when under religious instruction, is very satisfactory.

It would be hard to say, even if it is right to attempt to do so, what actual results flow from all this.

At one time the signs appear very encouraging, at another, it seems almost impossible to make any lasting impression in regard to spiritual things.

But of this much I am confident, that these lads cannot have their Bibles in their hands morning and evening, reading and hearing, as many of them certainly do, with evident interest and appreciation, without some fruit being brought forth in God's good time.

IN THE LIBRARY.

We are at present a little short of books, owing partly to the number that were unavoidably destroyed during the diphtheria outbreak and partly to our having no grant this year.

We can, however, do very well on what we have until the next grant comes in.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. LLOYD,
Protestant Chaplain.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector, etc.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 25th, 1888.

To R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

The following is the report, which as Catholic Chaplain, I have the honour of submitting to you concerning the Roman Catholic boys of this institution for the year ending September, 30th.

I received my appointment as Chaplain on November 11th, 1887, and, entered on the performance of the duties of that office on the 18th of the same month.

At that date there were 63 Catholic boys in the Reformatory, of whom 43 had received first communion and confirmation, whilst on September, 30th of this present year, the number of Catholic boys had decreased to 59, compared with previous years. The present shews a very gratifying decrease in the number

of boys sent here, the numbers for 1885 and 1886, being 93 and 72. It is to be hoped that the increased vigilance of parents and greater attention to the instruction of their children, to which causes the yearly diminution of the number of Catholic boys sent here is doubtless due, will continue to produce the same happy result.

From November 18th, 1887, the date of my assuming the duties of Catholic Chaplain to September 30th of the present year, 22 Catholic boys have left the Reformatory, of whom 14 had completed their terms and 8 were pardoned. In the case of one of the latter, there was a delay of several months between the date on which a petition for his release received the approval of the Superintendent of this institution, and the date on which the authorities with whom the power of pardoning resides, gave it their favorable attention. To the irritation arising from months of suspense, I attribute the marked change for the worse which I observed in that boy for some time previous to his reprieve. With two exceptions, the boys who left during the year received first communion and confirmation, and possessed a good average knowledge of Catholic doctrine.

The Catholic boys sent here from the date of my assuming the office of Chaplain, to September 30th of this present year, number 19, of whom one died soon after his arrival. Of these, seven, of whom five were also confirmed, had received first communion. I would have had most of these prepared for confirmation, had it not been for the outbreak of diphtheria last winter, owing to which the chapel was closed for three months, and the decease of the late lamented Archbishop Lynch, to whom no successor has as yet been appointed.

As soon as the vacancy made by the demise of His Grace will be filled, I expect to have more than twenty boys, of whom eleven have received during the year, and about the same number will be soon prepared for first communion, ready for confirmation.

The conduct of the boys under my charge during prayers, Mass, and Sunday school has been as good, and their attendance at the Sacraments as regular, as that of the boys of any ordinary Catholic congregation. I found it necessary to send in written reports against seven boys for disregarding cautions respecting their conduct at prayers and Sunday school. The offences for which I cautioned them were in almost every case trivial, such as I would pass over in a parish Sunday school; but on account of the proneness of these boys to trifle with any little leniency shown them, I find it necessary to admonish, and if admonition is not promptly heeded, to report them for offences which in other boys I would not notice.

I have introduced during the year a weekly written examination on Scripture History, given to the boys during Sunday school. This has proved to be an excellent means of making them attentive, fixing on their minds the instruction they receive, and accustoming them to give correct and succinct expression to their ideas. They are stimulated to work hard at this exercise by the hope of prizes at Christmas; and I would wish very much that the Government would give a small sum (say twelve dollars) to the Catholic Chaplain for such prizes, as at present they must come either from his own salary or from the donations of his friends.

The library is well supplied with works of fiction, principally from the pens of excellent authors. I am sorry that it does not contain any poetry, and I intend to impart a little variety to its contents by applying for a few cheap copies of the works of our purest and best poets. Of the 59 boys at present

under my charge, 52 are on the library list, and the fact that the works of Dickens, Thackeray, etc., are in great demand shows that good works are appreciated. I fully concur in the high praises bestowed by my predecessors on the courtesy of the Reformatory officials, the excellence of chapel accommodation, the abundant supply of everything necessary for the celebration of Mass, and the great facilities afforded for the performance of all duties pertaining to my office.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. MINEHAN,

Roman Catholic Chaplain.

PROTESTANT SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 12th, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the report of the Protestant School for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

The year past has been as uneventful as the years preceding, with the exception that it was found necessary to close the schools for about two months, which, of course, retarded school work, and detracted from the general results of the year.

It is unnecessary for me to say anything as to progress, as the County Inspector of Schools will report thereon. I might, however, say incidentally that it is difficult for any person not thoroughly conversant with the generality of the class sent here to arrive, however anxious, at correct conclusions as to value of work done. The Warden of the Central Prison, in his remarks in his last report relative to the class of "men and boys" sent there, has drawn no exaggerated picture of the difficulties to be overcome in dealing with men or boys of criminal tendencies. We have similar difficulties on a minor scale to contend with in school, but even more difficult to grapple with, for we can judge closely of a boy's physical strength and what amount of manual labour he is fairly capable of performing, but how shall we judge of a boy's mental faculties and know when he is putting forth their full powers, especially when his only present reward for industry and good conduct is a word of approbation from his teacher, which is all in the teacher's power to give. Had his industry and conduct in school a determining influence in procuring his liberation, it would add greatly to the efficiency of the schools.

The only new subjects taken up in the year were the study of the Temperance Text-Book and examinations in Bible History, questions in the latter being prepared by the Chaplain.

I annex the usual statements of attendance, progress, etc.

REPORT OF ATTENDANCE.

	Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1887.	Quarter ending Mar. 31st, 1888.	Quarter ending June 30th, 1888.	Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1888.	Total.	
Senior Teacher's Room :—						
Aggregate attendance.....	3370	627	3785	2885	10667	
Number of days taught	66	17	75	54	212	
Average daily attendance, 50.31.						
Aggregate non-attendance	546	316	541	516	1919	
Causes . {	At work.....	394	161	376	344	1275
	Sick	36	154	151	119	460
	Under punishment	116	1	14	53	184
Average non-attendance, 8.09.						
Assistant Teacher's room:—						
Aggregate attendance.....	4510	715	4454	3510	13189	
Number of days taught, 217.						
Average attendance, 60.78.						
Aggregate non-attendance	381	310	593	336	1620	
Causes . {	At work.....	221	90	268	183	762
	Sick	132	220	304	151	807
	Under punishment	28	21	2	51
Average non-attendance, 7.46.						

NUMBER of Boys belonging to Protestant School, September 30th, 1888.

	Morning.	Afternoon.	Total.
Senior Teacher's Room.....	28	38	66
Junior " "	36	35	71
Total.....	64	73	137

Statement shewing number in each class October 1st, 1887, and position of same September 30th, 1888.

	Number in each class Oct. 1st, 1887.	POSITION ON SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1888.							Gone Out
		1st Class.	2nd J. Class.	2nd S. Class.	3rd J. Class.	3rd S. Class.	4th J. Class.	4th S. Class.	
4th Senior Class	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6
4th Junior "	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	14
3rd Senior "	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	6
3rd Junior "	22	.....	.....	.....	2	6	3	2	9
2nd Senior "	33	.....	.....	11	9	4	1	.....	8
2nd Junior "	16	.....	.....	8	4	2	.....	.....	2
1st Class	18	9	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Educational Status of Boys Received and Boys Discharged, etc., for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

	1st Class.	2nd J. Class.	2nd S. Class.	3rd J. Class.	3rd S. Class.	4th J. Class.	4th S. Class.	Total.
Received	18	16	2	9	5	3	2	55
Discharged .....	.....	1	10	7	7	13	9	47

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. W. MURPHY,
Senior Protestant Teacher.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL MASTER'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 10th, 1888

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc.,
Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the report as Roman Catholic teacher of this institution, for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

During the year twenty-two boys came in, while twenty-four have gone out. Our present roll number is fifty-eight.

The course of studies outlined in last year's report has been successfully followed during the present year, and in everything a purely practical education has been aimed at.

The conduct of the boys in school has been better than during the preceding year. This is no doubt owing to a better mutual understanding.

The studies were considerably interrupted during the past winter by the prevalence of diphtheria, and the consequent closing of the schools. This accounts for the non-attendance being greater than usual. Before the opening the school room was painted and various other improvements made.

I would again respectfully suggest the offering of some reward for industry in the school room. Prizes might be given, as in the public schools at a very small cost, or a boy's term might be shortened upon reaching a certain status in school. Either of these incentives would prove a strong lever in the hands of the teacher.

I enclose the usual statements of attendance, etc.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN T. YORRELL.

Statement of Attendance and Non-Attendance.

	Quarter ending 31st December, 1887.	Quarter ending 31st March, 1888.	Quarter ending 30th June, 1888.	Quarter ending 30th September, 1888.	Year.
Number days taught.....	65	16½	74½	53½	209½
Aggregate attendance	3593	787	3985	2806	11171
“ non attendance.....	366	227	427	335	1355
Average attendance.....	55.2	47.7	53.4	52.4	53.3
“ non-attendance.....	5.6	13.7	5.7	6.2	6.4

EDUCATIONAL status of Boys received and discharged for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

CLASS.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class	Total.
Received	12	8	2	.....	.....	22
Discharged .....	.....	3	5	5	11	24
Present standing	6	9	25	9	9	58

REPORT OF SURGEON.

PENETANGUISHENE, October, 1888.

SIR,—In submitting the Medical Report of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys, for the year ending September 30th, 1888, I have much pleasure in stating that the close of the present year finds the institution in a better sanitary condition than ever before, although all the contemplated changes have not been completed. While we make this statement for the sanitary condition of the institution at the present, we have also to record that the past year has been one of affliction to the Reformatory.—we having passed through two severe epidemics, one of diphtheria and the other of pneumonia; and have had two deaths during the year, one from consumption, the other from pneumonia. Apart from the epidemics of diphtheria and pneumonia, we have had a very fair bill of health, so that instead of giving a detailed account of the routine of the year, my remarks will be confined principally to these two epidemics.

In closing the report last year, at which time the boys were in excellent health, we little thought that we would be called, in so short a time, to pass through the scourge of diphtheria, which lasted as an epidemic from the 16th of December to March; after that date until September the 1st only a few isolated cases appeared among the boys, and these, strange to say, were all new-comers.

We had under treatment seventy-five cases, but it is most remarkable in the history of this dread disease, that out of this large number no cases proved fatal, notwithstanding that quite a number of cases were very severe. This happy termination, without any fatal result, was no doubt owing, under the blessing of Providence, to the combination of favourable conditions and circumstances herein-after mentioned.

Although we followed the same line of treatment in the Reformatory that we have found most successful in our private practice, still the result obtained has not been as good in our practice as in the Reformatory epidemic, the very favourable termination of which was of course altogether out of the ordinary. In the Reformatory we were better able to control our patients, the age of the boys was favourable, and the sanitary conditions good; but I attribute the great success to good nursing, to the splendid hospital accommodation which we were able to secure, which allowed a free and constant supply of fresh air, coupled with the fact that all cases received treatment at the beginning of the disease, and in no case was the system allowed to become infected from the throat before any treatment took place, as is often the case in private practice. I believe diphtheria to be primarily a local disease caused by specific germs finding lodgment on soil suitable for development in certain vulnerable points in the body, and that the danger to life and the constitutional symptoms manifested after arise from the system becoming contaminated or poisoned by the infected localities, and that by timely treatment it is possible to lessen the probability of general infection and consequently diminish the severity of the disease. In order to accomplish this, all the boys in the institution were examined in the dining hall once a day, and any having premonitory symptoms of the disease were immediately placed in a large room (the reading-room), and constituted what we called our "suspects." Those having the disease fully developed were at once placed in the hospital. After remaining in the hospital two or three weeks, or as the severity of the case demanded, the patients were gradually removed to the school-room, which we called our "convalescent room."

Ordinary patients requiring any attention were placed in another room used as a separate hospital, so that we really occupied the churches, school-room, reading-room and reception-room as hospitals.

This of course necessitated an extra staff as nurses, and it was considered more expedient to employ outside help, and have as little communication as possible between the sick boys on the one hand and the guards and the boys in good health on the other.

Notwithstanding our great care in isolating the sick boys, the officers of the institution were compelled to come in contact with them more or less, and unfortunately the disease was carried to the families of three, which resulted in the death of two children. In these private cases it was impossible to secure all the fine hospital accommodation we improvised in the Reformatory.

I might mention here that the room used as a convalescent room is forty feet by fifty, with eight large windows; the "suspect room" forty-two feet by seventy-five, with eleven windows, both rooms well ventilated, and when I state that the church or main hospital is fifty feet by seventy, with a ceiling over twenty feet high, large windows at the sides, and having end windows near the ceiling, which latter windows were always open even during the coldest days, you will understand what a grand supply of pure air we were able to command.

The largest number of patients in the hospital at any one time was twenty-two, the largest number in the convalescent room twenty-three, the largest number of "suspects" thirteen, but the average would be about four.

Each boy in passing from the hospital to the "convalescent room" had a bath, and after leaving the "convalescent room" he had a bath and a new suit of clothes, the old ones being burnt in every case. All the bedding used in the hospital was burnt, and the bedsteads properly disinfected.

During the progress of the disease we had several visits from the Provincial Board of Health, and many valuable suggestions made in the arrangement of the buildings, etc., which have since been carried out.

Although we made every effort to ascertain the cause of the disease, in which we were assisted by the Provincial Board of Health, it remained a matter of speculation for a long time until what was considered the real cause was discovered in making some alterations to the buildings. In this connection I think it well to embody extracts from the reports I made at the time, which will give a better idea of the cause and history of the disease. The following extract is taken from a Report made after the disease had been raging about a month, and a number of boys were convalescent:

"PENETAGUISHENE, January 14th, 1888.

" * * * * * Of the fifty-five cases now under treatment twenty-two are in the hospital, the rest in the "convalescent room," and in the room for "suspects."

"In the hospital we have fourteen in bed and eight up. After a boy has been up for some days and seems strong, we send him down to the "convalescent room." We will send two or three down to-morrow and possibly let some out of bed. Yesterday we sent three boys from the hospital to the convalescent room, and to-day three new cases were sent up to the hospital, one from the "suspects" and two from the outside boys. All the "suspects" have sore throats, high temperature, but no growths, and are under the same treatment as the boys in the hospital. As soon as any growth makes its appearance, that boy is sent to the hospital.

"The hospital contains quite a few with secondary symptoms, which sometimes become very dangerous. These we place in a tent and steam night and day. They are all doing well, in fact much better than we could expect when we consider the nature of the disease; but as our nurses have too much work already, and many of the boys require skilled attention at night, and although

we are most anxious to see them pull through without a death if possible, still we cannot act as physician and nurse, consequently after a consultation with the Warden, I have sent to Toronto for a graduating medical student to live in the Reformatory and have general supervision of the sick until the danger is past; he will take charge on Saturday night next. I might add that I have satisfied myself about the origin of the disease, and I think it will not last much longer as steps have been taken to obviate the trouble. * * *

The following Report was sent down to you the next week :

“PENETANGUISHENE, January 23rd, 1888.

“SIR,—I wrote you last week in reference to the sick at the Reformatory, and remarked that I had satisfied myself about the cause of the disease, probably it would have been more correct had I said the cause of the disease becoming *endemic* at the Reformatory.

“It will not be necessary for me to argue whether it is possible for diphtheria to originate *de novo* or not, although some of our best authorities maintain that it is a specific poison, propagated like scarlatina and smallpox, and that the poison of diphtheria will remain dormant for years, and again become active under favourable conditions or circumstances. At the present time the teachings of sanitary science seem opposed to the idea that any specific disease can originate spontaneously, and it seems a reasonable deduction that the germs of the disease remain, quiescent as it were, until roused into action by conditions favourable to their propagation.

“I mention these views to enable you to fully understand my idea of the present condition at the Reformatory, and I care not which theory of the origin be taken, for we have the condition requisite to originate the disease *de novo* if that be possible, and if not, we have the conditions necessary to stimulate the dormant poison into action.

“It must not be forgotten that we had diphtheria in and about the Reformatory in 1882, although it did not spread. I assume in the first place that our water supply is not as pure as it might be, and may have acted as a sort of predisposing cause, yet I very much doubt if that could give rise to the present trouble. Ever since the outbreak of the disease I have been puzzled to know why nearly all the cases came from dormitories ‘A’ and ‘B,’ for, if the water were at fault, or the local cause in ‘C’ and ‘D,’ as was suspected, an equal number of sick, if not more, should come from dormitories ‘C’ and ‘D.’ The first case came from ‘B,’ and although the second came from ‘D’ it is quite possible that the second was the result of direct contagion in the play-room where all the boys meet. Out of fifty-five cases treated, four came from ‘D,’ five from ‘C,’ whilst seventeen came from ‘B’ and twenty-nine from ‘A.’

“This preponderance of sick from ‘A’ and ‘B’ has at last been satisfactorily explained, at least I am satisfied we have found the cause. On making the excavations for the proposed repairs and alterations, it was discovered that in the drain that passes under the ante-rooms of ‘A’ and ‘B’ is a well or man-hole into which all the water closets and urinals, as well as the waste water from ‘A’ and ‘B,’ empty. Into this well or man-hole the hot water pipes from the boilers also empty, so that the contents of this well, containing *feces*, urine and wash-water, would always be luke-warm, a very proper condition for the reproduction and multiplication of germs. This well is situated under the passage and close to the door of dormitory ‘A’ and it is supposed that when the plumbers came from Toronto to make some repairs they opened this man-hole and left it uncovered, or merely placed a loose board on the top, and when the cold weather

came on and the doors and windows were closed, all the noxious gases from this man-hole had free access to 'A' and 'B,' fully explaining in my mind why the first and nearly all the cases came from 'A' and 'B.'

"This trouble has been obviated by hermetically sealing up the man-hole and giving it ventilation outside to the top of the building.

"I might add that the disease has made its appearance in the houses of Mr. Stedman and Mr. McKellar, two of the parties using Reformatory water, but these are the ones most exposed within the building, and no doubt carried the poison home. The disease may last some time but I feel satisfied that it is on the decline.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

"Inspector."

P. H. SPOHN."

Since making the above report I am still more convinced of its correctness, for having had the water analyzed it has been declared pure, and a week after the closing of the man-hole the disease suddenly declined, and although it lasted longer, we had but six new cases from the 20th of January to the 1st of March.

The only serious results from the diphtheria was paralysis, which, in one case, lasted about four months.

During March we had five cases, April four, May two, June one and July two. These straggling cases were mild and confined to the new-comers, the other boys had apparently become proof to what little poison still remained about the institution.

During the continuance of the disease all drains were kept disinfected, and afterwards the buildings were fully disinfected and renovated, and the sanitary condition is now good.

During the spring and summer pneumonia, which had been remarkably prevalent throughout the Province, made its appearance in the Reformatory, and a large number of the boys were invalidated. A number of the cases were very severe, and one of the inmates, Dagon, succumbed to the disease. Many of the pneumonia patients had previously passed through diphtheria, which no doubt lessened their vitality and rendered them less able to resist an attack. From the character the disease assumed this and other times, I am satisfied that it was contagious in its nature, notwithstanding that the medical fraternity hardly accept pneumonia as a contagious disease.

The other death was that of an Indian named Kokoosh, from consumption, and I can give you his condition better by quoting a report I sent to the Warden at the time.

"PENETANGUISHENE, July 12th, 1888.

"SIR,—In answer to enquiry *re* Kokoosh, I beg to state that he was suffering from consumption of the bowels (*tabes mesenterica*), when he came here, and had evidently been an invalid some time, as there was great tumefaction over the bowels, his temperature high, and his pulse running at 130'.

"He was sent to the hospital on his arrival and was certainly not a proper subject to send to this institution.

"I have the honour, etc.,

P. H. SPOHN."

"THOS. McCROSSON, ESQ.,

"Superintendent."

After looking back over the transactions of the past year I have only one suggestion to make, viz., that we be supplied with a suitable hospital, as it may not be convenient at all times to take possession of the chapels and school rooms.

I cannot close this report without expressing my high appreciation of the conduct of the officers and all connected with the Reformatory for their kind assistance in time of trouble, their thoughtfulness in preparing special nourishing food, and delicacies for the boys in the hospital, which tended so much to their recovery, and for their willingness at all times to alleviate the sufferings of the sick ones at the risk of carrying the disease home, which, in some cases, was the cause of death in their own families.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. H. SPOHN,
Surgeon

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb,
BELLEVILLE,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1888.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



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1889.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Eighteenth Annual Report upon the Institution for the Instruction and Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, being for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.

The Honourable

ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,

Secretary for the Province of Ontario,

Toronto.

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ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF
AND DUMB.

EIGHTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS & PUBLIC CHARITIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

Toronto, November. 1888.

*To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K. C. M. G., Lieutenant-Governor
of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

Herewith I beg to submit the Eighteenth Annual Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Instruction and Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, being for the year ending on the 30th September, 1888.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.

THE INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The number of deaf and deaf-mute persons who were in attendance during the session of 1887-88 was 265, being an increase of one as compared with the previous year. Of the number above referred to, 156 were males and 109 females. Including those in attendance last session, no less than 786 pupils have been on the books of the Institution since its opening in October, 1870.

The past year was a successful one for the Institution. The health of the inmates was remarkably good and no death occurred. The examiner of the literary classes was enabled to make a most satisfactory report upon the progress of the pupils, the general efficiency of the Institution from an educational point of view, and the zeal and ability of the various teachers. In addition, the members of the staff have efficiently carried out their duties, the general affairs of the Institution have run smoothly, and it still maintains its high place amongst schools of its special class.

A fire occurred in the carpenter's shop of the Institution on the 10th March, but owing to the prompt measures taken by the staff, the fire did not spread and the damage was slight.

I annex copies of the various minutes made by me after my visits of inspection. In them, matters of detail are referred to which cannot well be commented on in a general report:—

“On the 3rd and 4th May I made a regular inspection of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

“There were in residence 236 pupils—140 boys and 96 girls—none of whom were on the sick list. A few days prior to my visit many of them were reported as suffering from colds, headache and other minor ailments, and two of the girls, whose systems were run down to such an extent as to require a change of air, were taken home by their parents. The others, all of whom I saw at their meals and in the class rooms, appeared to be in the best of health and spirits. They were neatly clothed and orderly in their deportment. The meals were nicely served, of good quality and abundant.

“The Superintendent reported that the officers, teachers and *employés* were discharging their duties faithfully and to his satisfaction. I found all the teachers at their posts in the class rooms.

“As the tuition given is necessarily individual, the number of mute children allotted to each teacher in this Institution is considered by some authorities as

too many to attain the best results. Sixteen pupils under one teacher is regarded as a fair limit. The Superintendent urges this view, and it is concurred in by the teachers generally. As far as I could observe, the teachers and scholars were working earnestly to show a good record when the examinations take place before the close of the session.

"The thirty boys working in the shoe shop were reported to be attentively learning their trade, and some of their work is very creditable.

"In the carpenter's shop there was not much doing, as the recent fire had interfered with the general work.

"The girls in the sewing department were industriously engaged in tailoring, dressmaking and other sewing work, both by hand and with the machines.

"The various dormitories, sitting-rooms, dining-rooms, kitchen, laundry, bake-shop and other parts of the Institution were found to be scrupulously clean and in good order. The bake oven is falling in and a new oven is required, for which arrangements have been made.

"The ice house cannot longer be utilized and will have to be rebuilt.

"The expenditures contemplated under the appropriation on capital account were arranged with the Superintendent and authority given to proceed with them.

"Stations for the watchman's time-detector were fixed upon, it having been decided to have one of these useful appliances erected in the building.

"Representations will be made to the Department of Public Works for the speedy rebuilding of the wharf at the bay shore so that a saving of about \$300 in the delivery of the Institution's fuel supply for this year may be effected.

"The fire which occurred on the evening of the 10th March in the carpenter shop, where there was a large quantity of inflammable material, demonstrated the fact that the means at command of the Institution authorities for extinguishing fires are good. In this instance I was informed, by the active measures at once resorted to, a strong stream of water was playing upon the fire within five minutes after it was discovered, with the results that the flames were completely smothered in a short time. The officials and pupils are deserving of commendation for their prompt and successful action. Repairs to the work shop were being proceeded with, and instructions were given to repair the farm fences also and the sidewalks adjacent to the main building.

"The school term will close on the 20th June. A number of children were reported by the Superintendent as having no friends willing to care for them during vacation, and he was requested to communicate with the municipalities from which they were received and arrange for their maintenance until the reopening on the 12th September."

"I again visited the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb on the 23rd and 24th July. The school term closed on the 20th June, consequently the pupils and teachers were away for the vacation.

"From the 23rd to the 27th June a reunion of former pupils was held at the Institution and 170 were present. The Superintendent informed me that the proceedings of the convention were of a most gratifying character. Essays on various subjects of interest to the deaf and dumb were discussed. Nearly all the ministers of the various denominations were present and took part in the proceedings. The old graduates looked respectable and well-to-do members of the community, and their general deportment testified to the good work done in the Institution.

"The general repairs provided for were being proceeded with in the main and other buildings by the Institution *employés* under the direction of the Super-

intendent, and arrangements were made for rebuilding the bakery oven, for which an appropriation was made.

"The wharf belonging to the Institution has been rebuilt by the Department of Public Works and has been used to receive this year's supply of coal direct from the vessels. This has effected a considerable saving by shortening the distance which the coal has to be carted, and will much more than repay the cost of reconstruction in two or three years.

"The front grounds were in good order considering the lack of rain during the summer. The general crops on the farm, however, will be far below the average of former years owing to the long continued drought. Hay and barley are a small yield, and early vegetables a total failure. The root crops promise a moderate return.

"The watchman's time-detector recently put in was found to be in good working order and constructed according to agreement."

A copy of the report of Mr. Platt, Inspector of Public Schools for Prince Edward County, upon the result of his examination of the literary classes is appended:—

I have the honour to present my report of the recent examination of the literary classes of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville. In addition to the following more general remarks upon the several classes examined, there is forwarded herewith a detailed report of the standing of each pupil in the various subjects of examination. This does not apply to the articulation class, but the pupils constituting it are embraced in other classes in connection with which their standing is shown. I was happily able to bring to the discharge of my duties as examiner the advantage derived from the experience of last year. This must have proved a considerable relief to the Superintendent whose ready assistance, though frequently applied to, was not needed to the same extent as on the former occasion. In forming the questions for the several classes, while I was compelled to refer carefully to the prescribed course, and in the matter of language to use only such words as had been taught by constant drill, I strove as far as possible to vary my questions from those to which they were accustomed in order to estimate the degree of mental discipline to which each has attained. I found this almost wanting in the junior classes—very few could step out of the beaten track—and indeed it is not to be expected. With the seniors it was very different. Many of them, in spite of their disadvantages, appear equal to the favoured children of speech, and give evidence of high degree of mental culture.

The uniform excellence of the spelling and hand-writing of the pupils is something wonderful. I am safe in saying that no public school in Ontario can show as few errors in spelling during an examination as I saw in my seven days' work at this Institution; and this is true of all the classes, but more especially so of the seniors.

The deportment of the pupils is also worthy of the highest commendation—in fact it seemed as near perfection as it is possible to attain in so large a school. During the entire examination of over 200 pupils, without any special warnings or "rules and regulations," and seated much more closely than in ordinary examinations, I saw very few instances that could be construed into a glance at a neighbour's slate.

Thorough discipline is maintained among the pupils inside and outside the Institution. The entire population, officers, teachers and pupils, have rather the characteristics of a well regulated family than of the rigorous discipline often adopted by the superior officers of public institutions. Very few cases of corporal punishment occur, the more natural and reasonable methods of deprivation of privileges or committal to the "reflection chamber" being generally resorted to. The marked success attained in this respect furnishes ample proof that the Superintendent is an accomplished disciplinarian, possessing the happy faculty of winning the favour of every teacher and pupil by his agreeable demeanor and unvarying kindness, and at the same time being firm as adamant in his loyalty to his convictions of duty.

THE ARTICULATION CLASSES

Came first on the programme prepared for me and afforded satisfactory evidence of progress during the year. From young pupils of seven and eight years of age who were learning to speak simple sounds with their combinations and easy words, we had a succession of graded classes, seven in all, reading from tablet lessons, first, second and third readers, in an intelligible manner and being able to explain the more difficult words of the selections. A variety of exercises were given, such as reading and writing numbers, pointing out and naming places on the map, naming parts of the body, reading the Lord's prayer, etc. The entire work was very satisfactory and evidenced thorough instruction on the part of the efficient teacher, Miss Mathison.

CLASS A

Consists of fifteen pupils in charge of Mr. Beaton, whose experience in teaching deaf mutes began in September last. Most of the pupils were in the first year of their attendance, and, with a few exceptions, all did well in answering the questions on names and plurals, adjectives, simple actions and numbers. The class being subdivided into three divisions is not subjected to the percentage test.

CLASS B

Is also in three subdivisions and contains twelve pupils, whose ages range from nine to twenty-six. The class is a dull one, seven of the twelve not being able to do anything with adjectives, actions or numbers. Mr. McKillop is the painstaking teacher.

CLASS C

Taught by Mr. Greene, numbers nineteen pupils, eighteen of whom were present, and thirteen of them in their first term. This class was examined in the subjects prescribed for first year pupils, and obtained $73\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total marks assigned. Considerable enthusiasm was noticed in this room, and excellent order prevailed.

CLASS D

In charge of Miss Maybee, numbers twenty pupils, and was examined in the subjects prescribed for the second year of the course. The pupils were nearly equal in their attainments, and reached an average of 74 per cent. in their answers.

CLASS E

Consists also of twenty pupils, and is taught by Miss Bull in the same subjects as Class D. The average age of the pupils is somewhat greater, which may account for the fact that the percentage attained was 78, the highest reached during the examination.

CLASS F

Is another "side-class," consisting of seventeen pupils, several of whom have dropped behind their schoolmates of the same length of attendance. Mrs. Terrill, a lady of many years' experience has charge of the class. Seven of the pupils, from twelve to nineteen years of age, were unable to do any of the questions in arithmetic. Most of the others obtained good marks; the average percentage, 61.

CLASS G

Under the instruction of Mrs. MacGillis, has twenty pupils taught in the subjects prescribed for the third year. The list embraces mental and written arithmetic, trades, incorporation, letter-writing and geography, in all of which the class did fairly well excepting arithmetic. In consequence of partial failure in this branch, and the comparative inexperience of the teacher in her present position, the class record fell to less than 60 per cent.

CLASS H

Is another third year class of twenty-one pupils, taught by Miss Ostrom. The class showed a remarkable evenness of attainment, the lowest pupil making over 60 per cent., while the average of all was over 73 per cent.

CLASS I

Taught by Miss Templeton, in fourth year subjects, numbers twenty-two, with three absentees. It passed a good examination, raising the average to $74\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

CLASS J

Numbers also twenty-two, under Mr. Ashley as teacher. It was examined in fifth year subjects, which include additional exercises in English. Only one pupil came below 70 per cent, in the examination, and average of the class was exactly 76 per cent.

CLASS K

Is a sixth year one of twenty pupils, under the able instruction of Mr. Denys. The subject of Canadian history is first taken up in this room, and special pains are taken in the teaching of composition. Somehow, the questions set in written arithmetic did not strike the pupils favorably, and the result was a partial failure in that subject, and the lowering of the average percentage to less than 70 per cent.

CLASS L.

The graduating class of the institution is taught by Mr. Coleman in the subjects prescribed for the seventh year. These include commercial arithmetic, higher exercises in English, and additional portions of history and geography. Three of the nineteen pupils were absent, and the remainder averaged $77\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the examination. The first place in this class was won by Miss Ada James, a young lady of seventeen, who has spent seven sessions in the institution, and who made 90 per cent. of the marks given. Her nearest competitor was Joseph Cook, nineteen years of age, and of six years' standing, who had only six marks less. Both are very proficient, and do credit to the institution. Almost as much might be said of the rest of the class.

In closing my report, it only remains to mention a cursory examination of the specimens of drawing and modelling by some of the pupils under the instruction of Mrs. MacGillis. Several of these were well done, and gave evidence of the possession of a considerable degree of taste. The fancy work department, in charge of Miss Bull, was also very satisfactory. These and some other departments of the institution were outside my province, and therefore you will hardly expect me to receive them in this report.

Of the general efficiency of the institution, under the skilful management of Supt. Mathison and his able staff of officers and teachers, I am fully convinced. If every public institution was as successfully conducted, there would indeed be slight ground for criticism of this department of Provincial administration.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.

The cost of maintaining the Institution during 1887 and 1888 is given below :—

SERVICE.	YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1887.		YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1888.	
	Total expenditure.	Annual cost per pupil.	Total expenditure.	Annual cost per pupil.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Medicine and medical comforts	162 01	0 70	148 05	0 62
Food of all kinds	9,462 78	40 79	11,544 63	48 50
Bedding, clothing and shoes	706 74	3 05	742 09	3 12
Fuel	4,335 75	18 69	4,047 99	17 01
Light	1,178 60	5 08	1,404 16	5 90
Laundry, soap and cleaning	319 13	1 38	403 60	1 70
Books and educational apparatus	487 02	2 10	625 62	2 63
Printing, postage and stationery	756 71	3 27	714 79	3 00
Furniture and furnishings	419 16	1 81	786 53	3 30
Farm, feed and fodder	954 91	4 12	843 15	3 54
Repairs and alterations	1,145 36	4 94	1,077 58	4 53
Miscellaneous	838 64	3 62	880 16	3 70
Salaries and wages	18,918 20	81 55	18,749 28	78 78
Totals	39,695 01	171 10	41,967 63	176 33

The reports of the Superintendent, the Physician, and the usual statistical tables are to be found in the following pages.

 REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION
FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

BELLEVILLE, September 30th, 1888.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities for the Province of Ontario :

SIR,—As required by you, I have the honor to present the eighteenth annual report of the Institution for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

Your minutes of inspection embracing general matters and the special report of the Examiner in regard to the educational department, relieve me in a great measure from commenting on our work. That we have deserved favorable mention, is a source of pride to officers and teachers, and the knowledge that substantial improvement is being made by the pupils, spurs them and all of us to renewed endeavor to achieve better results in the future. We do not imagine that we are perfect by any means, or that we have nothing to learn of the best methods of instructing deaf-mutes, but of this we feel assured that our pupils exhibit marked improvement from year to year as the result of the training they are receiving here. In teaching our pupils we are not bound by any hobbies of sincere though misguided theoretical enthusiasts who would make all deaf children conform to the same rules and be taught in the same way as speaking children. Some are taught by the use of signs, part of the school day is devoted to oral speech with others, writing and the use of the manual alphabet is employed by all—the various methods, however, being means to an end, viz. : the acquirement by the pupils of a general use of the English language so as to fit them for the ordinary duties of life. An eminent authority, A. L. E. Crouter, M.A., Principal of the Philadelphia Institution, very truly remarks : “Too much must not be expected. There is a common belief that the deprivation of one sense makes the others more acute, and that, owing to this, deaf children are as a class brighter, quicker, and more capable than hearing children. No greater error can be entertained. Deafness in very early life is a great, a lasting misfortune, mentally considered a greater misfortune than blindness. It most effectually closes the mind to those earlier impressions of childhood that go so far to mould a perfect manhood ; it debars its victims from that richer intellectual development that is acquired through the sense of hearing ; it makes the acquisition of knowledge a most difficult and laborious operation, so difficult and laborious that the closest application, the best instruction, the most constant and loving attention are requisite to the attainment of moderate success.” A writer in *Chamber's Cyclopædia* says : “While almost every one will readily admit that there is a wide difference between a deaf and a hearing child, very few who have not had their attention painfully drawn to the subject, possess any adequate notion of the difference or could tell wherein it consists. Deafness touches only one bodily organ, and that not visible, but the calamity which befalls the mind is one of the most desperate in the catalogue of human woes. The deprivation under which the born-deaf labor is not merely nor so much the exclusion of sound as it is the complete exclusion of all that information and instruction, which are conveyed to our minds, and all the ideas which are suggested to them, by means of sound. The deaf know almost nothing because they hear nothing. We who do hear acquire knowledge through the medium of language—through the sounds we hear and the words we read—every hour. But as regards the deaf and dumb, speech tells them nothing, because they cannot hear, and books teach them nothing, because they cannot read ; so that their original condition is far worse than that of persons who can neither read nor write (one of our most common expressions for extreme ignorance) ; it is that of persons who can neither read nor write nor hear nor speak—who cannot ask you for information when they want it, and could not understand you if you wished to give it to them. Your difficulty is to understand *their* difficulty ; and the difficulty which first meets the teacher is how to simplify and dilute his instructions down to their capacity for receiving them.”

DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION OF DEAF-MUTES.

From an article specially prepared for *Buck's Reference Hand-book of the Medical Sciences*, by Dr. E. A. Fay, of the National Deaf-Mute College, editor of the *Annals of the Deaf*, one of the best informed men engaged in the instruction of mutes, I glean that "the word 'deaf-mutes' signifies, strictly speaking, persons who, having been born deaf or having lost their hearing in early life, have not acquired the power of speech. There is usually no defect in the vocal organs except such imperfection of development as may be the result of lack of exercise; muteness is simply the consequence of deafness. Ordinary children learn to speak by hearing and imitating the sounds made by others; the deaf child does not hear such sounds, therefore does not imitate them, therefore remains mute. The term 'deaf-mutes' seems to have originated in the United States within the last fifty years. The synonymous term generally employed in England, and still frequently used in this country, is 'deaf and dumb.' There are many persons usually spoken of as 'deaf-mutes,' or 'deaf and dumb,' and educated in institutions established for the instruction of this class, who are not properly described by either of these terms. Some of them, having lost their hearing by accident or disease after they had learned articulate language, still retain their speech notwithstanding their deafness; others, formerly mute, have acquired the art of speech through the instruction of skilful teachers of articulation. Such persons are not really 'dumb' or 'mute,' and their improper classification as such—especially in the case of those who have learned to speak before losing their hearing—gives rise to serious errors in the mind of the public concerning the nature of deaf-mute education and its results. The strictly correct designation for the whole class of persons under consideration is 'the deaf,' a term which is coming more and more into use, and which will probably ere long supersede 'deaf and dumb' altogether, leaving the word 'deaf-mute' to be applied to persons deaf from birth or infancy, who have not acquired the use of articulate speech. Some of the deaf are either born deaf, or, losing their hearing in early infancy from unobserved circumstances, are supposed to have been so born; others become deaf from various diseases or from accidents. The deaf are thus divided into two great classes, the 'congenitally' and the 'adventitiously' deaf, or, as they are often called, 'congenital deaf-mutes' and the 'adventitious deaf-mutes.' Except where hearing is known to have existed, it is impossible to say positively to which of these classes a deaf person belongs; the distinction nevertheless is an important one. Among the adventitiously deaf, a large proportion lose their hearing in early childhood, before they have learned articulate language; in other cases, where some progress in speaking has been made, the length and severity of the disease that causes deafness, often temporarily affecting the brain at the same time, seems to efface the language previously acquired; and in others the neglect of parents and friends to aid and encourage the deaf child in the extraordinary efforts necessary for the retention of speech after hearing is lost, produces the same result. Speech as well as hearing is gone, and the child as truly belongs to the class of 'deaf-mutes' as if he had never heard. No doubt there is a difference in his mental condition—greater or less according to the age at which deafness occurred—from that of the congenital deaf-mute. Many persons have lost their hearing by accident or disease after having acquired the use of articulate speech, and retain this speech more or less perfectly notwithstanding their deafness. If the loss of hearing occurs in adult life, they usually escape the improper classification with deaf-mutes above referred to; but if it happens in childhood, so that they cannot be educated in the usual manner of hearing children, but must be sent to special schools for instruction, they are erroneously included among deaf-mutes. Many of the processes of deaf-mute instruction are, it is true, equally applicable to persons of this class, and they may therefore properly be associated with deaf-mutes for the purpose of education; but they differ from deaf-mutes essentially, not only in having the ability to express themselves orally, but still more in their natural mode of thought, which is in words and not in gestures. This difference is fully recognized by all teachers of the deaf, who in this country distinguish the members of this class by the useful and convenient, though not accurately descriptive, title of 'semi-mutes.' The deaf may be further classified according to the degree of deafness. Deafness varies all the way from a slight difficulty in hearing

to the inability to perceive the loudest sounds. Persons in whom the defect is so slight as to allow of their education through the ear in ordinary schools are never regarded as deaf-mutes; they may be designated as simply 'hard of hearing.' The whole class of the deaf, aside from the hard of hearing, are divided into 'the totally deaf' and 'the semi-deaf.' The term 'mute' is often used as synonymous with deaf-mute, but it should be avoided as less exact, since it may also refer to persons who hear but are not able to speak on account of feeble mental power or of some defect in the vocal organs. Persons 'mute' or 'semi-mute,' but not deaf, are, of course, not to be included among deaf-mutes, and are not suitable candidates for admission to schools for the deaf. If, as is usually the case, their muteness is due to defective mental power, they may properly be sent to a school for the feeble minded, where the skilful efforts of devoted teachers often succeed in awakening the dormant intellect, imparting speech and restoring the child to society."

EXTENT OF DEAF-MUTISM.

"For a large part of the world we have, of course, no statistics of deaf-mutism, but during several decades most of the countries of Europe and North America have included such statistics in their census returns. The returns from different countries, and from different parts of the same country, show remarkable differences in the extent of deaf-mutism. These differences are doubtless due in part to the greater accuracy with which the census is taken in some places than in others; but it is probable that climate, race and modes of living have considerable influence. Mountainous regions give a larger proportion of deaf-mutes than low, level countries; the Caucasian than the African race; Jews than Christians; the poor and ignorant than the intelligent and well-to-do classes. Compare, for instance, in the following table the statistics of Switzerland with those of Belgium and the Netherlands; the white with the colored population of the United States; the Jews in Bavaria and Prussia with the Catholic and Protestant inhabitants of those countries.

	Date of census.	Total population.	Number of deaf-mutes.	Number of deaf-mutes in each million of population.
Austria.....	1869	20,394,980	19,701	966
Belgium	1858	4,529,560	1,989	439
France	1872	36,102,921	22,610	626
Germany	1871	39,862,133	38,489	966
Great Britain and Ireland.....	1871	31,845,379	19,237	604
Hungary	1870	15,417,327	20,699	1,343
Netherlands	1869	3,575,080	1,199	335
Norway	1865	1,701,756	1,569	922
Spain	1860	15,658,531	10,905	696
Sweden.....	1870	4,168,525	4,266	1,023
Switzerland	1870	2,669,147	6,544	2,452
United States.....	1880	50,155,783	33,878	675
United States: White.....	1880	43,402,970	30,661	706
United States: Colored.....	1880	6,580,793	3,177	483
Jews in Bavaria and Prussia	1871	.....	.....	1,652
Christians in Bavaria and Prussia	1871	.....	.....	949

The statistics of the twelve countries above named show an average of 920 deaf-mutes in every million of population. If we suppose the proportion to be the same for the entire population of the globe, the total number of deaf-mutes in the world is nearly 1,500,000."

MARRIAGE OF DEAF-MUTES.

This seems to be a subject of some importance just now on this continent and in England. It is being discussed by a number of interested persons with a view, mainly, of determining the liability of such marriages to transmit deafness to succeeding generations. Dr. Fay, the gentleman mentioned before, remarks: "The marriage of deaf-mutes, both with one another and with hearing persons, is far more common in the United States than in Europe. This country, therefore, affords the best field for investigating the results of such marriages, and a considerable body of statistics, though still very incomplete, has been collected by the principals of American schools for the deaf. They show, as do Irish statistics, that many married deaf-mutes have no deaf-mute children, and that, with deaf parents as with hearing parents, hearing children are the rule, deaf children the exception; but they also show, especially when a large number of such cases are brought together, that the proportion of these exceptions with deaf-mute parents is far greater than with hearing parents. While the statistics of heredity are still too limited and incomplete to enable us to form positive conclusions, the following seem probable: (1) Persons who have deaf-mute relatives, whether themselves deaf-mute or hearing, marrying persons who have deaf-mute relatives, whether themselves deaf-mute or hearing, are likely to have deaf-mute children; (2) Persons deaf from birth or from early infancy marrying each other, especially if either partner has deaf-mute relatives, are likely to have deaf-mute children; (3) Persons adventitiously deaf and not having deaf-mute relatives marrying each other are not likely to have deaf-mute children; (4) Persons, whether congenitally or adventitiously deaf, not having deaf-mute relatives and marrying hearing persons who have not deaf-mute relatives are not likely to have deaf-mute children." My views, based upon observation and enquiry into the condition of mutes residing in this province, are generally known, as they were given briefly in a former report. Up to the present I can find but one deaf child in Ontario, both of whose parents are deaf, and I only learned of this one, who is now about three years of age, in June last. In September, 1885, a boy was admitted to the Institution whose mother is deaf. She became so, however, at four years of age, and the child lost his hearing at two years of age. The foregoing are the only cases of deaf children having deaf parents that have come to my knowledge. There are a good many deaf-mutes married in this province, and I know of none who are less happy and prosperous than the average class of persons in like conditions of life. I do not think that the percentage of deaf children from such marriages is any larger than from the ordinary classes. I can see no valid reason why deaf persons should not intermarry, if they are so disposed, as the marital relation is calculated to afford them as much, if not more, happiness and protection than it does hearing people. This is owing to their infirmity, which isolates them from society and deprives them of a large share of social pleasures. They find each other's society a source of enjoyment that proves a sure shield from many of the temptations and excesses of life, and a sense of responsibility leads to industry and economy. In view of all the circumstances any opposition to the consummation of deaf-mute love matches partakes of the nature of an injustice. If the parties to the contract are able, by their own industry and skill, to maintain a family, no impediments should be placed in the way of their matrimonial inclinations.

DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION.

For some time the teachers and others interested in the cause of deaf-mute education saw the need of some kind of an organization that would enable them to meet ex-pupils of the Institution and other deaf persons for mutual advice and instruction. They were convinced by experience and observation that the deaf, owing to unavoidable social isolation, become more or less indifferent about their mental culture, and frequently retrograde

in necessary knowledge. This is owing to circumstances that are well understood. Deaf people are unable to mingle freely in promiscuous society, and their conditions usually do not favour study and improvement. The reason is, therefore, obvious why graduates of the Institution, who leave school with a fair knowledge of the rudiments of an education, become somewhat rusty and lose interest in what they have learned. With a view of helping this class to retain the social and intellectual positions they are justly entitled to, an effort was made in 1886 to organize a deaf-mute association for the Province of Ontario. The object was to bring together as many as possible of the deaf, annually or biennially, for the discussion of topics of interest and for social pleasures. The first meeting was held in Toronto on the 6th and 7th of September, 1886, and proved a most gratifying success. I was then convinced that the deaf of this province would fully appreciate all that could be done for them in the direction indicated, and that they were quite able and willing to assist in carrying forward the work that had been so auspiciously begun. Knowing the affection all the former students of the Institution felt for their *alma mater*, I obtained permission from the Honourable the Provincial Secretary to invite them to the Institution for the next biennial meeting of the association. The invitation was accepted, and this year the second meeting was held at the Institution on the 23rd, 25th and 26th of June with appropriate religious services on the intervening Sunday. The delegates attending, numbering some 170, were lodged and boarded at the Institution. They were industrious, well-to-do persons, self-supporting members of the community, and were making a livelihood as portrait artists, photographers, wood engravers, wood carvers, lithographic artists, teachers, printers, bookbinders, machinists, painters, wood turners, blacksmiths, shoemakers, carpenters, bricklayers, curriers, cabinetmakers, gardeners, sailmakers, sailors, fishermen, dressmakers, tailoresses, cigarmakers, milliners, shirtmakers, mantlemakers and housekeepers. I was much pleased with the results of the meetings, and believe lasting benefits were obtained by those who participated. The appearance and conduct of the visitors were convincing evidence of the success of our system of deaf-mute education. The most commendable interest was manifested in the proceedings, and those who took part in the discussions, etc., did so in an intelligent and common sense manner. A number of papers were read on subjects of special interest to the deaf, and addresses were given by visiting clergymen and others. Before separating the association unanimously adopted a vote of thanks to the Provincial Government for generous treatment towards the deaf-mute community. Special mention was made of the kindness of the Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. S. Hardy, who so willingly allowed the association to meet at the Institution and otherwise showed his interest in the welfare of the deaf. The proceedings throughout gave me much satisfaction, as they convinced me that those for whose benefit the association was organized are fully alive to the necessity of such a means of instruction and counsel. They evinced the most sincere interest in all that transpired, and returned home full of enthusiasm and with loftier conceptions of life and its responsibilities. We are interested especially in the education and welfare of this class, and whatever tends to aid them in the development of character and the promotion of general prosperity among them should receive our hearty encouragement.

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE.

The number of pupils actually in residence to day is 228, a few less than we had last year. At the close of the term a number completed their allotted time and graduated with credit, others who could not derive further benefit were not allowed to return; a few moved to the United States and Manitoba with their parents, and others were kept at home, their labour being required by their relatives. The number of new pupils admitted this year is less than it has been for several years. Every suitable application has been favourably entertained and admission awarded.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS.

The boys in the shoe shop maintain their place as the leaders in the industrial department. The foreman reports good improvement of all, numbering thirty-three, and the

quality of the work turned out has been up to the usual standard. There appears to be a growing interest taken by the boys in their work, and the value of a trade bearing on their future success is more and more understood by them. Two boys who completed their apprenticeship in June last are now carrying on business for themselves at their homes and are doing well. The general repairs required in the Institution and other buildings occupy the time of the boys employed in the carpenter shop. The girls continue to learn tailoring, dress-making, general sewing, the use of sewing machines, and fancy work. I trust provision will be made in the near future for introducing other industries for boys as recommended in former reports.

GENERAL HEALTH.

The good health of the pupils during the year was remarkable. There were few cases of sickness, none of a serious nature, and no deaths. Many of the children come to us in a weak state of health with poor constitutions, but with regular meals of well-cooked, nutritious food, watchful care and constant attention they are soon brought up to a healthy physical condition. One girl, just at the close of the official year, was removed to the hospital suffering from pneumonia, but is now convalescent. The location of the Institution is a healthy one. The pure, country air and the breezes from the bay, with drains regularly flushed with a copious supply of water, an absence of garbage and other refuse matter from about the grounds, all combine to make the Institution and its surroundings all that could be desired in a sanitary point of view.

FARM AND GARDEN

The hay crop was the poorest we have had for ten years; instead of getting twenty-four tons we only gathered five. Barley and oats were about one-fourth their usual yield. The late rains saved the roots and vegetables, and of these we shall have enough to supply all our wants, with the exception of potatoes. The gardener took twenty-four prizes for vegetables and flowers and the farmer four for roots and potatoes at the Bay of Quinté District Fair, held in Belleville. Some exception was taken by a few exhibitors to our products being placed in competition with those raised by ordinary farmers. They claim that as our farm is under the control of the Government, and supposed to have greater facilities for raising crops, they have not an equal chance in obtaining prizes. The fact is that our farm is one of the poorest in the neighbourhood, and it is only by extraordinary exertions that any adequate return can be had for the labour expended. We have not been anxious to exhibit, and it has only been upon the expressed desire of the officers of the Society that we have competed heretofore.

MAGNETIC HEALERS.

In former reports I have warned the unwary against purchasing worthless devices said to be sure cures for deafness, such as dentaphones, audiphones, electrophones, ear-drums and patent medicines of various kinds. I have now to put the relatives of deaf-mute children upon their guard against heartless quacks who pretend to cure deafness by magnetic treatment. During the vacation a case came under my observation which calls forth this paragraph. A young lady, about seventeen years of age, a former pupil of our Institution, under the care of a loving grandmother who was naturally very anxious about her granddaughter's affliction, was under treatment, by an advertised magnetic healer, for some considerable time in one of the western towns of the Province; the old lady had expended, up to the time I called on her, the sum of \$115, at the rate of \$5 a week, and the girl's hearing was not improved; nor could she speak any better than when she was with us, or at any time since she lost her hearing, at three years of age, the result of scarlet fever.

NEWSPAPERS.

We continue to receive free copies of various newspapers published in different parts of the Province, and for which we are particularly indebted to the publishers. They are eagerly perused by the pupils, and as we have children from nearly every county the local news is interesting. The following papers have come regularly :—

NAME.	Where Published.	NAME.	Where Published.
Evening Times	Hamilton.	Echo	London.
Economist	Shelburne.	The News	Berkeley, Cal., U.S.
Express	Colborne.	Northumberland Enterprise..	Colborne.
Daily Advertiser	London.	Norfolk Reformer	Simcoe.
Daily Free Press	Winnipeg.	Enterprise	Arthur.
Daily News	Kingston.	Ensign	Brighton.
Free Press	Acton.	Courier	Perth.
Guardian	Uxbridge.	Advertiser	Petrolia.
Mercury	Renfrew.	Chronicle	Beeton.
Western Despatch	Strathroy.	Sentinel-Review	Woodstock.
Chronicle	Ingersoll.	Courier	Embro.
Monitor	Brockville.	Independent	Bobcaygeon.
Weekly Mercury	Guelph.	Mutes' Journal	Omaha, Neb.
Examiner	Peterborough.	Deaf-Mute Mirror	Flint, Mich.
Gazette	Almonte.	Goodson Gazette	Stanton, Va.
Observer	Pembroke.	Kentucky Deaf-Mute	Danville, Ky.
Post	Thorold.	Index	Colorado Sp'ngs, Col
Spectator	Hamilton.	Star	Olatha, Kan.
Niagara Review	Niagara	Companion	Fairbault, Min.
Reporter	Kingsville.	Deaf-Mute Advance	Jacksonville, Ill.
Banner	Dundas.	Deaf-Mute Ranger	Austin, Texas.
Enterprise	Collingwood.	Deaf-Mute Times	Delavan, Wis.
Guide and News	Port Hope.	Vis-a-Vis	Columbus, Ohio.
Independent Forester	London.	Maryland Bulletin	Fredorick City, Md.
Frank Leslie's Ill. Newspaper..	New York.	Tablet	Romney, West Va.
Dominion Churchman	Toronto.	Deaf-Mute Record	Fulton, Mo.
Courier	Trenton.	Deaf-Mute Hawkeye	Council Bluffs, Ia.
North Hastings Review	Madoc.	Optic	Little Rock, Ark.
Trent Valley Advocate	Trenton.	Daily Paper for Our Little	
Rural Canadian	Toronto.	People	Rochester, N.Y.
Standard	Markdale.	Register	Rome, N.Y.
Tribune	Deseronto.	Journal	New York, N.Y.
Telegraph	Palmerston.	Silent World	Philadelphia.
Herald	Carleton Place.	Voice	Jackson, Miss.
Leader	Tara.		

The Dominion Churchman, supplied by Rev. J. W. Burke.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By kind invitation of the directors, the pupils enjoyed a visit to the Fair held in Belleville, under the auspices of the Bay of Quinté Agricultural Society.

The class for the study of Signs, by new teachers and officers, is appreciated by those interested in improving in that direction.

The institution reopened for the session on the 12th of September. All the pupils were on hand for the classification and promotion on the Monday morning following.

A refrigerator and ice-house combined is one of our pressing necessities. A new bakery building is also much needed, and a residence for the baker.

The surplus water which comes down the sideroad, if turned into the main sewer, might be used effectively for flushing purposes.

The value and efficiency of our waterworks system was fully shown on the occasion of the fire in the carpenter shop in March last. The blaze extended throughout the lower part of the building, and was gaining rapidly when a stream of water was turned on and the fire quenched at once.

*The friends and parents of many old pupils will regret to learn of the demise of Dr. W. J. Palmer, the first principal of this institution. He was appointed principal when the school was opened, and continued in that position until September, 1879. Dr. Palmer was a man of great tact, and his ability can best be measured by the success which attended his administration of affairs here. He took an active part in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the deaf in this Province.

The reverend gentlemen of the city still favor us with kindly visits, and the pupils belonging to their various denominations are always pleased to see and be instructed by them. Those who have come to see us are Rev. J. W. Burke, Rev. J. H. George, Rev. Mr. Learoyd, Rev. D. Mihell, Right Rev. Monseignor Farrelley, Rev. Father O'Gorman, Rev. Mr. Pope, Rev. Mr. Browning, Rev. Mr. Daw, and Rev. Mr. Bogart.

During the sittings of the convention, the first pupil entered upon the books of the institution, Duncan Morrison, of Collingwood, was present. I expressed a wish that he would send his photograph to be hung up in the reception room. I received a large photograph of him, very nicely framed, a few days ago, and intend having it enlarged by one of the pupil artists.

The authorities of the Grand Trunk, Canada Pacific and Central Ontario railway companies placed us under renewed obligations when school closed by issuing double journey tickets for single fare for all pupils attending here. This is a great boon to the parents of the children, as many of them have difficulty in providing the money for their children's transportation. On all occasions we have received the greatest kindness and marked attention from the officers of the above corporations.

During the past year the utmost harmony has prevailed among the officers, teachers and other employes of the institution. By their united action the work devolving upon us has been carried on in a very creditable manner. To one and all I am indebted for services conscientiously performed.

The various statistical tables are attached.

Praying for the continued help and assistance of the Most High in our efforts,

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MATHISON,
Superintendent.

NATIONALITY OF PARENTS.

NAME.	No.	NAME.	No.
Canada	129	Germany.....	10
Ireland.....	33	Unknown.....	27
Scotland	36		
England.....	29	Total	265
Italy.....	1		

RELIGION OF PARENTS.

NAME.	No.	NAME.	No.
Presbyterians	68	Evangelical German.....	1
Methodists	70	Mennonite.....	2
Church of England.....	57	United Brethren.....	1
Roman Catholic	38	Church of Christ.....	1
Baptists.....	18	Unknown	1
Bible Christians	4		
Lutherans	4	Total	265

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Agents	2	Boarding-house keeper	1
Axe-makers	2	Carder	1
Baker	1	Carpenters	11
Blacksmiths.....	8	Clerks	2
Book-keepers.....	2	Conductors	2
Brewer.....	1	Carters.....	2
Butcher	1	Cheese-maker.....	1

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.—*Continued.*

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Cooper	2	Millwright	1
Charwoman	1	Painters	2
Cattle-dealer	1	Pedler	1
Currier	1	Plate-driller	1
Dressmakers	1	Plasterers	2
Druggist	1	Sailor	1
Engineer	3	Seamstress	1
Expressmen	2	Stage-driver	1
Farmers	112	Shoemaker	5
Grocers	3	Switchman	1
Harnessmakers	1	Tailor	1
Hotel-keepers	2	Teacher	1
Lumberman	2	Watchmaker	1
Laborers	52	Waggonmaker	1
Livery proprietors	1	Washerwoman	1
Machinists	3	Watchman	1
Masons	3	Unknown	10
Merchants	4		
Moulder	1	Total	265
Miller	1		

AGE OF PUPILS.

AGE.	No.	AGE.	No.	AGE.	No.
6	1	14	20	22	2
7	12	15	30	23	1
8	14	16	26	24	3
9	15	17	31	25	1
10	19	18	13	26	1
11	15	19	7		
12	21	20	8		
13	19	21	6	Total	265

COUNTIES FROM WHICH PUPILS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR CAME.

COUNTIES.	No.	COUNTIES.	No.
Algoma	2	Muskoka	7
Bothwell.....	1	Monck	1
Brant	5	Norfolk	6
Bruce	12	Northumberland	4
Carleton	13	Ontario.....	6
Dufferin	2	Oxford	6
Durham.....	4	Peel	2
Elgin	10	Perth	6
Essex	9	Peterborough.....	2
Frontenac	5	Prescott and Russell.....	8
Grey	5	Prince Edward.....	1
Haldimand.. ..	1	Renfrew	6
Halton.....	2	Simcoe	11
Hastings	13	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	13
Huron	14	Victoria.....	3
Kent.....	6	Waterloo	6
Lambton.....	9	Welland	2
Lanark	3	Wellington	10
Leeds and Grenville	9	Wentworth.....	10
Lennox and Addington	2	York.....	20
Lincoln	1		
Middlesex.....	7	Total	265

TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE FOR THE SESSION 1887-8.

Males.....	156
Females.....	109
Total	265

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE PUPILS IN RESIDENCE ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1888,
WERE ORIGINALLY RECEIVED.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	3	.....	3	Ontario	2	2	4
Bruce	8	2	10	Oxford	5	.....	5
Carleton.....	7	5	12	Peel	1	.....	1
Durham.....	2	2	4	Perth	1	3	4
Dufferin	1	.....	1	Peterborough.....	2	.....	2
Elgin	3	3	6	Prescott and Russell....	4	2	6
Essex	4	5	9	Prince Edward	1	.....	1
Frontenac.....	3	2	5	Renfrew	4	3	7
Grey.....	3	2	5	Simcoe	3	8	11
Haldimand	1	.....	1	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	8	1	9
Halton	1	.....	1	Victoria.....	1	2	3
Hastings	7	6	13	Waterloo.....	1	5	6
Huron	5	7	12	Welland	1	1	2
Kent.....	3	3	6	Wellington.....	4	5	9
Lambton.....	3	5	8	Wentworth	7	3	10
Lanark	2	.....	2	York.....	11	7	18
Leeds and Grenville	7	2	9	Muskoka District.....	2	3	5
Lennox and Addington.. ..	.....	1	1	Nipissing District	1	.....	1
Monck .....	.....	1	1	Algoma District.....	.....	1	1
Middlesex.....	2	1	3				
Norfolk	6	1	7				
Northumberland.....	2	2	4	Total	132	96	228

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE EACH OFFICIAL YEAR SINCE THE OPENING
OF THE INSTITUTION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
From October 26th, 1870, to September 30th, 1871.....	64	36	100
“ 1st, 1871, “ 1872.....	97	52	149
“ 1872, “ 1873.....	130	63	193
“ 1873, “ 1874.....	145	76	221
“ 1874, “ 1875.....	155	83	238
“ 1875, “ 1876.....	160	96	256
“ 1876, “ 1877.....	167	104	271
“ 1877, “ 1878.....	166	111	277
“ 1878, “ 1879.....	164	105	269
“ 1879, “ 1880.....	162	119	281
“ 1880, “ 1881.....	164	132	296
“ 1881, “ 1882.....	165	138	303
“ 1882, “ 1883.....	158	135	293
“ 1883, “ 1884.....	156	130	286
“ 1884, “ 1885.....	168	116	284
“ 1885, “ 1886.....	191	112	273
“ 1886, “ 1887.....	151	113	264
“ 1887, “ 1888.....	156	109	265

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS WERE RECEIVED.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1	1	2	Essex	5	11	16
Bothwell	1	.....	1	Frontenac	9	6	15
Brant	16	5	21	Grey	21	12	33
Bruce	16	9	25	Haldimand	5	1	6
Carleton.....	20	8	28	Halton.....	3	4	7
Dufferin.....	2	.....	2	Hastings	21	15	36
Durham....	12	7	19	Huron	26	23	49
Elgin	8	9	17	Kent.....	13	8	21

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Lambton	14	6	20	Prince Edward	3	1	4
Lanark	8	2	10	Renfrew	9	7	16
Leeds	9	4	13	Simcoe	15	15	30
Grenville.....	4	1	5	Stormont	7	4	11
Lennox	3	3	6	Dundas	5	3	8
Addington	1	1	2	Glengarry.....	4	1	5
Lincoln	3	3	6	Victoria.....	3	4	7
Middlesex.....	25	15	40	Waterloo.....	10	12	22
Norfolk	12	7	19	Welland	5	4	9
Northumberland	7	11	18	Wellington.	16	14	30
Monck		1	1	Wentworth... ..	21	7	28
Ontario	15	7	22	York	27	26	53
Oxford	11	6	17	Muskoka District.....	5	6	11
Peel	5	3	8	Nipissing District	1		1
Perth	21	13	34	Parry Sound District ...	1	1	2
Peterborough.....	11	2	13	New Brunswick	2		2
Prescott.....	5	1	6				
Russell.....	5	4	9	Total			786

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Accountant	1	Boiler-maker	1
Agent.....	4	Book-keepers.. ..	4
Axe-makers	2	Brakesman	1
Baggageman	1	Brewers.....	2
Bakers	3	Bricklayers	2
Barrister	1	Butchers	2
Blacksmiths.....	17	Carters.....	2
Boarding-house keeper.....	1	Cab-drivers	2

OCCUPATIONS OF PARENTS OF PUPILS ADMITTED, ETC.—*Continued.*

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Cabinet-makers	2	Lumbermen	5
Captain of schooner	1	Malster	1
Carder	1	Marble-cutters	2
Car Inspector	1	Masons	4
Carpenters	26	Manufacturers agricultural implements...	2
Carriage-makers	5	Mechanic	1
Cheese-maker	1	Merchants	15
Civil Service	1	Millers	3
Clerks	4	Millwrights	2
Conductors, Railway	2	Miner	1
Cigar-maker	1	Minister	1
Coopers	4	Moulders	2
Curriers	4	Non-commissioned officer	1
Charwoman	1	Nurseryman	1
Dealer in hides	1	Painters	9
Draymen	3	Stage-driver	1
Dressmakers	3	Pedler	1
Engineers	3	Shoemakers	4
Engineers, Railway	3	Switchman	1
Farmers	348	Tailors	6
Fire Insurance Inspector	1	Tavern-keepers	9
Fishermen	3	Teachers	6
Grocer	1	Teamsters	4
Gaoler	1	Traders	2
Brickmaker	1	Weavers	1
Gunsmith	1	Watch-maker	1
Harness-maker	1	Waggon-makers	2
Iron-maker	1	Watchman	1
Keeper of park	1	Washerwoman	1
Laborers	141	Unknown	77
Livery proprietors	3		
Machinists	3	Total	786

AGES OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

AGES.	No.	AGES.	No.
4.....	1	19.....	21
6.....	24	20.. ..	13
7.....	94	21.....	9
8.....	90	22.....	10
9.....	86	23.....	5
10.....	54	24.....	5
11.....	61	25.....	6
12.....	56	26.....	4
13.....	45	27	3
14.....	36	30.....	1
15.....	52	36.....	1
16.....	33	Unknown.....	13
17.....	34		
18.....	29	Total	786

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

CAUSES.	No.	CAUSES.	No.
Abscess	2	Fever, billious	4
Accident	4	“ brain	20
Affection of the ears	2	“ intermittent.....	2
Burn	1	“ scarlet	55
Catarrh	1	“ spinal.....	18
Canker	1	“ malarial.....	1
Cerebro spinal meningitis	20	“ typhus	5
Cholera	1	“ typhoid	7
Cold	34	“ undefined	19
Congenital	308	Fits	8
Congestion of the brain	6	Gathering of the ears	1
Diphtheria	1	Gathering of the head.....	4
Dysentery.....	1	Inflammation of the brain....	8
Falls	17	“ ears	2

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.—Continued.

CAUSE.	No.	CAUSE.	No.
Inflammation of the lungs	2	Sickness, undefined.....	24
“ pulmonary organs ...	2	Spinal disease	41
“ spinal marrow	1	Swelling on the neck	1
Measles	21	Teething.....	7
Mumps	5	Water on the brain	5
Paralytic stroke	1	Whooping cough	9
Rickets	1	Worms.....	4
Scabs	1	Causes unknown or undefined	98
Scald	1	Sunstroke	1
Scald heads	3	Total	786
Shocks	5		

DATE OF DEAFNESS AFTER BIRTH.

—	No.	—	No.
Under 1 year of age	60	Between 10 and 11 years.....	5
Between 1 and 2 years	87	“ 11 “ 12 “	2
“ 2 “ 3 “	81	“ 12 “ 13 “	1
“ 3 “ 4 “	50	“ 13 “ 14 “	4
“ 4 “ 5 “	31	“ 14 “ 15 “	2
“ 5 “ 6 “	23	Unknown at what age they lost their hear- ing but not born deaf	101
“ 6 “ 7 “	8	Congenital mutes.....	311
“ 7 “ 8 “	9	Total	786
“ 8 “ 9 “	3		
“ 9 “ 10 “	8		

RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS.

1st cousins.....	54
2nd “	12
3rd “	9
Distantly related.....	17
Not related	671
Unknown	23
Total	786

NUMBER OF DEAF-MUTE FAMILIES REPRESENTED.

1 family contained 5 mutes	5
3 families " 4 "	12
10 " " 3 "	30
54 " " 2 "	108
631 " " 1 "	631
Total	786

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE PUPILS IN RESIDENCE DURING THE YEAR UP TO
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1888, WERE ORIGINALLY RECEIVED.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females	Total.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females	Total.
Bothwell	1	.....	1	Northumberland.....	3	2	5
Brant	5	.....	5	Monck .....	.....	1	1
Bruce	8	4	12	Ontario	2	2	4
Carleton	8	5	13	Oxford	6	.....	6
Durham.....	2	2	4	Peel	1	1	2
Dufferin	1	.....	1	Perth	2	5	7
Elgin	5	5	10	Peterborough.....	2	.....	2
Essex	4	5	9	Prescott and Russell....	6	3	9
Frontenac.....	3	2	5	Prince Edward	1	.....	1
Grey	3	2	5	Renfrew	4	3	7
Haldimand	1	.....	1	Simcoe	4	7	11
Halton	2	.....	2	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	8	4	12
Hastings	7	6	13	Victoria.....	1	2	3
Huron	6	8	14	Waterloo	2	4	6
Kent	4	3	7	Welland	1	1	2
Lambton	4	4	8	Wellington	5	4	9
Lanark	3	.....	3	Wentworth	7	3	10
Leeds and Grenville	6	2	8	York	13	8	21
Lennox and Addington .	.....	2	2	Muskoka District	4	4	8
Lincoln	1	.....	1	Algoma District.....	1	1	2
Middlesex.....	3	3	6				
Norfolk	6	1	7	Total	156	109	265

GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR :

R. CHRISTIE.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION :

R. MATHISON.....	<i>Superintendent.</i>
A. LIVINGSTONE.....	<i>Bursar.</i>
J. B. MURPHY, M.D.....	<i>Physician.</i>
JEAN C. ROBINSON	<i>Matron.</i>

TEACHERS :

D. R. COLEMAN, M.A.....	<i>Supervising Teacher.</i>
P. DENYS.	MRS. J. G. TERRILL.
S. T. GREENE, B.A.	MISS S. TEMPLETON.
J. B. ASHLEY.	MISS H. M. OSTROM.
D. J. MCKILLOP.	MRS. M. J. MACGILLIS.
D. M. BEATON.	MISS MARY BULL.
	MISS FLORENCE MAYBEE.
MISS ANNIE MATHISON.....	<i>Teacher of Articulation.</i>

MISS FLORENCE MAYBEE AND MISS MARY BULL....	<i>Instructresses in Fancy Work.</i>
MRS. M. J. MACGILLIS.....	<i>Teacher of Drawing.</i>

I. G. SMITH.....	<i>Clerk and Storekeeper.</i>
WM. DOUGLASS.....	<i>Supervisor of Boys.</i>
MISS A. GALLAGHER.....	<i>Instructress of Sewing.</i>
J. MIDDLEMAS..	<i>Engineer.</i>
M. O'DONOGHUE.....	<i>Master Carpenter.</i>
WM. NURSE.....	<i>Master Shoemaker.</i>
MICHAEL O'MEARA.....	<i>Farmer.</i>
THOMAS WILLS.....	<i>Gardener.</i>

LIST OF PUPILS in the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb for the year ending September 30th, 1888, with the Post Office address.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
<i>Algoma District—</i>	
Joice, Robt. J	Sault Ste. Marie.
Ward, Annie	Rat Portage.
<i>Brant—</i>	
McKenzie, Robt. M.....	New Durham.
McPherson, Robt.....	Brantford.
Simmons, M.....	New Durham.
Smith, A. V.....	Brantford.
Douglas, Jno. A.....	Onondaga.
<i>Bruce—</i>	
Burr, Annetta	Park Head.
Channon, Albert E	Dyer's Bay.
Channon, Jos. M	do
Grant, Ellen.....	Holyrood.
Gregg, Wm. J. S.....	Port Elgin.
Luddy, David S.....	Walkerton.
Morgan, Jos. E	Kincardine.
McKenzie, Kenneth.....	do
McRitchie, Prudence.....	Maple Hill.
Pickard, Edward	Paisley.
Speer, Francis	Tara.
Smith, Louisa.....	Park Head.
Yack, Gustave	Cargill.
<i>Carleton—</i>	
Armstrong, Levi	South March.
Baizana, Jean.....	Ottawa.
Hodgins, M. L.....	Diamond.
Montgomery, H.....	Richmond.
McEwen, Rachel	Carsonby.
Skeffington, Margt.....	Ottawa.
McGillivray, A. A.....	Fitzroy Harbor.
Harold, Wm.....	Panmure.
Lett, Thos. B. W.....	Carp.
Lett, Stephen.....	do
Jamieson, Eva	Ottawa.
Cassidy, Angus.....	do
Lamadeleine, Jose.....	do
<i>Dufferin—</i>	
Brown, Jas	Reading.
<i>Durham—</i>	
Ballagh, W.....	Starkville.
McCulloch, Jno. A.....	Enfield.
Brown, Jno. W.....	Hampton.
Justus, Mary A	Bethany.

COUNTIES.

P. O. ADDRESS.

Elgin—

Blue, Duncan	Dutton.
Couse, Jennie	Fingal.
Dewar, Aggie	St. Thomas.
Henderson, Jno	Talbotville.
Hesner, Jacob	Rodney.
James, Ada M	St. Thomas.
McIntyre, Dougald	Fingal.
McIntyre, Duncan	do
McMillan, Flora	Dutton.
Phillimore, M.	Aylmer.

Essex—

Ball Ernest	Windsor.
Ball, Mabel	do
Campbell, Susan	do
Jodoin, Noah	do
Robson, Joseph	do
Sepner, Albert E.	do
Lafferty, Matilda	do
Eames, Ina F.	do
L'Herault, Nathalie	do

Frontenac—

Glench, Wm. H	Wolfe Island.
Crozier, Fred. H	Fermoy.
Miller, Mary J	McLaren's Mills.
Roushorn, Geo. H.	Perth Road.
Spooner, Agnes E	Glenburnie.

Grey—

Andrews, Maud	Owen Sound.
Calvert, Francis A	Horning's Mills.
Carson, Hugh	Meaford.
Middleton, Thos.	Horning's Mills.
Moote, A. E.	Owen Sound.

Haldimand—

Bradshaw, Thos.	Jarvis.
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Halton—

Gillam, Chris	Bronte.
Hinton, Jno	Kilbride.

Hastings—

Butler, Annie	Sine.
Blackburn, Annie M.	Coehill Mines.
Beatty, Donella	Melrose.
Donal, Martha	St. Ola.
Holton, Chas. Mc	Belleville.
Irvine, Eva G.	do
Irvine, Ethel	do
King, John	New Carlow.
King, Robt. M.	do
Kavanaugh, M.	Bancroft.
Swanson, Alex.	Belleville.
Young, John C.	Madoc.
Keiser, Alfred B	Belleville.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
<i>Huron—</i>	
Agnew, Ellen	Blake.
Burtch, Francis	Gorrie.
Black, Newton	Dungannon.
Hayward, Mary	Clinton.
Henderson, Jas	Ethel.
Hoggard, Hepzabeth	Londesborough.
Krause, Henrietta	Crediton.
Leigh, Martha	Port Albert.
McCulloch, M. E	Leadbury.
Pettypiece, Lovilla	Wingham.
Sparling, Wm. H.	Kirkton.
Smaldon, Jno	Cranbrook.
Thompson, Mabel W.	Dungannon.
Wood, Nelson	Exeter.
<i>Kent—</i>	
Bloom, Duncan	Thamesville.
Campbell, Marion	Chatham.
Crosby, Eliza A.	do
Fisher, John F.	do
McKay, Alex	do
Thompson, Wm	Thamesville.
Henry, Lotta	Chatham.
<i>Lambton—</i>	
Hadden, James	Moore.
Lucas, Henrietta	Mandamin.
Mitchell, Mary B.	Sarnia.
McFarland, Aggie	Forest.
Steele, Edith	Point Edward.
Steele, Mabel	do
Summers, Thos. W	Sarnia.
Turrill, David	Florence.
Wark, Walter A.	Sarnia.
<i>Lanark—</i>	
Brian, Levi	Carlton Place.
Lockhart, Alfred	Almonte.
Thackaberry, Wm	Carlton Place.
<i>Leeds and Grenville—</i>	
Beane, Ernest	Prescott.
Earl, John	Glen Buell.
Murray, Matthew	North Augusta.
Newton, Joseph	Portland.
Newton, Agnes	do
Hunt, Francis	Rockport.
Rape, Cecelia	Lansdowne.
Todd, Richard	Smith's Falls.
<i>Lennox and Addington—</i>	
Bradshaw, Agnes	Selby.
Campbell, M. A.	Flinton.
<i>Lincoln—</i>	
Wallace, Wm.	Merriton.
<i>Monck—</i>	
Swayze Ethel	Franconia.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
<i>Middlesex—</i>	
Baker, Melissa	Newbury.
Cowan, Alfred H.	London.
Evans, Emma.	do
Gould, Wm. H.	do
Greene, Thos.	do
McIntyre, Eliza	do
<i>Muskoka District—</i>	
Dickson, Geo.	Pembroke.
Fletcher, Wm.	Housey's Rapids.
Francis, Alice.	Huntsville.
Hunter, Geo.	Burk's Falls.
Hares, Emily.	Allansville.
McDowell, Mary.	Stoneleigh.
Morrison, Dolly.	Reay.
Ross, James	Bracebridge.
<i>Norfolk—</i>	
Bowlby, Culver	Simcoe.
Harris, Frank E.	do
Hodgson, M. C.	do
Kelly, Geo. A.	Glen Meyer.
Lewis, Levi.	Vanessa.
McIsaac, Jno.	Delhi.
Woodward, Ed.	St. Williams.
<i>Northumberland—</i>	
Cullen, A. E.	Cobourg.
White, Julia.	Bewdley.
Wright, Thos.	Newcomb's Mills.
Youngs, M.	Colborne.
Lyon, Arthur	Campbellford.
<i>Ontario—</i>	
Gilbert, Margt.	Germania.
Munro, Jesse M.	Ashburn.
Stewart, Geo.	Oshawa.
McRae, Murdoch.	Beaverton.
<i>Oxford—</i>	
Chantler, Jas.	Woodstock.
Chantler, Jno.	do
Chantler, Thos.	do
Chute, Edwin.	do
McKay, Wm.	do
Wheally, Henry.	do
<i>Peel—</i>	
Beattie, Samuel	Norval.
Knight, Naoma	Caledon.
<i>Perth—</i>	
Fuller, Margt.	Mitchell.
Kennedy, Margt.	do
Moore, Claudia C.	Sebringville.
McLaren, Thos.	St. Mary's.
Rice, Charlotte.	Fullerton.
Trachsel, Jno.	Shakespeare.
Wolfe, Barbara.	Gowanstown.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
<i>Peterborough—</i>	
Isbister, Jno. A	Lakefield.
Crough, Jno. E.	Ennismore.
<i>Prescott and Russell—</i>	
Cahill, Patrick	St. Eugene.
Herrington, Isabella	Russell.
Herrington, Rachel	do
Labelle, Noah	do
Leblance, Moses	Pendleton.
Sicard, Moses	Clarence.
Borthwick, Margt	Ottawa.
Delaney, Jas.	Sarsfield.
Charbonneau, Leon ..	Lefavre.
<i>Prince Edward—</i>	
Davis, Chas	Solmesville.
<i>Renfrew—</i>	
Fraser, Albert E	Pembroke.
Lewis, Caroline	do
McPhee, Gertrude	Palmer's Rapids.
Meilantz, Chas	Pembroke.
Mick, Jessie	Micksburg.
Moore, Wm. H	Deux Riviere.
McBride, Hamilton	Westmeath.
<i>Simcoe—</i>	
Avarell, Sarah	Newton Robinson.
Corbiere, Eli.	Barrie.
Crosbie, Agnes M	Lisle.
Johnston, Jos. N	Barrie.
Crane, M. E	Collingwood.
Lennox, David	Phelpston.
Munro, Mary	Midhurst.
Norman, Hannah	Alliston.
O'Neil, Mary	Collingwood.
Rodgers, Jno.	Midland.
Robinson, Maggie	Pentang.
<i>Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry—</i>	
Benoit, Rosa	Crysler.
Baker, Laura	Woodlands.
Faubert, Francis	St. Isidore de Prescott.
Gagne, Elzear	Cornwall.
Hanson, Robt.	Morrisburg.
Hence, Henry A	Summerstown.
Marchand, Ed	Morrisburg.
McDonald, Flora	St. Raphael.
McDonald, Ronald	Harrison's Corners.
McDonald, Hugh A	do
Vallance, Christina ..	Woodlands.
Vallance, Isabella	do
<i>Victoria—</i>	
Reeve, Geo	Lindsay.
Robinson, Lueffa	Bobcaygeon.
Garden, Elsie	do

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
<i>Waterloo—</i>	
Nahrgang, Louida	New Hamburg.
Nahrgang, Mary	do
Thompson, Albert E.	Galt.
Lake, Jennie	Glen Morris.
Gardiner, Florence	Berlin.
Windemberg, Allan	New Dundee.
<i>Welland—</i>	
Lentz, Henry	Snyder.
Lentz, Catharine	do
<i>Wellington--</i>	
Bridgeford, Geo	Harriston.
Farrell, Margt	Salem.
Kahler, Louis	Wellesley Village.
Mallett, Josephine	Teviotdale.
Munro, Albert G.	Palmerston.
Scott, Matthew	do
Watt, Margaret	Guelph.
Watt, Wm. R	do
Brown, Jessie Mc.	Mount Forest.
<i>Wentworth—</i>	
Braithwaite, Jno. A.	Carluke.
Bryce, Wm	Hamilton.
Clark, Robt. W	do
Goodbrand, Jas	Ancaster.
Hackbusch, Ernest	Hamilton.
Nolan, Elizabeth	do
MacPhail, Annie L.	do
Pettit, Syrian	Stoney Creek.
Stenebaugh, Wm	Weir.
Warwick, Emily	Hamilton.
<i>York—</i>	
Burk, Jennie	Toronto.
Carr, Alexander	Parkdale.
Cook, Joseph	Lemonville.
Clark, Arthur E	Aurora.
Allan, Frank	Toronto.
Grey, Wm. E	do
Gray, Wm	do
Gates, Jonathan	Coleman.
Hill, Thomas	Toronto.
Hunt, Sarah	do
Hutchinson, M	do
Muckle, Grace	do
Muckle, Lizzie	do
McGregor, Flora	do
McGillivray, Neil	Purpleville.
McGillivray, M. A	do
O'Rourke, Wm	Parkdale.
Riddle, Fred	Box Grove.
Shepherd, Anival	Toronto.
White, Henry	do
Reid, Catharine	do

SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF IN CANADA, JANUARY 1st, 1888.

	NAME.	NO. OF PUPILS.				NO. OF INSTRUCTORS. †						Method of Instruction.	SCHOOL HOURS.	INDUSTRIES TAUGHT. **
		DURING THE YEAR. *				Whole No.	Male.	Female.	Deaf-mute. ††	Semi-mute.	Articulation.			
		Total.	Male.	Female.	No. taught articulation.										Present Dec. 1, 1887.
1	Catholic Male Deaf and Dumb Institution for the Province of Quebec.	107	107	.....	40	\$28	28	.....	2	.....	5	Manual and Oral.	Five hours.....	Bl., Po., Cab., Car., Fa., Ga., Pa., Pr., Sh., Ta., Wt.
2	Institution for the Female Deaf and Dumb of the Province of Quebec.	228	.....	228	75	\$39	.....	39	4	.....	10	do	8½ to 12, 1 to 3, 5 to 6 ...	Art, Em., Kn., Se.
3	Halifax Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	75	44	31	.....	60	5	2	2	.....	.....	Combined..	9 to 11; 11½ to 12½ and 2 to 4	Car., Dr., Sh., Ta.
4	Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	264	151	113	39	238	15	8	2	.....	1	do	9 to 12 and 1½ to 3½	Car., Dr., Pr.
5	Mackay Institution for Protestant Deaf-Mutes and the Blind.	50	32	18	18	46	4	3	.....	1	2	Manual....	9 to 12 and 2 to 4	Car., Fa., Pa., Se., Sh., Ta.
6	New Brunswick Deaf and Dumb Institution.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Combined..	do	None.
7	Fredericton Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Schools in Canada.	724	334	390	172	619	91	52	10	3	18	.....	.....	.....

	NAME.	VACATION.	HOW SUPPORTED.	Value of buildings and grounds.		EXPENDITURE LAST FISCAL YEAR.		No. volumes in library.	Total No. pupils have received instruction.
				£	¢	For support.	For buildings and grounds.		
1	Catholic Institution (Male)...	Fourth Wed. in June to first Wed. in Sept...	State, pupils and vol. contributions...	25,000	...	...	...	600	536
2	Catholic Institution (Female)...	July 1st to first Tues. in Sept...	State and voluntary contributions...	200,000	...	...	...	800	...
3	Halifax Institution...	First Wed. in July to first Wed. in Sept...	State and voluntary contributions...	25,000	...	8,000	2,600	...	315
4	Ontario Institution...	Third Wed. in June to second Wed. in Sept...	State...	205,000	...	39,665	2,100	1,500	762
5	Mackay Institution...	Third Wed. in June to second Wed. in Sept...	State, pupils and vol. contributions...	42,000	...	6,913	1,758	500	115
6	New Brunswick Institution...	May 17 to August 6...	Pupils and voluntary contributions...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Frederickton Institution...	July 1st to Sept. 1st...	State and voluntary contributions...	...	...	...	...	...	1,728

* Including those who have left school during the year. † Including the principal. ‡ Not including the semi-ante teachers. § Including industrial instructors.
** Bl. = Blacksmithing. Bo. = Book-binding. Cab. = Cabinet-making. Car. = Carpentry. Dr. = Dress-making. Em. = Embroidering. Fa. = Farming. Ga. = Gardening.
Kn. = Knitting. Pa. = Painting. Pr. = Printing. Se. = Sewing. Sh. = Shoemaking. Ta. = Tailoring. Wt. = Wood-turning. (a) No. 401 St. Denis street. (b) Notre Dame de Grace.

AMENDED BY-LAWS OF THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION
OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE, REGULATING THE ADMISSION
AND DISCHARGE OF PUPILS.

In conformity with the provisions of an Act respecting Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, in the Province of Ontario, 36 Vict., the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, etc., enacts as follows:—Sections 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13 of Cap. 2, of the existing By-laws are hereby repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

I.—All deaf-mute youths of both sexes between the ages of seven and twenty, not being deficient in intellect, and free from contagious disease, being *bona fide* residents of the Province of Ontario, shall be admitted into the Institution.

II.—The period of education and instruction for any pupil shall not exceed seven years, and no pupils shall remain in the Institution after the age of twenty-one, unless under special circumstances, discretionary power in this respect to be vested in the Inspector and Principal.

III.—The regular annual School Session shall commence on the second Wednesday in September each year, and shall continue until the third Wednesday in June, and applications for admission will be made in good time to ensure the pupils reception at the commencement of the Session. After the first year no application for admission will be received after the first Wednesday in September, except in special and extraordinary cases.

IV.—Education, as well as instruction in such mechanical employments as may be taught in the Institution, and the use of such books, stationery, maps, school and work-shop appliances as may be necessary, together with bed and bedding, to be free to such deaf-mutes as are specified in Section I. of this By-law.

V.—Parents, guardians, or friends who are able to pay for the board of the pupils will be charged fifty dollars per session for the same, half of which amount shall be paid in advance and the other half before the close of the session.

VI.—The cost of board will be charged for the full annual school term, between the second Wednesday in September and the third Wednesday in June, and no deduction will be made from the charge in consequence of absence, or any other cause whatever except sickness.

VII.—Parents, guardians, or friends who are unable to pay for the board of pupils shall apply to the clerk of the township, city, town, or incorporated village in which they reside, and the clerk of the municipality shall make application to the Principal for the admission of such pupils into the Institution; and the Principal, with the assent of the Inspector, upon receiving the certificate of the Reeve or Mayor of such municipality, and such other evidence as may be considered sufficient, setting forth that the parents or guardians of such deaf-mute are unable to pay for his or her board, may award admission to such deaf-mute.

VIII.—Parents, guardians, or friends who are able to pay for the board of pupils, will make direct application to the Principal for admission into the Institution.

IX.—Indigent orphans to be boarded, clothed and educated at the expense of the Government on the application for admission from the municipal corporation in which the orphan resides, with the certificate of the Warden, Reeve or Mayor, and that of the County Judge attached.

X.—Pupils from the other Provinces of the Dominion may be received into the Institution and entitled to all its benefits at the rate of \$125 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, for board, lodging and education.

XI.—It is required that the pupils sent to the Institution shall be decently and comfortably clothed, and furnished with a sufficient change and variety of apparel to ensure cleanliness and comfort. The name of the boy or girl to be written on each article with permanent marking ink.


XII.—The vacation will commence on the third Wednesday in June, and end on the second Wednesday in September, during which time every pupil must be removed to his or her home or place of abode.

XIII.—All travelling expenses of pupils to and from the Institution, whether at vacation or in consequence of serious sickness, must be defrayed by the parents, guardian, friend or municipality sending such pupil.

XIV.—It is further required, that in case of serious sickness, death, misconduct or deficiency in intellect, the pupil shall at once be removed from the Institution.

XV.—In the case of each pupil entering the Institution it is desirable to obtain written answers to the following questions. Particular attention to this subject is requested :—

1. What is the name of the individual ? If he has a middle name it should be given in full.
2. When was he born ? Give the year, month, and day of the month.
3. Was he born deaf ? And if so, was there any cause which is supposed to have operated before birth ? If not, at what age did he lose his hearing ? And by what disease or accident ?
4. Is the deafness total or partial ? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing ? Can he distinguish any spoken words ? Or hear the human voice at all ? Or what sounds can he hear ?
5. Have any attempts been made to remove the deafness, and what are the results of such efforts ?
6. Is there any ability to articulate or read on the lips ?
7. Have any attempts been made to communicate instruction ? And is he acquainted with any trade or art, or with the mode of forming letters with a pen ?
8. Is he labouring under any bodily infirmity, such as palsy, nervous trembling, malformation of the limbs, defective vision ? Or does he show any signs of mental imbecility or idiocy ?
9. Has the deaf-mute had the smallpox or been vaccinated ? Has he or she had the scarlet fever, measles, mumps or whooping cough ?
10. Are there any cases of deafness in the same family or among the collateral branches of kindred, and how and when produced ?
11. What are the names, occupation and residence, county and township, and nearest post office of the parents ? Give the Christian names of both father and mother.
12. Are either of the parents dead ? If so, has a second connection been formed by marriage ?
13. Was there any relationship or consanguinity between the parties previous to marriage ? Were they cousins ?
14. What are the number and names of their children ?
15. What is the nationality of parents ?
16. What church do parents attend ?
17. What is the occupation ?

 Parents will also state the nearest railway and telegraph station.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN OF THE INSTITUTION.

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 1st, 1888.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector of Public Charities.

SIR,—It is with great satisfaction that I am able, in presenting my report for the past session, to note the general good health prevailing among so large a community as that embracing all connected with the institution. Of course, in a population of about four hundred, made up of individuals from the tenderest years to advanced age, we had for treatment a reasonable number of the ills that flesh is heir to, but the cases developing symptoms sufficiently serious to occasion anxiety were few and far between, and these made a good recovery, no death whatever having occurred.

During the fall of 1887, a large number of the boys were afflicted with sore throat of a follicular character, due to the dampness of the season. A few days in each case were sufficient to restore the patient to his normal state of health.

Last October, our old and efficient gardener, Mr. Wills, had a severe attack of inflammation of the kidneys, and at one time his illness assumed an alarming form. After a tedious illness, however, he recovered and is now attending to his duties as well as ever.

While the health of the girls was remarkably good, unceasing care was necessary in connection with ailments peculiar to young and growing females; but they were well looked after by Miss Robinson and her assistants, and I desire to express my approval of the cheerfulness with which my instructions were carried out by those in charge of the female department, as well as by Mr. Douglas, the vigilant and obliging supervisor of the boys.

Mary Munro, a girl about fifteen years of age, is at present suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia, and her condition during the past few days has caused us no little anxiety. As is usual in any serious case of illness, the relations were notified, with the result that her mother is now with her, and everything possible is being done which may lead to her recovery.

The annual cleaning and renovating process, a factor of a complete sanitary condition, was carried out thoroughly during vacation. The sewers and drains are all in good condition, except the one leading from the kitchen, which is defective and requires a thorough overhauling, and this at once, to prevent the generation of disease germs. Outside, a board walk has been constructed for the girls at the west end of the grounds, thus making open air exercise possible at all seasons, a circumstance that cannot but be productive of good results.

Mr. Mathison's chief solicitude during the session was as usual the health and comfort of the pupils. No efforts were spared to render the term a satisfactory one, both physically and mentally, and to such an extent have his efforts been crowned that our institution is a subject of admiration to every visitor and a credit to the city.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. MURPHY, M.D.,

Physician.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

Education and Instruction of the Blind,

BRANTFORD.

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1888.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly,



Toronto:

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OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Seventeenth Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, being for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.

THE HONOURABLE ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

SEVENTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

Toronto, November, 1888.

*To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K. C. M. G., Lieutenant-Governor
of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I beg to submit herewith the Seventeenth Annual Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1888.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
INSPECTOR.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

During the past year the average number of pupils in attendance at the Institution for the Blind was 132, whilst the actual number who enjoyed the privileges offered by it was 155, 94 males, 62 females. The Principal in his report states that the attendance during the current session will probably exceed that of the past, and that demands will be made for admission up to the full capacity of the Institution. The Principal also speaks very forcibly on the subject of the ill-advised retention in their homes of blind children, thus depriving them of the benefits of the education, training, etc. held out by the Institution. The Principal gives several instances of this and shews the unfortunate results. The disinclination to part with the afflicted one of the family is perhaps natural, but it ultimately adds to the affliction, as a blind person allowed to grow up untrained and uneducated has the prospect of an unnecessarily sad, weary and useless life. At the Convention held in Boston this year of instructors of the blind, the subject of compulsory attendance of the blind at the special schools was discussed and advocated by some of those present.

I am glad to be able to state that the Examiners of the pupils in the literary and musical classes were satisfied with the progress being made and with the method of instruction, etc. The reports of the Examiners are included in this report and will be found to give interesting particulars of what is being done at the Institution.

During the past year, teaching on the "Kindergarten" system was inaugurated, but too recently to speak of its likely results.

The health of the inmates during the past year was fairly good and there were no interruptions on that score to the ordinary routine. One loss the Institution did sustain and that was of its medical attendant, Dr. Corson, who died in August. He had been connected with the Institution since its opening and was liked and respected by all with whom his faithfully performed duties brought him into contact. Dr. Marquis was appointed to succeed Dr. Corson.

The Principal in his report states that the want of a gymnasium is very much felt. I should like to see a well fitted up gymnasium added to the Institution buildings, and I trust that funds may be found for the purpose.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the minutes made by me after my various inspections are appended:—

"I made an inspection of the Institution for the Blind, Brantford, on the 19th January, and saw all the pupils then under instruction, namely, 81 males and 53 females; and I was glad to learn that their health had been uniformly good since the opening of the session.

"The teachers and instructors were zealously engaged in the routine of their respective departments, and the classes appeared to be making good progress.

"The Institution was found to be in a very satisfactory condition as to cleanliness and order.

"The special object of my visit on this occasion was to determine in regard to the appropriation which would be required for the current year on capital account.

"One of the projects coming under this head is the proposed introduction of the "Kindergarten System" of teaching in the Institution; and as the result of correspondence and enquiries about the subject by the Principal was quite satisfactory, his recommendation in this regard was approved.

"The whole system of instruction of the blind is, in fact, identified with the "Kindergarten" method, and the adoption of the more systematic and comprehensive plan now in vogue will undoubtedly greatly facilitate the imparting of instruction to the pupils. Representations will therefore be made to the Government with the view of having a small sum placed to the credit of Capital Account for the purpose of purchasing the materials required in introducing the "Kindergarten System."

"Other sums will be required to be expended for improving the grounds, work-rooms, laundry, refitting boiler and pump house, material for relaying walks, etc., the details of which will be duly submitted when the estimates are being considered. The total amount required however will be comparatively small, as the Institution is now in such excellent order throughout."

"I again visited the Institution for the Blind on the 29th August and found that preparatory to the opening of the Session, on the 5th September, the buildings and apartments had undergone a thorough renovation. Plaster ceilings had been removed and pine sheeting substituted where necessary.

"The plumbing and steam pipes have been overhauled and put in order, and painting and kalsomining have been done where necessary.

"The laundry machinery purchased had been supplied according to order, and put in position under the supervision of the Institution Engineer, in a very satisfactory manner; and after duly testing it, it is found to work well. In placing the machinery due regard has been had to the convenient working of the washers, etc., and the whole work has been substantially completed.

"In removing the old machines it was found that some renewals were required which increased the cost of fitting up beyond the estimated sum; but no expenditure has been made which was not necessary to insure the permanency of the work.

"Arrangements for the introduction of the "Kindergarten" system of instruction have been completed, and this work will be thoroughly prosecuted during the ensuing session with the prospect of accomplishing much good in the early education of the pupils.

"In connection with the educational work of the Institution, plans were discussed with the Principal for affording some additional advantages to the older pupils in the higher branches, and the spirit shewn by the staff in co-operating with the Principal in carrying out the arrangements indicates that the coming session will be a successful one.

"As the result of personal visits and the distribution of circulars, the number of pupils in attendance is likely to be increased and the average during the coming session promises to be greater than for some years past.

"In view of the dry season the grounds present a very creditable appearance, and the farm crops are fairly good and the roots and vegetables will be fully equal to the needs of the Institution."

EXAMINER'S REPORT.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

The Classes were examined by Mr. Wilkinson, M.A., Principal of the Brantford Central School, and by Dr. Kelly, Public School Inspector, their report is as under :—

The undersigned, whom you charged to undertake the examination of the literary classes in the Institution for the Blind, at Brantford, have the honor to report for your information the results as follows :

The examination was held on the 25th, 28th and 29th May last and finally concluded on the 9th June. Everything about the Institution was found to be in excellent order, and the grounds very much improved since our last official visit two years ago. The new fence around the grounds with which the public come chiefly in contact, and the many additional ornamental trees planted in the interval, especially the double rows of elms along both sides of the drive from the main entrance at the head of Palmerston Avenue, have greatly enhanced the beauty and picturesqueness of the view. The class-rooms were clean and well ventilated and the interest, attention and order of the pupils all that could be desired. The classes under the supervision and instruction of each teacher have been grouped and the results of the examination summarized as follows :

1. Mr. Wickens's Classes.

Arithmetic—Class B, 13 pupils. Easy problems were submitted in fractions, denominate numbers, etc., and were solved with facility and fair accuracy ; one got the maximum and three the half or over.

Reading—Class A, 16 pupils present. They were exercised both in prose and poetry and, with three exceptions, did well ; several read with good expression and pay due regard to emphasis.

Geography—Class A. This is a favourite study with the blind and the dissected maps which the pupils manipulate with such skill and readiness afford them a splendid exercise. They were examined in the geography of the British Isles, Europe, Asia, and incidentally in the general geography of the world. The average of correct answers was very high. The physical features of some of the countries, their commerce and manufactures, government, religion, productions, etc., were investigated and the answers given evince, on the part of the pupils, a thorough knowledge of the subject.

Physiology—This class was examined on the general structure of the human body ; the location, forms and functions of the nine vital organs, including digestion, circulation and respiration, and showed a very good knowledge of the whole. They were also examined upon the effects of alcohol on the human system, and generally upon hygiene and acquitted themselves well.

Writing—Class A. The blind seem to realize the value of this accomplishment and the results of the examination showed that both skill and patience had been exercised by the teacher. As a test of penmanship and composition they were asked to write a letter to a piano-firm ordering an instrument which they were to describe, making enquiries as to price, etc. The writing in most cases was quite legible and the composition fair.

Grammar—Class B. This class has a good knowledge of the elements of English grammar ; parse and analyze very well and correct ordinary errors in English with facility. On the whole a good class and show the value of grammar by speaking very correctly.

2. Mr. Alexander's Classes.

Arithmetic—Class D, 8 seniors and 4 juniors. This class was examined in multiplication table and the four fundamental rules, easy problems. The senior division did fairly well good work ; the junior not quite so well.

Grammar—Class A. This class numbered 13 and does exceptionally good work ; analyze complex and compound sentences readily, parse well ; have a good knowledge of Latin roots and of synonyms. Class about up to Entrance standard.

Reading—Class C, 20 in number in 3 sections. Reading generally fluent and with good expression.

Writing—Class B, 21 members. Most write with facility and in legible style.

Geography—Limits of work : America generally, and the Dominion and Ontario more particularly. They were well acquainted with the relative positions of the various countries and their principal rivers, cities, etc. They were examined minutely in the maps of the Dominion and Ontario in which they had been well and carefully taught. Placing a pupil's finger on the head of a tack representing a town or city he would name it, tell its location, manufactories, public institutions, railway facilities, etc. By means of small paste board maps, upon which were glued strings representing the different Ontario railways, they had been taught to trace accurately the routes, and the principal places passed were described. The class did well.

Object Lessons—Class D ; small children learning the properties of common things and their uses.

3. Miss Walshe's Classes.

Grammar—Class C, 10 pupils. This class was examined in the parts of speech, definitions, parsing and analyzing simple sentences. A well-taught class that do their work very thoroughly.

Geography—Class D, 19 in number, 1 absent and 1 sick. Limit : Ontario, counties, county towns and principal places, railways, etc. As a rule the pupils evinced an accurate and thorough knowledge on all these points.

Arithmetic—Class A. This is one of the best classes we ever examined on the subject ; the teaching had been thoroughly done and deserves more than ordinary commendation ; difference of attainments there was certainly, but the uniform excellence was more noticeable. The questions comprised problems in percentage, interest, application of square and cubic measure and the whole range of fractions. The demeanor of the class was excellent and the result of the examination most satisfactory.

Object Lessons—The senior class in this subject. Stuffed specimens of birds and other animals used, and from these the pupils are enabled to give a very correct idea of the size, shape, etc., of the various animals about which they read ; they were examined as to the class, habits, and uses of the specimens used, and answered admirably. Too high praise cannot be bestowed on the pains taken in the instruction of this class.

Reading—Class A. This subject of primary importance in the education of the blind is well taught ; the class consists of several sections in different degrees of advancement. Each member was examined by opening his book at random and directing him to read. The words were readily recognized, read with distinctness, correct emphasis and pleasing tone.

Writing—Class C. This class writes very fairly ; they were examined in the formation of capitals and figures as well as in the writing of some sentences ; they do their work well for a class lately beginning.

4. Miss Gillen's Classes.

A. English History—Limits : from the beginning of the Stuart period to date. The class numbers 19 ; they, the pupils, were thoroughly examined on the social, political and constitutional changes of the period, as far at least as time would permit, and exhibited much more than the average knowledge of the subject. All but two got half the maximum or over.

B. Canadian History—Same class as last. They were put through a general review of this subject, including the early explorations, discoveries and settlements of the French, the English conquest, the constitutional and other changes since, touching all of which the answering was excellent.

Writing—Class D, 11 pupils. The writing of this class was very good, there being only one inferior writer among the pupils.

Arithmetic—Class C. The examination afforded abundant evidence of faithful work ; it consisted of problems, involving a knowledge of the general rules of arithmetic, of the tables of weights and measures and practical problems. The problem was first distinctly stated to the class, then waiting about two minutes as an average for the solution ; as the pupils finish they rise, one is asked to state the result when all who agree with him sit down. Every problem submitted was solved by same number of the class.

English Grammar—Class D. The pupils here have mastered the elementary parts of etymology and some of the simplest rules of syntax ; their replies were in the main correct and one-half did excellent work.

English Literature—This class numbers 16 and consists of the best and brightest of the advanced pupils. The subject is a favourite one and the class manifests a wonderful liking for it ; the examination occupied some hours. The history of English literature was passed rapidly in review, the Anglo-Saxon writers as Caedman, Bede, Alfred the Great, the early Norman as Lanfranc and Anselm ; Chaucer, and his contemporaries in Britain, France and Italy ; something of the Troubadors and Trouveres and the chronicle writers, the authors of the Renaissance as More, Colet and Erasmus, and the galaxy that adorned the "spacious" times of great Elizabeth, etc. The knowledge displayed along the whole range was astonishing. The drama of Macbeth had been carefully studied, the plot and drift of the plays was thoroughly understood and the most striking passages had been memorized by the members of the class. Of the outlines of French literature they had also learned something, Saintsbury's Primer had been used on this as the Rev. Stopford Brook's had been in English literature. The examination on the whole was very satisfactory and reflected credit on both teacher and pupil.

Mr. Conolly's Classes.

A. Writing—Class C, a class of 16 ; 8 of whom write fairly well.

B. Reading—Class D. Some of this class are just learning the alphabet, others are reading words of one syllable. They had evidently been carefully taught and showed considerable aptitude in recognizing the different letters and words.

C. Gymnastics—This subject had been taught with great care ; the various extension movements, timed by the organ played by one of the pupils, were made with greatest accuracy ; the whole of the exercises were well done and showed the attention and care bestowed by the Instructor.

Junior Classes in Arithmetic and English Grammar—Class E, a division of 15 pupils, in three sections, under a pupil teacher. The first section (numbering three pupils) did fair work in arithmetic, and one did well in grammar ; the second section also did fairly well in arithmetic and very well in grammar ; the third section, 6 present, 1 absent, a little below the mark in arithmetic but fair in grammar.

Here closes the report of the results of the examination.

In the pupil's library are 1,650 volumes in embossed print and about 400 in point print ; since midsummer, 1886, about 200 volumes have been added. The teachers and reference library contains about 1,400 volumes.

To the Museum there have been recently added specimens of the seal, kangaroo, red ox, squirrel, duck, eagle, horned owl, wild turkey, grey heron, models of ear and eye, of vertebrae and ribs ; the equipment altogether is very fair. A gymnasium is still very

much needed and ought, if possible, to be speedily supplied. The work of next year was talked over between the teachers and the Examiners, aided by the Principal, the work, that is so far as English is concerned, and an outline was sketched that will probably be found satisfactory.

In conclusion we have to thank the Principal and his staff for many attentions and courtesies during the examination.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

This was again examined by Professor Aldons, of Hamilton. A copy of his report is given below :

I beg to submit my report on the musical examination which I held at the Institution for the Blind, at Brantford, on Thursday, May 31st, and Friday, June 1st. Owing to the fact that there was no musical examination held last year on account of sickness, I found many of the pupils much advanced since I last saw them two years ago. It is unnecessary to make any detailed note of the classes in piano and pipe-organ playing, under Mr. H. F. Williams ; piano students, under Miss Callaghan ; and piano and reed organ students, under Miss Moore. They all showed the results of careful and sympathetic teaching, proving that their teachers take a keen interest in their progress, and help them by every means in their power. I would note the beneficial results of a graded system of study, which has the effect of putting each pupil through a more complete and systematic training than had hitherto been the case, besides tending to develop among the pupils a healthy spirit of emulation.

I was also pleased to find some of the older and more advanced students being employed as pupil teachers, thereby fitting themselves for future work in that department. The results of their teaching I found very satisfactory. The various grades of harmony students, some under Mr. Williams and some under Miss Moore, are making good advance, as also the point print class under Miss Moore. Owing to the temporary retirement of Mrs. Howson through ill-health, the vocal department has been for the past few months under the care of Miss Callaghan. As a proof of the thoroughness of their training, the full choral class sang the first long fugue chorus from "Rebekah," with hardly any hesitation, a task by no means easy for those in full possession of their sight, as is well known to all who are familiar with the work. Some very fair solo and duet singing was done by female voices, but the male department was decidedly weak, owing principally to the fact that some of the older pupils, who could give valuable assistance, fancy they have not time to devote to it. The violin pupils, under the instruction of Professor Baker, of Galt, in their various degrees of advancement show evidence of painstaking and thorough teaching. The more advanced pupils played their pieces prepared for the forthcoming concert in an artistic manner, as well as with good technical skill.

There are several students well advanced in tuning, under Mr. Raymond's guidance. Some were prepared to go out and earn a good livelihood by that means. I should like especially to notice the heartiness of the singing at the daily service in the hall, a feature which, being carefully attended to, makes their daily worship more hearty and devout. I was pleased to find that the stock of pianos was very much better than on the occasion of my last visit. The addition of several new ones and the restoration of some of the old cannot but have a beneficial effect on the pupils who, from their peculiar affliction, are more sensitive than most to the condition of the instrument they play on.

Concerning the grand piano, which is very unsatisfactory both in touch and tone, I should strongly recommend that it be dispensed with altogether (not repaired), and a really good one procured which should then be kept solely for concert purposes, and never used for ordinary practising.

In closing my report, I wish to record my thanks to the Principal and the entire staff for the kindness that I experienced during my short stay in the Institution, and for the kindly help that was afforded to me in every way.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

The cost of maintaining the Institution during the year under report and the preceding year is shewn below :

SERVICE.	YEAR ENDING 30TH SEP- TEMBER, 1887.		YEAR ENDING 30TH SEP- TEMBER, 1888.	
	Total Ex- penditure.	Annual cost per pupil.	Total Ex- penditure.	Annual cost per pupil.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Salaries and wages	15,848 33	119 16	16,226 02	122 92
Medicine and medical comforts	228 39	1 72	140 25	1 06
Butcher's meat, fish, etc.	2,773 53	20 85	3,090 65	23 41
Flour, bread, etc.	737 48	5 54	886 93	6 72
Butter and lard.	979 98	7 37	1,297 96	9 84
General groceries	1,842 71	13 85	2,086 43	15 80
Fruit and vegetables	306 82	2 31	636 01	4 82
Bedding, clothing and shoes.	510 49	3 84	790 85	5 99
Fuel	2,342 91	17 62	3,145 83	23 83
Light	1,004 55	7 55	1,029 40	7 80
Laundry, soap and cleaning	376 14	2 83	341 04	2 59
Furniture and furnishings.	670 74	5 04	915 67	6 94
Farm, feed and fodder	1,028 13	7 73	1,185 75	8 98
Repairs and alterations	937 41	7 05	1,443 79	10 94
Advertising, printing, postage, etc.	739 67	5 56	606 29	4 59
Books and educational appliances	1,040 26	7 82	1,292 84	9 80
Miscellaneous	1,519 80	11 43	1,593 64	12 07
Totals.	32,887 94	247 27	36,710 25	278 10

The increase in the cost is chiefly due to the higher prices charged for meat, flour, butter and other food supplies, and for coal; also, unusual expenditures were incurred in repairs, furnishings and bedding, owing to the outbreak of diphtheria.

In the following pages will be found the report of the Principal, with statistical tables attached; also, the report of the Acting-Surgeon.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

TO ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Public Institutions, etc.

SIR,—I have the honour, as Principal of the Ontario Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, to present my report for the year ending September 30th, 1888. As usual, I shall in the first place notice the number of

PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE.

The session which terminated on the 13th June last, showed an enrolment of 136 pupils, or six less than 1886-7. Of the 136 eighty-three were males and fifty-three females.

The pupils in actual residence on the 30th September, 1888, numbered 124; of these seventy-one were males and fifty-three females. The corresponding number in 1887 was 127, of whom seventy-seven were males and fifty females. The attendance of males on the 30th September, 1888, was thus, it will be seen, six less, while of females there were three more than in 1887. Of the 136 registered in 1887-8, there were 103, fifty-nine males and forty-four females, in attendance on the 30th September, 1888, leaving thirty-three to be accounted for as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Graduated in literary classes and piano	1	..	1
“ in willow work with full outfits.....	3	..	3
“ “ partial outfit.....	1	..	1
“ in piano tuning with full outfit.....	2	..	2
“ in piano.....	..	1	1
Left without graduating in any branch	2	..	2
Became ineligible from improved vision	2	1	3
Left owing to physical incapacity.....	1	..	1
Left from ill health during session .....	..	2	2
Died in the Institution .....	..	1	1
Left Canada .....	..	1	1
Advisedly excluded	1	..	1
Retired to avoid expulsion	1	..	1
Expelled since re-opening:.....	1	..	1
Return temporarily deferred owing to state of health, eye treatment, and other explained causes	7	3	10
Absence not yet explained	2	..	2
	—	—	—
Totals	24	9	33

With the advent of a new session sixteen fresh pupils have presented themselves, ten males and six females, and five former pupils, two males and three females, not in attendance last session, have sought re-admission.

The new pupils are classified as follows:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
6	1	..	1
7	1	2	3
8	1	..	1
9	1	..	1
11	1	..	1
13 .....	..	2	2
15	1	..	1
16	1	..	1
18 .....	..	1	1
20 .....	..	1	1
21	1	..	1
28	1	..	1
35	1	..	1
Totals	10	6	16

In addition to the pupils already returned, or who may be expected to return ere long, and numbering together 134, there are five new applicants for admission on the list, with a reasonable prospect that other cases will be heard of as the session advances. An average attendance, or rather more than our recent average, may, therefore, be anticipated. On the male pupils' side we shall, without any doubt, have our full number, eighty, which is all we can suitably accommodate without undue crowding. With the new year we shall probably have close upon 140 pupils to report in residence.

For several years after the Institution opened a regular canvass of the Province was maintained, and the large attendance in the years 1878 to 1881 was no doubt due, in a great degree, to the vigorous efforts then put forth. But it was very naturally argued that, with time, the fact of such an Institution being in existence, and the advantages offered by it, would have obtained so much publicity as to make special and expensive efforts in that direction unnecessary. Visits of this kind have consequently been chiefly confined, for some time past, to a few points on the main lines of travel taken by our officers when acting as guides to pupils, or to places where cases were known to exist of blind youths eligible for admission. In the eastern portion of the Province three of our officers have this year made such visits. The western part has been more systematically worked. One of our staff, Mr. J. D. Alexander, has taken journeys extending northward to Lake Nipissing and westward to Windsor, covering a large area of ground in various directions in the course of his travels. His labours have borne good fruit and their effect will be attended with further benefit in time to come.

I am compelled, however, to admit that our exertions in this respect are too often followed by disappointment. Reluctance to part with a blind son or daughter is natural enough; but when that reluctance is carried to such an extent as to lead to the life-ruin of the objects of mistaken affection it becomes criminal. Let me give a few instances in our experience on this point.

A young girl, totally blind, but once bright and intelligent, and possessing a sweet voice which she kept in full exercise and which might have been trained to great advantage, has been under my notice for nearly seven years. Her parents have been again and again urged to send her to the Institution, and every inducement that might be expected to influence them to discharge this obvious duty has been held out. Meantime seclusion, confinement to the house and the dull routine of back settlement life have done their cruel work. She is a young woman of twenty now, deaf, dull, listless, apathetic, all the possible joys of existence denied, and every hope, talent and aspiration strangled by parental folly.

A boy, then fifteen years of age, residing in a village on a line of railway, was, in answer to an application, notified some four years since of his admission. The family were poor, but good natured neighbours contributed a purse of fifty dollars for the lad's

outfit and travelling expenses. Unfortunately the money was handed over to the boy's friends, a period of festivity followed, the fund was exhausted, and the boy has remained at home to this day. He had formerly some animation and mingled, so far as able, in the sports of other lads. He is now nearly a man in years, idle, secretive, and morose, certain as time goes on to become a burden and, possibly, a danger to the community. His case is one among several I could name of a nearly analogous character.

Let me mention one more. I received, a few months since, from a public man, in a western county, a letter inquiring on what terms a blind boy, eleven or twelve years of age, the son of persons in reduced circumstances, could be admitted to the Institution. I had only to tell the writer that the same boy had been on our list of prospective pupils for four or five years, that he had been periodically visited and that his parents alone were to blame if, since he was old enough to come to us, he had not been receiving a first-class and gratuitous education. In the course of the late vacation a fresh attempt was made. The boy was found running about the street of a country village, frequenting the tavern and listening to all the bad language and coarse and profane conversation prevailing in such places, and calling for his pipe with the air and authority of a man of importance. His parents can stand his rapid moral deterioration, his liability to accident, his introduction into every bad habit, yet have not the sense and firmness to send him to an institution where his health, safety, morals and education would be all watched over, and that too as they can be in no ordinary home.

I might give a whole string of such instances of ignorant, criminal, neglect and folly, but let these for the moment suffice. To provide an effectual remedy is not easy. The educational law of Ontario makes the attendance of children at a public school compulsory. The truant officer is a recognized authority. I remember when, in 1871, a new school Act was before the Local Legislature, the author of which was the late Dr. Egerton Ryerson, the leader of the Opposition in a somewhat lively criticism of certain loosely drawn clauses, showed that a contumacious parent who kept a child from school might suffer continuous and even perpetual imprisonment. The penalties under the Act have, of course, never gone to that length, but there are penalties and there is compulsion. Yet, the chances are that the seeing child is detained from school more from necessity than choice, to supply domestic help or provide a small addition to a too meagre income. But the blind child until trained is useless, not a factor in any sense in the social economy of the household, and yet with all the tendencies to evil of his more active and independent vision-possessing associates. On the other hand, legislatures and governments can only act as public opinion sustains them. Would public opinion approve of a law bringing pressure to bear on the parents of a blind child so as to compel them to avail of the privileges which public liberality and policy provide for his education? My own opinion has been in times past that public opinion has not been ripe for such heroic treatment even of an unquestionable evil. At the late Convention of Instructors of the Blind, at Baltimore, the subject of compulsory attendance was discussed, and I took a position somewhat adverse to such legislation. But the proofs which the last few months have afforded of the gross stupidity of parents and its sad results have induced me to desire that with proper safeguards some remedy might be applied when, after the child has arrived at a given age, the excuse for retaining him or her at home can exist no longer. Meantime, may I appeal to all who read this report to second the efforts used to overcome the reluctance of parents and their unnecessary fears for the happiness of those who, if once here, would only regret that they had not been admitted long before. In order to secure the help we need in this direction, three thousand copies of the following circular were recently addressed to the respective ministers of religion and township clerks of the Province, and several applications have come to hand in consequence :

"ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,

"BRANTFORD, July 25th, 1888.

"DEAR SIR,—Should you be acquainted with any young persons in your neighborhood who are blind, or whose sight is so impaired that their education, or the discharge of the ordinary duties of life, is thereby interfered with, may I beg you to supply me

with the addresses of such in order that I may take immediate steps to bring before their friends the benefits offered by this Institution. Although the Institution has now been established for sixteen years, I have reason to believe there are some as yet ignorant even of its existence, to whom the advantages it presents would be of inestimable value. And if you know of those who, while aware that the Institution exists, have neglected to avail of its privileges for a blind or partially blind son or daughter, I would ask you to use your influence to convince them that their duty to themselves, to their child and to society, should overcome all reluctance and hesitation.

"The pupils of this Institution receive a literary education equal and in some respects superior to that afforded by the ordinary public schools; if musical, they are instructed thoroughly in the organ, pianoforte, violin and theory of music; the male pupils are, according to aptitude and capacity, taught pianoforte tuning, or chair-making and basket work; the female pupils, machine and hand-sewing, machine and hand-knitting, bead work and fancy work generally. Board and instruction are gratuitous. The moral and religious training of all receives careful attention, while members of the various churches are strictly protected against interference with their particular views and opinions.

"The health of the Institution is watched over by a physician who is in daily attendance. The situation of the Institution is delightful, and means for exercise are ample. It is always open to visitors, and friends of pupils can see them at any time. The present vacation will terminate on the 5th of September next, and applicants for admission will do well to communicate with me at once, but they can be received during the session if not able to join at the date mentioned.

"I am, dear sir,

"Very respectfully yours,

"A. H. DYMOND,

"Principal."

THE STAFF.

As in former years, I have to bear grateful testimony to the able and generous support received from the staff of the Institution. A change has occurred in the industrial branch, Miss L. Muirhead, instructress in knitting, having retired and been succeeded by Miss Laura H. Haycock. At Christmas the voluntary resignation of Mr. Francis Flanagan, junior resident-master, created a vacancy which was filled by the appointment of Mr. B. G. Connolly. The decision of the Government, favorable to the establishment of a kindergarten class, as recommended in my last report, led to inquiries being made for a lady competent to take charge of that branch of instruction. These resulted in the appointment of Miss Emma Johnson, who had recently passed an examination for "Directress," in connection with the Normal School Kindergarten, at Toronto, with great credit. In order to gain practical experience in the adaptation of the ordinary kindergarten system of teaching to blind pupils' requirements, Miss Johnson is about proceeding to New York where, in connection with the kindergarten work at the Institution for the Blind, in that city, she will, by the kindness of its able superintendent, Mr. W. B. Wait, acquire all necessary information for her future interesting duties.

THE LATE DR. W. C. CORSON.

I cannot close my reference to late and present colleagues without a special allusion to the loss the Institution has sustained in the death of its excellent medical officer, Dr. W. C. Corson, which took place early in August last. Dr. Corson was appointed at the very opening of the Institution. His services consequently extended over sixteen years, of which period seven years had elapsed since we became colleagues. The relations of the Medical Officer and Principal are very intimate and often involve matters of a confidential and more or less delicate character. The greatest mutual confidence should exist between them, and I am glad to be able to feel that the friendly regard necessary to

perfect freedom of communication was never broken during the whole time we were associated. Although Dr. Corson did not pretend to be a specialist in regard to diseases affecting the sight, and for surgical treatment of the eye our pupils are always placed under the care of a skilled oculist, yet, from previous study and a large field for observation here, Dr. Corson was usually found correct in his advice as to the advisability of such treatment and also able greatly to alleviate the sufferings of those in whose cases the trouble was of an active or progressive character. In his general medical practice among the pupils his kindly manner secured respect and confidence, while any attempt by a patient to overrate symptoms or to cause needless trouble was soon detected and effectually repressed. If Dr. Corson was apt to err a little at times by taking too serious a view of the case before him, it was, I think, largely from his knowledge of the great responsibilities resting upon those in charge of such an institution as this, and his anxiety that no hesitation promptly to adopt any measures the circumstances required should be laid to our charge. Although a man of years and large experience Dr. Corson was always not only willing but apparently happy to accept assistance and advice from others. And while he would have been the last to deny that those who were successively to fill his office, when he should be here no longer, might be his equals in professional skill and knowledge, it may be safely predicted that no one will be found more exact than Dr. Corson in attendance, more faithful to duty or more devoted in his services to those who from time to time looked to him for aid.

The appointment of Dr. Marquis, who has for many years had an extensive practice in this neighborhood, as Dr. Corson's successor, will give much satisfaction to those who are familiar with Dr. Marquis' high character and professional reputation.

THE LITERARY CLASSES.

For the progress and attainments of our pupils in the literary departments of study the reports of the examiners may be referred to. Owing to the omission of the examinations, for sufficient reasons explained in my last report, in 1887, to a large number of pupils the ordeal was a new experience altogether and the most kind and considerate handling of the examiners notwithstanding, a degree of nervousness was observable in many which certainly impaired their ability to answer promptly and correctly. A large proportion of the pupils, however, did well, and the teachers and Principal felt, as in previous years, that the Examiners' visit was very helpful and stimulating in its general effect. It has been my desire for some time past to attain to a somewhat higher level than we have hitherto reached in our literary work. The tastes of many of our pupils lie very decidedly in a literary direction, and it is right these should be gratified. Nor is there any reason why, where personal circumstances enable the possessor of special talent to put it to the best advantage, it should not be called into exercise. If behind the darkened orbit there lies the brain of a successful orator, preacher, lecturer, lawyer or politician, there can be no good reason for the world losing the benefits such powers may confer upon mankind. It is not improbable that in a few years a college will be established on this continent for the higher education of blind youths. Such exist in Great Britain already. We can but pretend here to lay the humble foundation for such work and propose to proceed only by short steps. After consultation with the examiners it was decided to add such subjects as Elocution, Ethnology, Philology and Mental Philosophy to our course of study and to widen the researches of our literature class by taking up within certain limits Spanish, French and Italian literature. With the exception of the class in Mental Philosophy, for which it has not yet been found easy to assign time without the curtailment of other studies, all the above arrangements are now being carried into effect. With our Kindergarten class in operation for juniors, in addition to the increased advantages afforded as above described to senior pupils, the session should shew at its close a good record.

THE MUSIC CLASSES.

The report of Professor Aldous testifies to the generally satisfactory condition of the musical department, and the exhibition of the pupils' abilities at our closing concert must

have convinced those present that the examiners' eulogiums were not exaggerated. The serious illness of Mrs. Howson deprived the vocal classes of her services during the greater part of the session. Mrs. Howson's place, however, was ably filled by Miss Callaghan, another member of the staff, and the reputation of the classes did not suffer under her talented management. The formation of a junior vocal class has enlarged the work in this branch of study. With the advent of the kindergarten some further modification of our plans in this regard may be found desirable. Six of our pupils—three males and three females—are training for music teachers and have daily opportunities for practising with classes of beginners the art of instruction.

THE TUNING CLASS.

The tuning classes consist of eighteen pupils, two young men, who had taken a full course of instruction, having graduated at the close of last session. Of the eighteen now in the Institution, the two seniors have general charge of all pianos, and are also responsible for seeing that the other pupils are punctually and fully employed in their respective practice hours. Eleven receive direct instruction from Mr. Raymond, and the five juniors are initiated into the primary stages of the tuner's art by the three most advanced seniors. The whole of the pianos used for tuning practice have been overhauled and thoroughly repaired during the vacation. I venture to believe that this department has never been in a more promising state of efficiency than at the present time.

THE WILLOW SHOP.

Three young men have graduated with full outfits from the willow shop, and one with a partial outfit. The latter departure from our usual practice was only permitted out of consideration for certain reasons of a personal nature, and the grant of models was limited exclusively to those articles in which the pupils had become fairly proficient. The case, however, is not to be regarded as a precedent for such concessions. It is necessary in the interest of pupils, and to the reputation of the Institution, that those who seek the benefit it offers should attend regularly, stay their full term, and be thoroughly competent before they are recognized as fit to enter the lists with seeing rivals in the trade. I append our Trades' Instructor's report :

TRADES' INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

MR. A. H. DYMOND,
Principal.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report upon the operation of the workshop, during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1888.

The session has been one of steady progress and industry on the part of nearly all of the twenty-seven pupils who have received instruction in the willow department. The two or three exceptions are pupils whose admission to the workshop may be regarded as an experiment from the fact that, in addition to their blindness, their extreme weakness both of body and mind might almost have seemed to have placed them beyond instruction. Under those circumstances, progress is very slow. But they are, nevertheless, making progress, and it is very gratifying to observe a gradual improvement in bodily health and strength, induced, I believe, by their physical and mental energies being thus called into action. The prospect of their graduation as finished workmen may be remote, the cost of their instruction may exceed that of the stronger and brighter pupils, but the results as indicated above should, I think, secure for them all the benefit which a prolonged training affords.

During the session, the conduct of the pupils, while under my observation and control, has been good, that is, according to my own standard. I have no sympathy with the false sentiment which expects to find in every blind person the character of an afflicted saint. The loss of sight, often allied with extreme bodily weakness, should not

be regarded in any special sense as means of grace, but rather as defects which tend to produce fretfulness and chafing under the restraints of discipline. Notwithstanding this, I regard the conduct of the pupils under my care as having been good during the entire session.

The following statement shows the amount of saleable work made last session by pupils during their nine months' training :

Sales by Trades' Instructor.....	\$500 00
Work on hand not sold	200 00
Total	\$700 00

The above statement conveys but an imperfect idea of the amount of labor actually performed by the workshop pupils. It represents perhaps one-half of the goods turned out, for it must be remembered that all of them are mere learners, consequently the product is frequently of such a character that no commercial value can be attached to it. Added to the above statement of work performed might be noted the peeling of several tons of green willow for workshop and vacation supplies, which usually occupies the pupils for about a month in the later period of the year, and is a great saving of expense to the Institution.

PUPILS' VACATION WORK.

For the purpose of keeping our pupils employed during the vacation and giving them an opportunity of earning pocket money, a supply of willow was distributed. The following statement shows the result :

W. L. earned	\$40 00
C. B. "	18 00
A. S. "	10 00
T. E. "	25 00
F. P. "	25 00
A. C. "	15 00
D. M. "	12 00
J. W. "	28 00
G. M. "	12 00
M. N. "	25 00
K. H. "	4 00
D. P. "	25 00
J. P. "	25 00
Total	\$264 00

GRADUATES.

At the close of the session it was found that three of the workshop pupils were ready to graduate. They have, with your approval been supplied with outfits at a cost of about eighty dollars each. The outfits included a full supply of tools, models, willow, etc. These young men are now working at their homes, one in London, one in Hamilton, and the other in Orangeville, with every prospect of success in their effort to support themselves.

A respectful protest in regard to what I believe is calculated to mislead in forming expectations of the success or non-success of graduates may be permitted. My remarks are the fruit of nearly sixteen years' experience and observation. To the question so often put to me, "Do you not find a law of compensation applied to the blind?" meaning, I suppose, that, if the power of vision is lost, some other power is given as a compensation, I would say that I have not discovered any such compensation, and that the loss of

sight reduces the working ability of a blind workman to less than one-half that of the seeing workman. The blind workman is handicapped, and the best compensation that can be given him, and ought to be given to him by the public, is the purchase of his labor.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. TRUSS,

Trade Instructor.

Our excellent Trades' Instructor in his report omits to mention one feature in our workshop arrangements which adds materially to his difficulties and responsibilities, and to which, in justice to an esteemed colleague and most worthy officer, I may be allowed to refer. The material he has to train for usefulness in life, to convert into skilled workmen and independent industrious citizens is drawn mainly from three sources. The school rooms supply a good proportion. Many are bright well educated lads who, having first received a fair literary education, are anxious to be taught a trade and ambitious to graduate at as early a period as possible. They have been already disciplined, have acquired habits of subordination and application and give little trouble. Another class consists of young men—some, as our reports show, not very young men either—who have lost their sight after attaining to years of maturity or by some mischance have neglected to join the Institution at an earlier age. With not a few of these the willow shop is not the destination of their own choice. Their taste may be for literature, music or for the piano-tuning profession. Yet, for reasons which may be easily comprehended, their admission to these courses would be objectionable and almost impossible. But, if they are willing to join others who enter to learn the willow trade and can be placed under the kind but firm direction of Mr. Truss, my hesitation to admit them is greatly lessened. Still it will be readily understood how judicious must be the management of adult pupils thus situated. A third class of pupils turned over to Mr. Truss are those to whom the willow shop gives the last and only chance of remaining in the Institution, enjoying its benefits and learning an honest calling. These are youths of erratic, not to say bad propensities, who need to be closely employed and under direct supervision for just as many hours as they can be reasonably kept at work. Pupils of this sort have not the self-respect nor the sense of the necessity for submitting to circumstances which usually distinguish grown up men. Nor have they the steady purpose and honorable ambition of the youths first mentioned. If some of these in the end turn out well it is their Instructor, so far as human instrumentality goes, we and they have to thank for it.

THE WORK ROOM, KNITTING, AND BEAD CLASSES.

These classes are well filled, all but very few of our female pupils devoting a portion of their time to industrial work. The change in the head of the knitting and fancy work classes has been already referred to. The variety and quality of work done in both branches of female industry is, I venture to think, highly creditable to pupils and teachers. Some arrangements for the better display to visitors of pupils' work are in progress.

THE LIBRARY.

The additions to the library during the year have been Homer's Iliad, Book II. (Bryant's translation); The Bible, 24 vols.; Ben Hur, 4 vols.; Life of Walter Scott; Conquest of Grenada, 3 vols.; David Copperfield, 2 vols.; Tanglewood Tales, 4 vols.; Lockyer's Astronomy, 2 vols.; Greek Heroes, Old Rome and New Italy; Our World, Part II.; Book of Common Prayer, and Queen of the Pirate Isle, in line letter; and Music of the World, 2 vols.; Emerson's Conduct of Life, 3 vols.; Pilgrims' Progress, 3 vols.; Irving's Sketch-Book, 3 vols., and the Methodist Catechism, in point print.

The supply of specimens for object teaching has been considerably increased. Two excellent sectional maps of Asia for class use have been constructed by the carpenter of

the Institution, under the direction of Mr. Wickens, and were brought into practical use in time to admit of the senior class being prepared for examination in the geography of that continent. The new map, which also includes Australia, now completes a set of sectional maps in duplicate, representing the whole of the globe's surface. Mr. Alexander has also, with much ingenuity, constructed a number of hand maps of Ontario and the Dominion, especially with the view of keeping those pupils in class profitably employed who are not for the moment being instructed on the large sectional maps.

HEALTH.

The session of 1887-8 was happily free from any cases of contagious disorders. The earlier and later portions of the session were marked by a particularly healthy condition of things generally. But in the winter and early spring the peculiar atmospheric influences which existed and were felt everywhere occasioned us much cause for anxiety. One of our female pupils, a very delicate girl, whose tendency to lung disease had greatly interfered with her attendance at the Institution, was attacked with bronchitis which developed into pneumonia and ultimately proved fatal. The young sufferer was much beloved by her officers and fellow-pupils for her many endearing qualities, and her death was felt keenly by all of us. Shortly after her decease four male pupils of different ages varying from seven to twenty years, were attacked with pneumonia in a very severe form. All, however, recovered and regained good health. Then came a wave of "Rathelm," or "German measles," which invaded the Institution as well as the whole surrounding district and many other neighborhoods. The complaint was in only a few cases attended with sickness, and, except for the temporary interruption of class-work, occasioned no inconvenience to those attacked. I must not in this connection omit to make mention of the most kind and efficient services of Dr. Secord, of this city, who acted as medical attendant owing to the illness and death of Dr. Corson, from February to the date of this report. The young girl, whose death has been mentioned, was the last serious case attended by Dr. Corson, who then, as at all times, although in rapidly failing health, most faithfully discharged his duty. In the later cases of pneumonia Dr. Secord's quick perception of the fluctuations in the patients' condition, vigorous treatment and constant watchfulness, supplemented by the skilled nursing supplied by the staff of our excellent local hospital, were, I believe, the cause to no small extent of the favorable issue. My relations with Dr. Secord were particularly agreeable and his temporary services here secured for him the confidence and regard of all interested in the management of the Institution.

DISCIPLINE.

As this report is largely interesting to parents and those who have young relatives under our care, I desire to say a few words in connection with some matters in which their assistance may be beneficial. Practices accounted quite harmless by many persons may nevertheless be utterly out of keeping with the order of a public school or institution. Tobacco smoking and chewing come under this head. The evil or benefit of smoking is, with many good people, quite an open question, and I do not desire to enter into it. As to chewing, with its necessary accompaniment of expectoration to the defilement of everything with which it comes in contact, I have no hesitation in alluding to it as a filthy and disgusting habit, unworthy of anyone desirous of maintaining his own self-respect or showing respect to other persons. Our rules and discipline are based on the assumption that the Institution is established for the instruction of blind youths from seven to twenty-one years of age. If others of more advanced age choose to avail of its advantages their acceptance of our rules is a necessary and well understood condition, and our rule in regard to tobacco reads as follows:—

"The use of tobacco in any form by pupils either on or off the premises of the Institution is prohibited."

This is plain and emphatic enough, and so well known to all the pupils that its violation constitutes a wilful act of insubordination. Smoking has but occasionally, I

have reason to believe, been indulged in. It is hardly necessary to say that it could only be tolerated in the case of blind youths at great risk to the safety of the property of the Institution, and, perhaps, the lives of its inmates. Tobacco-chewing has more frequently been resorted to, and last session was practised surreptitiously by too many, some of whom were not among the older pupils either. The habit has been fatal in one instance within my experience, and has caused serious injury to others of our pupils. It produces an anæmic condition of the blood, dyspepsia, a failure of the digestive organs, and great irritation of the coats of the stomach. So much for its physically mischievous tendencies. But this is only one class of evils resulting from the practice. It has to be carried on surreptitiously, in other words deceptively, and no youth engaged in a daily effort to deceive his teachers and disguise his actions can avoid gradual moral degradation. When, too, by the force of example the habit spreads, the seeds of insubordination and disorganization are sown, and these bear fruit in other offences and breaches of discipline. At the close of the last session, I gave public warning that, with the reassembling of the pupils, all forbearance on my part would be at an end. The new session was opened with a similar notification. A pupil, evidently determined to defy authority and elude detection, persisted in breaking the rules. He was discovered in the act, reported and forthwith expelled. Since his expulsion I have discovered that his practices in regard to tobacco were such as to cause imminent danger of fire, with possibly most disastrous results. My authority is, of course, limited to the nine months of the year in which the pupils are in attendance, but parents may do much to assist me during that period if they will by their influence discourage and, as far as possible, prevent their sons from using tobacco at home. They may know from the foregoing what will happen if pupils offend here. I am glad to say that, so far as I am able to judge, the present session has commenced with a general intention on the part of the pupils to subordinate any unwise or selfish tastes and habits to the demands of an Institution from which they receive such priceless advantages.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In addition to the usual repairs and internal improvements, some alterations have been made in connection with the west (male pupils') side of the premises, which, in a sanitary and other points of view, were much needed. The entire remodelling of the laundry arrangements, and the purchase and fitting up of a complete set of the Troy Laundry Company's machinery, has been a most profitable and desirable step in every sense. Cleanliness, the preservation of the goods from injury and the reduction of labor are among the gains by this change.

ONE THING YET NEEDED.

The liberality of the government and legislature has now provided the Institution with a most efficient staff of officers, very ample educational appliances, and all that can be needed in the way of personal comforts. The building is large enough for our ordinary population, even although, for some departments, more particularly the music and tuning classes, additional rooms would be useful. For the intellectual and industrial training of our pupils little is needed that we have not now at command or shall have shortly under existing arrangements. But the physical training of the pupils is sadly defective, and must be so until we are able to secure it by systematic methods on a much more extensive scale than at present. It is, perhaps, natural that the question, "What can blind people do with a gymnasium?" should be asked by those who have not taken the means to ascertain the fact, well known to the educators of the blind, that of all classes of people in the world the blind need a gymnasium most. And for two reasons:—First, because they are necessarily debarred from all the healthful, physical and robust exercises of seeing youths; secondly, because blindness or partial blindness always has a tendency to produce an awkward and groping gait which only drilling can overcome. I may add, too, that, partly from inherent constitutional weakness, partly from want of a demand upon them for muscular effort in early life, a large proportion of the blind are weak in the hands and arms, the fingers are limp and the wrists feeble. Can or need

more be said to show that, in justice to our pupils, a gymnasium with suitable appliances should be without further delay provided? For the seeing youths of the Province attending the High Schools, I believe the construction of a gymnasium is compulsory. In this city of Brantford, we have a Collegiate Institute well attended by pupils of both sexes. The building has no particular pretensions to convenience. The ventilation is bad, the method of heating is primitive and imperfect. The Minister of Education leaves these radical defects to be righted by the trustees, as they no doubt will be in the fulness of time. But while, on the one side, the female pupils are drilled by a professor of the art, the Minister insists on the male pupils—lusty, young fellows whose every spare moment is devoted to baseball, lacrosse, cricket, lawn tennis, canoeing, and every other form of amusement calculated to promote their physical development—having a gymnasium, otherwise the government grant will be stopped. So these stalwarts have a gymnasium as a first necessity in the opinion of the Education department. Our pupils, on the other hand, although every other want is most liberally supplied, have not that which is, indeed, a first necessity. In this respect we are sadly behind most institutions on this continent worthy to be regarded as examples to be followed.

THE GROUNDS, THE FARM, THE GARDEN.

A good deal has been done this year towards further beautifying the grounds, and some efforts in a horticultural direction have been made. But the protracted droughts from which we have suffered to even a greater extent than some surrounding districts, have been very unfavorable either to tree culture or field crops. The failure of our potato crop last year from the same cause, occasioning as it did a large expenditure for outside supplies, induced us to plant a larger area with this necessary article of consumption. We shall consequently have more than we require for home use. Root crops will be fairly good, grasses have fallen short, although of our permanent pasture we obtained an early average yield.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I am glad to say the most pleasant relations continue to exist between the Institution and our city neighbors. My thanks are due to the clergy and others in prominent positions for their kindly interest and frequent courtesies.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. H. DYMOND,
Principal.

Brantford, Oct. 1, 1888.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1888.

I.—Attendance.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Attendance for portion of year ending 30th September, 1872.....	20	14	34
“ for year ending 30th September, 1873	44	24	68
“ “ “ 1874	66	46	112
“ “ “ 1875	89	50	139
“ “ “ 1876	84	64	148
“ “ “ 1877	76	72	148
“ “ “ 1878	91	84	175
“ “ “ 1879	100	100	200
“ “ “ 1880	105	98	203
“ “ “ 1881	103	98	201
“ “ “ 1882	94	73	167
“ “ “ 1883	88	72	160
“ “ “ 1884	71	69	140
“ “ “ 1885	86	74	160
“ “ “ 1886	93	71	164
“ “ “ 1887	93	62	155
“ “ “ 1888	94	62	156

II.—Age of Pupils.

	No.		No.
Six years.....	2	Seventeen years.....	9
Seven “	6	Eighteen “	6
Eight “	3	Nineteen “	9
Nine “	3	Twenty “	9
Ten “	4	Twenty-one years	8
Eleven years	10	Twenty-two “	7
Twelve “	9	Twenty-three “	6
Thirteen “	9	Twenty-four “	6
Fourteen “	6	Twenty-five “	6
Fifteen “	13	Over twenty-five years	18
Sixteen “	7	Total.....	156

III.—Nationality of Parents.

—	No.	—	No.
American	3	Norwegian	2
Canadian	57	Scotch	12
English	44	Wendish	1
Irish	28		
French	6		
German	3	Total	156

IV.—Denomination of Parents.

—	No.	—	No.
Baptist	11	Methodist	43
Congregational	5	Presbyterian	28
Children of Peace	1	Roman Catholic	23
Episcopalian	42		
Lutheran	3	Total	156

V.—Occupation of Parents.

—	No.	—	No.
Accountant	1	Laboreis	23
Actor	1	Manufacturer	1
Agents	5	Marble-worker	1
Baker	1	Merchants	9
Barber	1	Miller	1
Book-keepers	3	Painters	3
Blacksmiths	5	Physicians	2
Butchers	2	Sheriff	1
Carpenters	9	Soldier	1
Carpet-cleaner	1	Stone-mason	1
Clerk	1	Shoemakers	4
Conductor	1	Surveyors	2
Contractor	1	Tailor	1
Clergyman	1	Tanner	1
Cabinet-makers	3	Tinsmiths	2
Drover	1	Tradesman	1
Engineers	3	Veterinary surgeon	1
Farmers	48	Waggon-maker	1
Gardeners	3	Unknown	7
Harness-maker	1		
Hotel-keeper	1	Total	156

VI.—Cities and Counties from which pupils were received during the official year ending 30th September, 1888.

COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District of Algoma.....		1	1	County of Middlesex.....		1	1
City of Belleville.....		1	1	District of Muskoka.....	2		2
County of Brant.....	2	2	4	County of Norfolk.....		1	1
City of Brantford.....	2	2	4	“ Northumberland.....		1	1
County of Bruce.....	2	4	6	“ Ontario.....	2	4	6
“ Carleton.....	1		1	City of Ottawa.....	4		4
“ Dufferin.....	1		1	County of Oxford.....		2	2
“ Dundas.....		1	1	“ Peel.....	1		1
“ Durham.....				“ Perth.....	1		1
“ Elgin.....	1	3	4	“ Peterboro’.....	2		2
“ Essex.....	2	5	7	“ Prince Edward.....	2		2
“ Frontenac.....	1		1	“ Prescott.....	1		1
“ Glengarry.....	1		1	“ Renfrew.....	3	2	5
“ Grenville.....		1	1	“ Russell.....			
“ Grey.....	1	3	4	City of St. Catharines.....			
City of Guelph.....	1		1	“ St. Thomas.....	2		2
County of Haldimand.....	3	3	6	“ Stratford.....	1		1
“ Halton.....	1		1	County of Simcoe.....		2	2
City of Hamilton.....	4	2	6	“ Stormont.....	2		2
County of Hastings.....		1	1	City of Toronto.....	15	1	16
“ Huron.....	2	2	4	County of Victoria.....	2		2
City of Kingston.....	3		3	“ Waterloo.....	1	1	2
County of Kent.....		3	3	“ Welland.....	1		1
“ Lambton.....	5	4	9	“ Wellington.....	5	1	6
“ Leeds.....	1		1	“ Wentworth.....		2	2
“ Lanark.....	1		1	“ York.....	6	5	11
“ Lennox.....	2		2				
“ Lincoln.....	1	1	2				
City of London.....	3	1	4	Total.....	94	62	156

VII.—Cities and Counties from which pupils were received from the opening of the Institution till 30th September, 1888.

COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
City of Belleville.....	3	1	4	County of Middlesex.....	7	7	14
County of Brant.....	4	5	9	District of Muskoka.....	3		3
City of Brantford.....	7	6	13	County of Norfolk.....	5	6	11
County of Bruce.....	5	9	14	“ Northumberland.....	2	7	9
“ Carleton.....	2	1	3	“ Ontario.....	6	7	13
“ Dufferin.....	1		1	City of Ottawa.....	8	1	9
“ Dundas.....	2	2	4	County of Oxford.....	2	3	5
“ Durham.....	1	3	4	“ Peel.....	1	1	2
“ Elgin.....	2	3	5	“ Perth.....	2	8	10
“ Essex.....	5	10	15	“ Peterboro’.....	9	2	11
“ Frontenac.....	5	2	7	“ Prince Edward.....	3	2	5
“ Glengarry.....	4		4	“ Prescott.....	1		1
“ Grenville.....	2	1	3	“ Renfrew.....	7	4	11
“ Grey.....	6	9	15	“ Russell.....	1	1	2
City of Guelph.....	2	2	4	City of St. Catharines.....	2		2
County of Haldimand.....	4	4	8	“ St. Thomas.....	3	1	4
“ Halton.....	3		3	“ Stratford.....	2		2
City of Hamilton.....	9	8	17	County of Simcoe.....	4	7	11
County of Hastings.....	4	3	7	“ Stormont.....	4		4
“ Huron.....	6	6	12	City of Toronto.....	25	14	39
City of Kingston.....	5	3	8	County of Victoria.....	4	1	5
County of Kent.....	6	4	10	“ Waterloo.....	5	3	8
“ Lambton.....	7	3	10	“ Welland.....	3	2	5
“ Leeds.....	7	1	8	“ Wellington.....	9	5	14
“ Lanark.....	1	1	2	“ Wentworth.....	7	7	14
“ Lennox.....	3	1	4	“ York.....	14	10	24
“ Lincoln.....	3	3	6	Province of Quebec.....	2		2
City of London.....	7	8	15				
				Total.....	257	198	455

VIII.—Cities and Counties from which pupils were received who were in residence on
30th September, 1888.

COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District of Algoma		1	1	County of Middlesex			
City of Belleville		1	1	District of Muskoka	2		2
County of Brant	1	2	3	County of Norfolk		1	1
City of Brantford	2	2	4	“ Northumberland		1	1
County of Bruce	1	4	5	“ Ontario	1	3	4
“ Carleton				City of Ottawa	3		3
“ Dufferin	1		1	County of Oxford		1	1
“ Dundas		1	1	“ Peel	1		1
“ Durham				“ Perth	1		1
“ Elgin		1	1	“ Peterboro'			
“ Essex	2	4	6	“ Prince Edward	2		2
“ Frontenac	1		1	“ Prescott	1		1
“ Glengarry	2		2	“ Renfrew	2	2	4
“ Grenville		1	1	“ Russell	1		1
“ Grey	1	2	3	City of St. Catharines			
City of Guelph	1		1	“ St. Thomas	2	1	3
County of Haldimand	3	2	5	“ Stratford			
“ Halton	1		1	County of Simcoe		1	1
City of Hamilton	2	3	5	“ Stormont	1		1
County of Hastings		1	1	City of Toronto	13		13
“ Huron	1	2	3	County of Victoria			
City of Kingston	3		3	“ Waterloo	1	1	2
County of Kent		1	1	“ Welland			
“ Lambton	4	4	8	“ Wellington	3	1	4
“ Leeds	1		1	“ Wentworth		2	2
“ Lanark	1		1	“ York	6	4	10
“ Lennox	1		1				
“ Lincoln		1	1				
City of London	2	1	3	Total	71	53	124

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities,

Province of Ontario.

SIR,—As Physician *pro tem.* to the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind, the duty devolves upon me of submitting the necessary report for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

My duties at the Institution commenced in the latter part of February, when Dr. Corson was obliged, on account of failing health, to cease his attendance, and in reporting upon the health of the pupils for that part of the year previous to the 1st of March I must depend upon the Physician's journal. Upon looking it over I find that, apart from a few cases of tonsillitis, there had been practically no cases of illness until the end of January, when one of the female pupils was stricken with a very serious attack of broncho-pneumonia which unfortunately resulted fatally. In March we had four very bad cases of pneumonia among the male pupils, but, thanks to the very excellent nursing and kind attention bestowed upon the patients by those appointed for the purpose, all recovered. During the following months rotheln, popularly known German measles, was very prevalent, there being forty cases in all, twenty-six males and fourteen females. There was a widespread epidemic of this disease in this city at the same time.

The sanitary condition of the Institution has received some attention, and I understand that constant improvements have been made, until now it is about as near perfect as our present knowledge of science can make it.

It is with extreme sorrow that I have to record the death of Dr. W. C. Corson, who for so many years occupied the position of Physician to the Institution. A quiet, unostentatious manner and kindly disposition enabled him to occupy a warm place in the hearts of all those with whom his daily life brought him in contact, and nowhere was this more apparent than at the Institution. He suffered a long and tedious illness, but he bore it with great patience and was cheerful and happy even to the end.

Before closing this very imperfect report I must express my appreciation of the very great kindness at all times extended towards me by the Principal and all the officers.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. SECORD, M.D.,

Acting Physician.



NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

UPON THE

HOSPITALS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1888.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly,



Toronto:

PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 & 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1889.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
!PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Nineteenth Annual Report upon the Hospitals of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1888.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,

Inspector.

The Honourable

ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,

Secretary for the Province of Ontario.

Toronto.

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HOSPITALS.

NINETEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, December, 1888.

To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I beg to submit herewith the Nineteenth Annual Report upon the Hospitals of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1888.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

HOSPITALS.

The number of Hospitals receiving aid from the Province remains the same as at the time of writing my previous report, namely sixteen. I have heard however, of steps being taken to establish two or three additional hospitals, one, being in one of the northern ports, and another in a district which, at present, is badly situated as regards hospital accommodation.

The following comparative statement shews the numbers treated in all the hospitals in each of the past eleven years, with the increase or decrease in each successive year as the case may be:—

				Increase.		Decrease.
1878	.....	4,372	.....	295	.....	..
1879	.....	4,612	.....	240	.....	..
1880	.....	5,302	.....	690	.....	..
1881	.....	5,257	.....	.....	.....	45
1882	.....	6,032	.....	775	.....	..
1883	.....	6,238	.....	206	.....	..
1884	.....	6,369	.....	131	.....	..
1885	.....	6,617	.....	248	.....	..
1886	.....	7,035	.....	418	.....	..
1887	.....	7,522	.....	487	.....	..
1888	.....	8,292	.....	770	.....	..

It will be seen that during 1888, 770 more patients were treated in the hospitals than in 1887, the total number being 8,292. The increase in the number of patients is not confined to one or two hospitals, as the returns shew that with the exception of three, each of the hospitals had more persons under treatment than in 1887. The three exceptions are, the City Hospital, Hamilton, with a decrease of 10; the General Hospital, London, with a decrease of 70; and the St. Catharines Hospital with a decrease of 12.

Table No. IV. shews that the collective stay of the patients in 1888 was equal to 254,216 days, as against 242,410 in 1887, an increase not proportionate to the larger number of patients, as the average stay per patient dropped from 32.25 days to 30.65 days.

Tables VI. and VII. shew the manner in which the amounts the Legislature will be asked to vote as grants to the Hospitals, are made up. The following

statement is a summary of the totals of these tables, and shews the sums which will be asked for each hospital, as well as the total.

General Hospital, Toronto.....	\$22,832 44
City Hospital, Hamilton	6,486 90
General Hospital, Kingston.....	4,318 95
Hotel Dieu, Kingston	2,251 22
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	4,504 90
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	5,566 23
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	1,914 82
General Hospital, London.....	4,918 57
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	1,949 47
General Hospital, Guelph.....	3,048 42
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	2,323 54
General Hospital, Pembroke.....	1,053 30
General Hospital, Mattawa	1,231 20
J. H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford.....	2,319 81
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	1,231 75
Belleville Hospital, Belleville.....	1,065 18
Total	<u>\$67,016 70</u>

The amount asked for in 1887 was \$63,674.58 or \$3,342.12 less than the above.

In Tables VIII., IX. and X. will be found details of the cost of maintaining the various hospitals. The daily cost per inmate in 1888 rose to 68.45 cents per day, being the highest rate for ten years.

The proportion of the Government grant to the total maintenance expenditure, as shewn in Table XI. remains the same as in 1887.

The tables numbered I. to XI. will be found in the following pages, and following them are the separate reports upon each of the hospitals :—

TABLE I.—Showing general movements of Patients in each Hospital separately.

HOSPITALS.	Number remaining under treatment on 1st Oct., 1887.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th Sept., 1888.	Number of births in Hospitals during the year.	Total number under treatment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1888.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who died during the year.	Number remaining under treatment on 30th Sept., 1888.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch, and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch).....	221	2526	182	2929	2456	237	236
City Hospital, Hamilton.....	60	586	46	692	582	47	63
General Hospital, Kingston.....	36	467	37	540	468	27	45
St. Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	23	391	.....	414	367	22	25
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	46	369	.....	415	331	48	36
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	35	701	.....	736	652	44	40
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa.....	28	145	136	309	250	24	35
General Hospital, London.....	48	410	36	494	418	33	43
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	18	170	14	202	175	13	14
General Hospital, Guelph.....	20	359	14	393	336	20	37
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.....	29	282	.....	311	274	14	23
General Hospital, Pembroke.....	9	103	.....	112	92	14	6
General Hospital, Mattawa.....	21	231	.....	252	228	10	14
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford.....	35	239	5	279	231	15	30
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur.....	12	106	.....	118	99	7	12
Belleville Hospital.....	14	82	.....	96	75	7	14
Totals.....	655	7167	470	8292	7037	582	673
“ 1887.....	576	6515	431	7522	6356	515	651

TABLE II.—Shewing Sex, Religious Denominations and Nationalities of Patients under treatment in the various Hospitals.

NAME OF HOSPITALS.	SEX.		RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.					NATIONALITIES.					
	Male.	Female.	Protestants of all denominations.	Roman Catholics.	Unknown.	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other Countries.		
General Hospital, Toronto	1697	1232	2302	604	23	1358	736	495	140	101	99		
City Hospital, Hamilton	370	322	467	204	21	374	119	134	28	16	21		
General Hospital, Kingston.....	316	224	452	88	.....	292	77	109	33	25	4	
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	200	214	66	348	.....	237	77	89	1	6	4	
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	231	184	365	27	23	218	92	45	22	11	27		
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	339	397	30	699	7	383	44	276	12	7	14		
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa.....	74	235	113	196	.....	96	98	71	33	4	7	
General Hospital, London.....	288	206	402	89	3	220	126	82	36	16	14		
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	124	78	154	46	2	93	57	28	7	11	6		
General Hospital, Guelph.....	193	200	356	37	.....	241	70	26	40	6	10	
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.....	144	167	52	259	.....	173	17	88	8	10	15	
General Hospital, Pembroke.....	62	50	17	95	.....	60	10	18	1	1	22	
General Hospital, Mattawa	203	49	58	191	3	170	14	60	4	...	4		
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	177	102	236	38	5	162	56	28	14	11	8		
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur.....	100	18	63	55	.....	34	23	26	9	2	24	
Belleville Hospital.....	61	35	75	21	.....	45	17	20	9	3	2	
Totals,...	4579	3713	5208	2997	87	4156	1633	1595	397	230	281		
“ 1887	4191	3331	4679	2777	66	3556	1561	1513	388	251	253		

TABLE No. III.

Detailed Analysis of the Diseases or Ailments for which Patients received Treatment for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.	DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Ailmentary Canal.</i>				<i>Bones.</i>			
Colic	3	5	8	Anchylolysis	8	2	10
Constipation	28	28	56	Caries	17	3	20
Dysentery	15	23	38	Exostosis	1	...	1
Diarrhoea	30	28	58	Necrosis	34	8	42
Dyspepsia	70	81	151	Ostitis	1	3	4
Enteritis	12	8	20	Periostitis	11	2	13
Fistula-in-ano	9	1	10	Rickets	1	1	1
Gastrodynia	4	1	5				
Gastritis	68	55	123	<i>Circulation.</i>			
Hæmorrhoids	10	12	22	Angina Pectoris	1	1	1
Hæmatemesis	4	1	5	Aneurism	6	...	6
Intestinal Worms	1	3	4	Atheroma of Vessels	2	...	2
Œsophagus (diseases of.)	2	...	2	Cyanosis	1	1	2
Pharyngitis	11	8	19	Disease of Aortic Valves	10	2	12
Ptyalism	1	12	13	“ Mitral Valves	21	8	29
Peritonitis	8	11	19	“ Tricuspid Valves	1	...	1
Quinsy	12	3	18	“ Pulmonary Artery .....	...	...	...
Stomatitis	14	12	26	Endocarditis	4	4	8
Tonsillitis	29	56	85	Heart, Dilatation of	11	4	15
Typhlitis	4	...	4	“ Hypertrophy	5	6	11
Ulceration of Stomach	10	10	20	“ Degeneration	5	2	7
“ Rectum	2	1	3	Nævus	1	2	3
Cancer of Tongue .....	...	2	2	Pericarditis	3	6	9
“ Stomach	3	...	3	Phlebitis .....	...	3	3
Glossitis	2	...	2	Phlegmasia Dolens	1	2	3
<i>Brain and Nervous System.</i>				Varicose Veins	3	10	13
Apoplexy	12	3	15	Varicocele	7	...	7
Chorea	4	19	23	Disease of Heart	21	11	32
Catalepsy .....	...	...	...	
Compression of Brain	9	2	11	<i>Dislocations.</i>			
“ Spine	8	5	13	Ankle .....	...	3	3
Concussion of Brain	4	...	4	Bones of the Hand .....	...	...	...
“ Spine	2	...	2	“ Foot	3	...	3
Delirium Tremens	24	1	25	Clavical	1	...	1
Epilepsy	16	22	38	Elbow .....	...	1	1
Hemiplegia	18	12	30	Femur	1	2	3
Hysteria	7	54	61	Humerus	5	3	8
Inflammation of Brain	6	6	12	Knee	1	...	1
Insolation	7	...	7	Lower Maxilla .....	...	...	...
Insomnia	6	4	10	Patella .....	...	...	...
Insanity	12	17	29	Wrist	2	1	3
Locomotor Ataxia	15	...	15	Spine	1	...	1
Myelitis	6	1	7				
Neuralgia	52	58	111	<i>Ear.</i>			
Neuronia .....	...	...	...	Cophosis .....	...	...	...
Paralysis, General	25	25	50	Otorrhœa	5	2	7
Paraplegia	5	2	7	Otitis Media	5	1	6
Paralysis Agitans .....	...	...	...	
Softening of Brain	7	1	8	<i>Eye.</i>			
Spina Bifida .....	...	...	...	Amaurosis	3	1	4
Sciatica	16	10	26	Amblyopia .....	...	1	1
Spinal Curvature	8	4	12	Blepharophimosis	1	...	1
Tubercular Meningitis	8	8	16	Cataract	33	17	50
Tetanus .....	...	...	...	Entropion	4	2	6
Meningitis	1	...	1	Ectropion	2	3	5
Paralysis of Deltoid	1	...	1	Foreign Body in the Eye	2	...	2
Lumbago	8	2	10				
Spinal Irritation	2	1	3				

TABLE III.—*Continued.*—Detailed Analysis of the Diseases or Ailments for which Patients received Treatment for the year ending 30th Sept., 1888.

DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.	DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Eye.—Continued.</i>				<i>Poisons.</i>			
Glaucoma	10	5	15	Gases	1	.....	1
Iritis	26	11	37	Irritant	1	3	4
Keratitis	3	2	5	Lead poisoning	3	.....	3
Leucoma	3	5	8	Narcotic	1	1	2
Ophthalmia	10	6	16	Narcoto-Irritant .....	.....	.....	.....
“ Catarrhal	1	3	4	<i>Respiratory Organs.</i>			
“ Purulent	3	.....	3	Asthma	30	19	49
“ Granular	17	5	22	Bronchitis, Acute	89	57	146
“ Gonorrhœal	2	2	4	“ Chronic	57	17	74
Pterygium .....	.....	.....	.....	Croup	4	3	7
Retinitis	5	1	6	Emphysema of Lung	11	4	15
Sclerotitis .....	.....	.....	.....	Empyema	3	2	5
Staphyloma	2	2	4	Hydrothorax	3	3	6
Strabismus	2	.....	2	Pneumonia	132	45	177
Trichiasis Ciliarum	2	.....	2	“ Pleuro	26	6	32
Ulcer of Cornea	10	5	15	“ Typho	3	.....	3
Enucleation	4	1	5	“ Broncho	15	2	17
Injury to Eye	2	.....	2	Pleurisy	42	21	63
Conjunctivitis	8	12	20	Phthisis	142	56	198
Hypopyum	1	.....	1	Pleurodynia	5	3	8
<i>Fractures.</i>				Tuberculous	22	14	36
Bones of the Head and Face	7	.....	7	Hæmoptysis	2	.....	2
“ Hand	6	1	7	Pulmonary Congestion	1	.....	1
“ Foot	12	3	15	Laryngitis	6	2	8
“ Pelvis .....	.....	.....	.....	Cedema of Lungs	1	1	2
Clavical	13	3	16	<i>Spleen.</i>			
Femur	29	8	37	Splenitis	1	1	2
Fibula	21	2	23	Waxy Spleen .....	.....	.....	.....
Humerus	38	22	60	Enlarged Spleen	2	.....	2
Patella	2	1	3	<i>Skin.</i>			
Ribs	14	5	19	Acne	1	.....	1
Radius	7	5	12	Boils	6	.....	6
Scapula	1	.....	1	Burns and Scalds	20	16	36
Sternum .....	.....	.....	.....	Chilblains	4	3	7
Tibia	39	2	41	Carbuncle	12	3	15
Ulna	4	1	5	Corns and Bunions	5	.....	5
Vertebra	1	.....	1	Elephantiasis	1	.....	1
Humerus and Ulna	2	.....	2	Eczema	73	29	102
Tibia and Fibula	4	1	5	Erythema	2	.....	2
<i>Liver.</i>				Frost Bites	25	1	26
Abscess of Liver	2	1	3	Herpes	2	1	3
Acute Atrophy of Liver .....	.....	.....	.....	Impetigo	2	.....	2
Cirrhosis	6	3	9	Intertrigo	1	1	2
Fatty Liver .....	.....	.....	.....	Lupus	2	.....	2
Gall Stones	4	.....	4	Lichen .....	.....	.....	.....
Hepatitis	11	7	18	Onychia .....	.....	.....	.....
Hydatids of Liver .....	.....	.....	.....	Pruritus	2	.....	2
Jaundice	10	11	21	Pediculi	5	1	6
Waxy Liver .....	.....	.....	.....	Pityriasis	1	.....	1
<i>Nose and Face.</i>				Psoriasis	11	12	23
Catarrh	9	30	39	Roseola .....	.....	.....	.....
Epulis .....	.....	.....	.....	Rupia .....	.....	1	1
Epistaxis .....	.....	1	1	Ringworm	3	3	6
Lipoma .....	.....	.....	.....	Scabies	27	13	40
Ozœna	1	2	3	Sycosis .....	.....	.....	.....
Polypus	2	5	7	Urticaria .....	.....	.....	.....
Hare lip	2	1	3	Whitlow	10	5	15
Everted lip	1	.....	1	Ecthyma	2	.....	2

TABLE III.—*Continued.*—Detailed Analysis of the Diseases or Ailments for which Patients received Treatment for the year ending 30th Sept., 1888.

DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.	DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Urinary Organs.</i>				<i>Zymotic and General.—Continued.</i>			
Bright's Disease, Acute,	5	8	13	Cholera Infantum	2	3	5
" Chronic	25	6	31	Chlorosis .....	..	20	20
Balanitis	4	2	6	Diphtheria	113	201	314
Bubo	5	1	6	Dropsy	10	14	24
Cystitis	27	13	40	Erysipelas	30	24	54
Condyloma .....	..	..	..	Fever, Intermittent	30	8	38
Diabetes Mellitus	8	3	11	Remittent	14	9	23
" Insipidus	1	..	1	" Scarlet	7	17	24
Enlarged Prostate	11	..	11	" Pernicious .....	..	..	..
Epididymitis	6	..	6	" Typho-Malarial	17	1	18
Gonorrhœa	29	20	49	" Typhoid	353	323	676
Gleet	2	..	2	" Typhus .....	..	..	..
Hydrocele	8	..	8	" Cerebro-Spinal .....	..	3	3
Hæmatocele	2	4	6	" Puerperal .....	..	3	3
Incontinence of Urine	5	1	6	" Continued	9	3	12
Pyelitis	3	..	3	Gout	1	..	1
Phimosis	2	..	2	Influenza	18	5	23
Paraphimosis	1	..	1	Leucocythemia .....	..	..	..
Retention of Urine	7	..	7	Measles	8	13	21
Suppurative Nephritis	5	4	9	Mumps	5	5	10
Stricture	14	3	17	Pyæmia, Septicæmia	7	4	11
Spermatorrhœa	3	..	3	Purpura .....	..	1	1
Urinary Calculus	11	4	15	Rheumatism, Acute	120	78	198
Orchitis	16	..	16	" Chronic	106	61	167
Urethral Fistula	2	..	2	" Gonorrhœal	5	6	11
Perineal	2	..	2	Small Pox .....	..	..	..
Hæmatosis of Kidney	2	..	2	Scrofula	16	7	23
Urethral Calculus	4	..	4	Syphilis, Primary	56	34	90
Castration	1	..	1	" Secondary	15	14	29
				" Tertiary	17	11	28
				" Hereditary	2	1	3
				Vaccination	1	..	1
				Whooping Cough	3	2	5
				Chancroid	1	..	1
<i>Women.</i>				<i>Miscellaneous, not otherwise classed.</i>			
Salpingitis .....	..	4	4	Abscess, General	47	40	87
Amenorrhœa	17	17	34	" Psoas	11	1	12
Abortion	9	9	18	" of Breast .....	..	17	17
Dysmenorrhœa	7	7	14	Alcoholism	159	34	193
Erosion of Os Uteri	36	36	72	Amputations	54	11	65
Fistula, Recto-Vaginal	2	2	4	Cancer, Epithelial	24	18	42
" Vesico-Vaginal .....	..	..	..	" Encephaloid	1	..	1
Metritis and Endometritis	37	37	74	" Schirrus	15	18	33
Menorrhagia	7	7	14	" Melanotic .....	..	..	..
Ovarian Disease	59	59	118	Contusions	63	17	80
Parturition	104	104	208	Cellulitis	4	5	9
Premature Labour	15	15	30	Coxalgia	15	7	22
Uterus, Anteversion of	2	2	4	Debility	85	82	167
" Retroversion of	8	8	16	Goitre .....	..	4	4
" Ante-flexion of	2	2	4	Gangrene .....	..	..	..
" Retroflexion of	6	6	12	Gunshot wounds	14	6	20
" Inversion of	2	2	4	Hernia	16	6	22
" Prolapsus of	19	19	38	Injuries not otherwise classed	105	38	143
Womb, Polypus of	3	3	6	Sprains	10	4	14
" Fibroid of	6	6	12	Tumors, Fibroid	4	10	14
" Cancer of	9	9	18	" Fatty	4	3	7
Laceration of Cervix	19	19	38	" Cartilaginous	1	..	1
Vaginitis	4	4	8	" Cystic	2	10	12
Leucorrhœa	3	3	6	" Other	9	12	21
				Tetanus .....	..	..	..
<i>Zymotic and General.</i>				Talipes	4	3	7
Anæmia	24	96	120				
Anasarca .....	..	1	1				
Chicken Pox .....	..	..	..	
Cholera, Asiatic .....	..	..	..	
" Morbus	4	1	5				

TABLE III.—*Continued.*—Detailed Analysis of the Diseases or Ailments for which Patients received Treatment for the year ending 30th Sept., 1888.

DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.	DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Miscellaneous, not otherwise classed.—</i> <i>Continued.</i>				<i>Miscellaneous, not otherwise classed.—</i> <i>Continued.</i>			
Ulcers	84	62	146	Arthritis	7	4	11
Bursitis	3	3	6	Inanition	2	3	5
Lymphadenoma	2	3	5	Laceration of Intestines	3	.....	3
Synovitis	22	11	33	Opium eater	3	.....	3
Contracted Tendon	1	2	3	Sarcoma	5	3	8
Masturbation	3	1	4	Not classified.	16	22	38

TABLE IV.—Shewing the collective stay in days of the adult and infant patients; also, the average length of time each patient was under treatment.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Number of patients, including infants born.	Collective stay of infants under one year of age.	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of each patient, including the infants.
General Hospital, Toronto	2929	2359	78448	80807	28
City Hospital, Hamilton.....	692	761	23532	24293	35
General Hospital, Kingston.....	540	1108	16271	17379	32
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	414	.....	10281	10281	25
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	415	.....	17554	17554	42
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	736	.....	19208	19208	27
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa.....	309	2298	10374	12672	41
General Hospital, London.....	494	588	18949	19537	38
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	202	527	7168	7695	39
General Hospital, Guelph.....	393	252	10764	11016	28
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.....	311	.....	8683	8683	28
General Hospital, Pembroke	112	.....	3511	3511	32
General Hospital, Mattawa	252	.....	4104	4104	16
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	279	54	8379	8433	30
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur.....	118	.....	4485	4485	38
Belleville Hospital.....	96	.....	4558	4558	47
Totals.....	8292	7947	246269	254216	30.65
" 1887.	7522	8505	233905	242410	32.25

TABLE V.—Shewing the deductions which have to be made from the collective stay of the patients for the protracted residence of incurable and lying-in cases. For persons coming within these classes only seven cents per day are allowed.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants under one year of age.	Deduct for incurables and lying-in cases, for which only Refuse rate is to be allowed.	Number of days' stay for which Hospital allowance is to be made.
General Hospital, Toronto.....	78448	3052	75396
City Hospital, Hamilton.....	23532	2490	21042
General Hospital, Kingston.....	16271	2445	13826
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston....	10281	1378	8903
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	17554	3310	14244
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	19208	476	18732
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa.....	10374	5206	5168
General Hospital, London.....	18949	3331	15618
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	7168	557	6611
General Hospital, Guelph.....	10764	786	9978
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.....	8683	504	8179
General Hospital, Peubroke.....	3511	.....	3511
General Hospital, Mattawa.....	4104	.....	4104
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford.....	8379	843	7536
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur.....	4485	.....	4485
Belleville Hospital.....	4558	1314	3244
Totals.....	246269	25692	220577
" 1887.....	233905	24282	209623

TABLE VI.—Relative to Income of Hospitals.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS	Amounts received from municipalities as a grant and for patients' maintenance.		Amount received from patients for board.		Amount received as income from property or investments belonging to Hospitals.		Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.		Total receipts from all sources other than the Government grant.		One-fourth of such receipts.		Amount of the 10 cents per day additional grant.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
General Hospital, Toronto.....	16539	80	15989	41	12905	85	4069	10	49564	16	12391	04	7539	60
City Hospital, Hamilton.....	10380	64	955	05	.....	.....	.....	.....	11535	69	2883	92	2104	20
General Hospital, Kingston.....	1400	00	1398	96	1028	04	2462	82	6289	82	1572	46	1382	60
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	144	00	462	60	79	51	810	55	1496	66	374	16	890	30
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	1625	00	1542	81	45	87	4857	28	8070	96	2017	74	1424	40
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	1000	00	3275	17	120	00	2750	87	7146	04	1786	51	1873	20
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa.....	.....	.....	912	28	53	50	4761	29	5727	07	1431	77	516	80
General Hospital, London.....	6564	90	2377	83	454	47	.....	.....	9397	20	2349	30	1561	80
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	1100	00	609	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2353	14	588	28	661	10
General Hospital, Guelph.....	2000	00	1880	70	.....	.....	644	04	4147	20	1036	80	997	80
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.....	900	00	920	16	300	00	266	70	2609	81	632	46	817	90
General Hospital, Pembroke.....	340	00	542	23	.....	.....	489	65	1938	16	484	54	351	10
General Hospital, Mattawa.....	.....	.....	877	89	.....	.....	1055	93	1938	16	484	54	351	10
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford.....	2500	00	1653	73	.....	.....	822	35	1700	24	425	06	410	40
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur.....	350	00	539	00	.....	.....	58	05	4211	78	1052	94	753	60
Belleville Hospital.....	502	00	763	50	.....	.....	450	00	1339	00	334	75	448	50
Totals.....	45606	34	34700	22	14987	24	26148	27	121442	07	30360	52	22057	70
" 1887.....	44777	26	30566	80	14764	71	26157	06	116205	83	29051	44	20962	30

TABLE VII.—Shewing the basis upon which Statutory Aid is granted, and the amount thereof.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Collective days' stay upon which allowance at Hospital rates is based.	Collective days' stay upon which allowance at Refuge rates is based.	Fixed allowance at 20 cents per day.	Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of amount received from all sources other than Government.		Supplementary allowance at 10 cents per day.		Allowance of 7 cents per day, being Refuge rate for improper cases for Hospital treatment.		Total Government allowance to each Hospital for the year 1889.
	§	c.	§	c.	§	c.	§	c.	§	c.
General Hospital, Toronto.....	75396	3052	15079 20	.....	.....	7539 60	213 64	22832 44		
City Hospital, Hamilton.....	21042	2490	4208 40	.....	.....	2104 20	174 30	6486 90		
General Hospital, Kingston.....	13826	2445	2765 20	.....	.....	1382 60	171 15	4318 95		
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	8903	1378	1780 60	.....	374 16	.....	96 46	2251 22		
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	14244	3310	2848 80	.....	.....	1424 40	231 70	4504 90		
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	18732	476	3746 40	.....	1786 51	.....	33 32	5536 23		
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa.....	5168	5206	1033 60	.....	.....	516 80	364 42	1914 82		
General Hospital, London.....	15618	3331	3123 60	.....	.....	1561 80	233 17	4918 57		
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	6611	557	1322 20	.....	588 28	.....	38 99	1949 47		
General Hospital, Guelph.....	9978	786	1995 60	.....	.....	997 80	55 02	3048 42		
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.....	8179	504	1635 80	.....	652 46	.....	35 28	2323 54		
General Hospital, Pembroke.....	3511	.....	702 20	.....	.....	351 10	.....	1053 30		
General Hospital, Mattawa.....	4104	.....	820 80	.....	.....	410 40	.....	1231 20		
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford.....	7586	843	1507 20	.....	.....	753 60	59 01	2319 81		
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur.....	4485	.....	897 00	.....	334 75	.....	.....	1231 75		
Belleville Hospital.....	3244	1314	648 80	.....	.....	324 40	91 98	1065 18		
Totals.....	220577	25692	44115 40	3736 16	17366 70	1798 44	67016 70			
“ 1887.....	209623	24282	41924 60	4034 34	16015 90	1699 74	63674 58			

TABLE VIII.—Shewing the cost of maintaining the Hospitals; also, the average daily cost per patient, etc.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Total days' stay excluding infants under one year of age.	Cost of dietaries.		Salaries, fuel, light, medicines, bedding, and all expenditures on maintenance account.		Total expenditures for maintenance.		Average cost of each patient per day.
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
General Hospital, Toronto	78448	23361	25	41812	20	65173	45	84.35
City Hospital, Hamilton	23532	5253	12	10878	50	16131	62	68.65
General Hospital, Kingston	16271	3993	18	6449	84	10443	02	64.06
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	10281	3036	99	2092	10	5129	09	49.98
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	17554	2890	66	6432	82	9323	48	53.11
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	19208	4693	40	4886	36	9189	76	49.40
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	10374	2364	83	2213	60	4578	43	23.84
General Hospital, London	18949	5102	16	9964	30	15066	46	59.51
General and Marine Hospital, St Catharines	7168	1518	08	3455	65	4973	73	69.38
General Hospital, Guelph	10764	2084	00	4702	16	6786	16	63.04
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	8683	1966	99	2246	51	4213	50	48.52
General Hospital, Pembroke	3511	1271	70	1732	85	3004	55	85.57
General Hospital, Mattawa	4104	1194	13	1794	25	2988	38	72.81
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	8379	1590	85	4127	89	5718	74	68.25
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	4485	862	00	1282	00	2144	00	47.80
Belleville Hospital	4558	893	14	2523	55	3416	69	74.96
Total	246269	61986	48	106594	58	168581	06	68.45
" 1887	233905	56427	01	95882	47	152309	48	62.99

TABLE IX.—Shewing the average cost per day of the principal items of consumption in the various Hospitals.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Butchers' meat.		Flour, bread and meal.		Milk.		Tea and Coffee.		Potatoes and other vegetables.		Groceries and provisions not enumerated.		Drugs and medicines.		Beer, wine and spirits.		Bedding, nappery and general house furnishings.		Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances.		Fuel.		Light, gas, oil and candles.		Water Supply.		Hay and Straw.		Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes.		Ice.		Salaries and wages.		Taxes and insurance.		Coffins and funerals.		Contingencies.		Repairs, ordinary.				
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.			
General Hospital, Toronto	12.01	2.08	2.92	5.25	1.18	2.30	3.00	5.38	1.09		5.82	0.51	11.33	1.83	0.55	0.45	0.25	0.25	17.50	0.70		0.28	3.55																						
City Hospital, Hamilton	8.08	2.00	2.65	3.00	1.29	1.35	4.82	4.90	0.80		3.00	1.00	8.00	2.40	1.06				16.70	2.80		2.26	2.60																						
General Hospital, Kingston	4.95	3.28	2.75	4.30	1.25	1.60	6.34	2.00	0.25		5.75	5.20	5.50	1.75	1.00				14.24			0.05	2.20	4.75																					
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	8.50	3.85	5.98	1.70	2.51	1.84	6.00	3.00	0.20		4.28	0.75	3.87	0.60	0.71	2.60	0.51	0.08	0.10			1.20	0.09	1.36																					
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	4.40	1.85	2.82	3.55	0.90	0.95	2.43	3.75	1.39		2.75	0.03	5.32	0.28	1.00	0.20	0.42	0.01	17.58	0.80	0.10	1.80	0.62																						
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	7.82	3.70	2.75	2.60	1.80	2.19	3.62	3.22	1.35		3.20	0.62	4.65	0.61	0.84	0.18	0.40	0.20	4.65	1.60		2.25	2.82																						
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	5.77	2.49	3.37	4.00	1.78	1.95	3.60	0.95	0.55		2.39	0.54	3.07	0.46	1.03	1.31	1.35	0.22	4.23	1.21	0.10	1.95	2.70																						
General Hospital, London.....	8.41	3.12	2.46	4.03	2.35	1.44	5.12	4.12	1.65		4.53	1.17	9.08	2.82	0.51	0.29		0.25	21.88	0.05	0.05	2.53	2.01																						
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	4.82	1.54	2.95	4.26	0.73	2.50	4.39	4.90	1.83		2.11	0.51	6.33	0.92	0.75	0.28			25.00	0.82		1.14	1.18																						
General Hospital, Guelph ..	6.00	2.18	2.23	0.79	1.15	1.19	6.00	4.00	1.19		3.40	0.90	6.24	0.34	0.34	1.06	1.09	0.09	15.74	3.36		3.14	1.00																						
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	5.64	2.40	3.21	2.80	2.60	1.80	8.50	4.55	2.25		5.12	1.56	2.85			1.07	0.07	0.05	2.35	0.36		2.51	3.25																						
General Hospital, Pembroke	10.00	3.55	4.75	3.00	4.75	3.25	8.10		0.35		2.53	0.45	8.62	1.90	0.73	2.55	0.42	0.20	8.10	5.25	0.95	1.12	6.21																						
General Hospital, Mattawa	10.90	2.37	8.80	0.47	1.44	2.25	3.33	1.25	0.90		1.55	0.40	10.10	0.75		1.60	0.40		8.15	0.40	0.20	0.60	3.03																						
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	4.75	2.38	2.15	4.15	1.10	0.82	3.55	2.95	1.10		3.75	0.35	15.63	0.70				0.42	16.00	1.90	0.17	2.75	2.75																						
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	6.00	1.67	3.56	2.45	1.65	1.40	1.79	5.10	2.25		1.10	0.93	4.06	1.02	0.91				4.25			3.02	3.50																						
Belleville Hospital	5.75	2.25	2.62	2.40	1.55	1.12	3.62	5.15	.01		10.02	0.80	7.75	0.80	0.40	0.22	0.31		18.00	1.80		6.54	3.00																						

TABLE X.—Shewing the comparative cost per patient daily in the different Hospitals for a period of years.

HOSPITALS.	1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.	
	c.		c.		c.		c.		c.		c.		c.	
General Hospital, Toronto.....	64.77		70.46		76.64		85.71		77.71		73.24		84.35	
City Hospital, Hamilton.....					61.77		59.22		62.70		66.00		68.55	
General Hospital, Kingston.....	48.04		49.04		51.11		53.00		48.09		56.42		64.06	
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	53.30		57.35		58.95		45.54		54.85		44.10		49.98	
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	43.23		53.82		47.66		47.80		49.67		62.00		53.11	
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....					55.91		52.94		41.09		46.12		49.40	
House of Mercy Lying-in-Hospital, Ottawa.....	37.25		45.57		54.13		47.17		39.58		32.81		28.84	
General Hospital, London	57.90		58.61		74.38		62.72		67.83		73.96		59.51	
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	86.12		71.36		65.99		81.58		60.07		63.43		69.38	
General Hospital, Guelph.....	71.01		68.60		72.53		64.41		90.87		66.40		63.04	
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.....	74.13		62.78		51.62		57.05		49.02		52.34		48.52	
General Hospital, Pembroke	74.35		79.05		79.79		65.63		77.67		67.75		85.57	
General Hospital, Mattawa.....	58.34		69.25		67.79		68.88		94.39		56.98		72.81	
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford.....							\$1 23.00		71.51		58.17		68.25	
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur							47.06		55.12		64.17		47.80	
Belleville Hospital.....											44.12		74.96	
Totals.....	60.77		62.35		65.10		66.23		63.68		62.99		68.45	

TABLE XI.—Shewing proportion of maintenance of Hospitals paid by Government.

NAME OF HOSPITALS.	Revenue on maintenance account exclusive of Government grant.		Government grant in aid of maintenance.		Total Revenue for maintenance.		Total expenditure for maintenance.		Percentage of Government grant to total expenditure for maintenance.
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	
General Hospital, Toronto.....	49564	16	21883	91	71148	07	65173	45	33.58
City Hospital, Hamilton	11535	69	5810	93	17346	62	16131	62	36.02
General Hospital, Kingston	6289	82	3901	62	10191	44	10443	02	37.36
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	1496	66	2812	54	4309	20	5129	09	54.83
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	8070	96	4604	70	12675	66	9323	48	49.39
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	7146	04	4389	13	11535	17	9489	76	46.25
House of Mercy Lying-in-Hospital, Ottawa.....	5727	07	1753	49	7480	56	4578	43	38.30
General Hospital, London.....	9397	20	5669	26	15066	46	15066	46	37.62
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	2353	14	2031	18	4384	32	4973	73	40.84
General Hospital, Guelph.....	4147	20	2139	25	6286	45	6786	16	31.52
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	2609	81	2205	45	4815	26	4213	50	52.34
General Hospital, Pembroke.....	1938	16	1066	39	3004	55	3004	55	35.49
General Hospital, Mattawa.....	1700	24	1181	70	2881	94	2988	38	39.53
The John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford.....	4211	78	2226	39	6438	17	5718	74	38.93
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur.....	1339	00	897	85	2236	35	2144	00	41.85
Belleville Hospital, Belleville.....	3915	14	1101	29	5016	43	3416	69	32.24
Totals.....	121442	07	63674	58	185116	65	168581	06	37.77
" 1887.....	116205	83	57446	09	173651	92	152309	48	37.71

INSPECTION REPORTS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO,

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment in all departments of the Hospital,									
1st October 1887	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,526
Births in the Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,929
Discharges, including infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,456
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	236
									2,929

Of the 2,929 patients treated during the year, 176 males and 62 females were inmates of the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary, and 383 in the Burnside Lying-in branch. The latter number includes 107 male and 75 female children born in the Institution.

Places received from.

From the City of Toronto (including 182 infants born)	-	2,174
From the County of York	-	121
From other counties of the Province	-	618
From United States	-	12
From other countries, including immigrants	-	4
		2,929

Sex.

Male	-	1,697
Female	-	1,232
		2,929

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	1,358
English	-	736
Irish	-	495
Scotch	-	140
United States	-	101
Other countries	-	99
		2,929

Religious denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,302
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	604
Other religions, or not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
										2,929

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$21,883	91
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,219	20
From the County of York, in payment of patients' maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	678	90
From other Municipalities of the Province	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	701	70
From paying patients themselves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,989	41
Income from property belonging to Hospital Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,905	85
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	429	10
From all other sources not above enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,640	00
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$71,448	07

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,423	54
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,631	65
Eggs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	826	61
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,289	68
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,115	30
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	922	75
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,810	29
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,341	43
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,219	48
Medical and surgical appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,636	13
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	62
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	860	03
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,571	31
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	424	97
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,890	16
Light—gas, oil, and candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,424	96
Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	447	45
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	70
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203	35
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,972	00
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	536	57
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	10
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,811	20
Advertising, stationery, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	17
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$65,173	45

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 75,396 days at 20 cents	\$15,079 20
Supplementary allowance, 75,396 days at 10 cents	- 7,539 60
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 3,052 days at 7 cents	- - - - 213 64
Total	- - - - - \$22,832 44

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of Mr. Christie's reports to the Government upon this Hospital are annexed :—

" I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Toronto, on the 9th of March. The number of patients registered on that day was 266, namely, adults, 150 males and 109 females; infants, 4 males and 3 females. On a subsequent visit to the Hospital on the 14th of the same month, the patients numbered 259, distributed as follows: In the general wards 136 males, 87 females; in the Eye and Ear Infirmary, 16 males, 2 females; in the Burnside Lying-in branch, 11 females and 7 infants. This number is an increase of 36 as compared with the corresponding date of last year.

" The record shewed 441 indoor patients under treatment during the past month, not including 15 births in the Burnside branch. The mortality amongst this number was only 13, and these included a number of cases brought to the hospital in a dying condition. During the same period, 571 persons received advice, medicine and treatment gratis.

" The hospital was in good order. New laundry appliances are being added in the shape of two steam washing machines said to be of a superior construction. Other modern improvements are also being adopted, such as a steam disinfecting tub and fumigating room. These will no doubt render efficient service in the hospital sanitary arrangements.

" I noticed that since my last visit, a great number of the latest appliances and improvements have been introduced with a view to the comfort and successful treatment of the patients, and vigilant care and judgment appear to be fully exercised in the daily routine of the institution.

" The total number of available beds for all purposes in all the departments of the hospital is now 320, which is an increase of 40. These have been added by removing the nurses from their old quarters in the main building to the new building provided for them."

" A second inspection of the Toronto General Hospital was made by me on the 28th of September. On the day of my visit there were 229 patients under treatment in the different wards, namely :—In the General Hospital, 118 males, 77 females; in the Eye and Ear Infirmary, 19 males and 6 females; in the Burnside Lying-in branch, 9 females and 1 infant.

" An examination of the register shews the record of the stay of the patients under treatment to be satisfactory, only one having been in residence for more than twelve months, nine for a period of five months, thirty for three months, and the remaining number for less periods.

" A number of structural improvements and renovations continue to be made from time to time, where deemed conducive to the general efficiency or sanitary

condition of the institution. The routine work continues to be carried on in a satisfactory manner, and with due regard to the interests of the hospital in all its departments."

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1887	-	-	-	60	
Admitted	-	-	-	-	586
Births in the Hospital	-	-	-	-	46
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	-	692
Discharged	-	-	-	-	582
Died	-	-	-	-	47
Under treatment, 30th October, 1888	-	-	-	-	63
					692

Places received from.

From the City of Hamilton, including births in Hospital	624	
From the County of Wentworth	-	24
From other counties in the Province	-	38
From United States	-	2
From other countries	-	4
		692

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	370	
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	322	
										692

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374	
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	
											692

Religious denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	467	
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	
											692

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$ 5,810 93
From the City of Hamilton	-	-	-	-	10,383 11
From other Municipalities in the Province	-	-	-	-	197 53
From paying patients themselves	-	-	-	-	955 05
Total	-	-	-	-	\$17,346 62

Expenditure.

Butcher's meat	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,899 57
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	469 86
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	620 38
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	683 15
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	305 55
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	314 12
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	960 49
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	1,091 63
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	-	193 00
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	175 70
Bedding, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	698 48
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	233 64
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	1,877 44
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	540 78
Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	18 83
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	-	-	-	-	-	1 00
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	131 40
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	3,924 81
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	700 00
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	30 00
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	471 11
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	490 68
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$16,131 62

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 21,042 days at 20 cents	\$4,208 40
Supplementary allowance, 21,042 days at 10 cents	2,104 20
Allowance for improper cases for hospital treatment 2,490 days at 7 cents	174 30
Total	\$6,486 90

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Hospital are annexed :—

“ I made an inspection of the City Hospital, Hamilton, on the 25th August.

“ There were on that date 21 males, 23 females, and 13 children being cared for.

“ This hospital continues to be very well conducted, but in some respects it

appears that things are allowed to fall into disrepair. This is notably the case with some of the sinks and baths, while others were in good order and condition, shewing that it is rather due to carelessness than to any other reason or enforced economy. There is need for improvement in this respect.

"The heating of this building is done with one boiler, and should any accident occur by which it would be thrown out of use for a length of time in winter, the consequences would be serious. No institution of this kind should be dependent upon such slender resources. Some of the floors also need attention.

"The hospital, generally, however, continues to be well managed, and is doing its work satisfactorily."

"A second inspection of the Hamilton Hospital was made by me on the 25th October. The patients numbered 66, namely, 29 males, 32 females and 5 children.

"The wards were looking brighter, cleaner and more cheerful than at the time of my last inspection. Some work had been done in the way of painting and cleaning, and the result was very satisfactory."

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1887	-	-	-	-	36
Admitted	-	-	-	-	467
Births in hospital	-	-	-	-	37
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	-	540
Discharged	-	-	-	-	468
Died	-	-	-	-	27
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	-	-	-	-	45
					540

Places received from.

From the City of Kingston (including births)	-	-	-	271
From the County of Frontenac	-	-	-	102
From other Counties of the Province	-	-	-	162
From the United States	-	-	-	5
From other countries	-	-	-	...
				540

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	316
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	224
								540

Religious denomination.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	452
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
								540

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	292
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
										540

Revenue.

From the Province	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,901 62
From the Dominion Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
From the City of Kingston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700 00
From the County of Frontenac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 00
From other municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 00
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,398 96
From property belonging to the Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,028 04
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,764 07
From all other sources, not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	698 75
									\$10,191 44

Expenditure.

Butcher's meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 807 59
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	531 35
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	460 09
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	689 51
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203 32
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269 64
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,031 68
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	324 32
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181 70
Beef, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39 90
Bedding, napery and general housefurnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	941 99
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91 07
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	891 14
Light, gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	296 44
Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154 43
Clothing for patients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 41
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,317 35
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 00
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	357 64
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	775 20
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$10,443 02

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 13,826 days, at 20 cents per day	- - - - -	\$2,765 20
Supplementary allowance, 13,826 days, at 10 cents	- - - - -	1,382 60
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 2,445, days at 7 cents	- - - - -	171 15
Total	- - - - -	\$4,318 95

INSPECTION.

Instructions were given by Mr. Christie to Mr. Hayes to inspect this Hospital. A copy of his report is annexed:—

“As instructed by you, I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Kingston, on the 6th June. The patients then numbered 48, of whom four were infants. All these persons were under active treatment, many of them being in the surgical ward. Two cases of diphtheria were being treated in an isolated room.

“The building was in excellent order throughout and many improvements have been made in it of late. A new bath-room has been put in upstairs and the lecture-room has been re-arranged. It would be a good thing were the “Tait” bedstead to be provided for all the wards.

“The training school for nurses is reported to be a great success. Nine nurses were under training at the time of my visit and the first two graduates were sent out a few days before.

“The management of the hospital is now on a different basis to formerly. A resident medical superintendent has been appointed and he is responsible to the Board of Directors for the efficiency of the hospital in all departments. The new system seems to be working well. By-laws setting it forth have been prepared and are now waiting approval by Order in Council.

“The admissions to the hospital during the current year number 359, as against 335 during the previous corresponding period. About 40 out-patients per week are treated.”

A copy of the report made to the Government by Mr. Christie upon this hospital is annexed:—

“I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Kingston, on the 2nd August. On that day there were 41 patients in residence, of whom four were in the lying-in ward, 12 in the surgical ward, 9 in the private wards, and 16 in the general wards.

“I found the hospital officials to be actively engaged in the routine work of the institution and the patients were evidently receiving good attention.

“Various internal improvements are in progress and the structural re-arrangements which have been completed within the past two years have added greatly to the convenience and sanitary condition of the building. In order to continue and extend the work of improvement, attention should also be given to the covering up of the drain immediately west of the building. This drain is said to be the outlet of a sewer, which serves a considerable section of the city, and in warm weather especially must prove injurious to the patients, only thirty or forty feet distant from the opening.

“The staff of nurses are reported to be attentive to their duties and the school to be in a prosperous condition.

“I found the records well kept and in good order.”

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1887	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	391	
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	414	
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	367	
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	
Under treatment 30th September, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	
									414	

Places received from.

From the City of Kingston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207	
From the County of Frontenac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	
From other counties of the Province	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	
From United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
From other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
									414	

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214
										414

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
										414

Religious denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	348
										414

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,812	54
From Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	00
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	462	60
Income from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	51
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	609	00
From other sources not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	55
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,309	20

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	- - - - -	\$873 73
Butter	- - - - -	395 79
Flour, bread and meal	- - - - -	598 88
Milk	- - - - -	123 66
Tea and coffee	- - - - -	252 25
Potatoes and other vegetables	- - - - -	189 59
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	- - - - -	603 09
Drugs and medicines	- - - - -	300 18
Medical and surgical appliances	- - - - -	60 00
Surgical instruments	- - - - -	9 75
Beer, wine, and spirits	- - - - -	22 48
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	- - - - -	428 28
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	- - - - -	75 51
Fuel	- - - - -	392 75
Light—gas, oil, and candles	- - - - -	62 25
Water supply	- - - - -	71 40
Hay and straw	- - - - -	260 33
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	- - - - -	53 88
Ice	- - - - -	8 00
Salaries and wages	- - - - -	12 19
Taxes and insurance	- - - - -	.....
Coffins and funerals	- - - - -	104 55
Contingencies	- - - - -	94 20
Repairs, ordinary	- - - - -	136 35
Total	- - - - -	\$5,129 00

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for hospital cases, 8,903 days, at 20 cents per day	- - - - -	\$1,780 60
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of hospital revenue	- - - - -	374 16
Allowance for improper cases for hospital treatment, 1,378 days, at 7 cents	- - - - -	96 46
Total	- - - - -	\$2,251 22

INSPECTION.

Instructions were given by Mr. Christie, to Mr. Hayes, to inspect this hospital. A copy of his report is annexed:—

“As instructed by you, I visited the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, on the 6th of June. There were then 9 males and 13 females under treatment, all of whom appeared to be receiving good and kindly attention.

“The hospital was in good order, and there was nothing connected with its management or condition which requires special comment.

“The books are properly kept.”

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government is annexed:—

“I inspected the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, on the 1st of August, when the names of 15 males and 14 females were registered as patients. The record

shewed that two of these persons were under treatment on the 1st of October last, and that one of them was admitted during the succeeding three months, and that of those admitted during the quarter ending 30th March, only one remained in the hospital. The other 25 had all been admitted within the past four months.

"I found the books properly kept, and the hospital in all departments in its usual state of good order and cleanliness."

COUNTY OF CARLETON GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1889	-	-	-	46	
Admitted	-	-	-	369	
Births in the Hospital	-	-	-	...	
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	415	
Discharged	-	-	-	331	
Died	-	-	-	48	
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	-	-	-	36	
				415	

Places admitted from.

From the City of Ottawa	-	-	-	260	
From the County of Carleton	-	-	-	18	
From other Counties in the Province	-	-	-	75	
Other countries	-	-	-	62	
				415	

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	231	
Female	-	-	-	184	
				415	

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	218	
English	-	-	-	92	
Irish	-	-	-	45	
Scotch	-	-	-	22	
United States	-	-	-	11	
Other countries	-	-	-	27	
				415	

Religious denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	365	
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	27	
Other religions, or not known	-	-	-	23	
				415	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario - - - - -	\$4,604 70
From the City of Ottawa - - - - -	855 00
From the County of Carleton - - - - -	.....
From other Municipalities - - - - -	770 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment- - - - -	1,542 81
Income from endowments - - - - -	45 87
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals - - - - -	3,746 25
From other sources not enumerated - - - - -	1,111 03
Total - - - - -	\$12,675 66

Expenditures.

Butcher's meat - - - - -	\$ 768 92
Butter - - - - -	308 82
Flour, bread, meal - - - - -	491 18
Milk - - - - -	618 80
Tea and coffee - - - - -	131 81
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	144 05
Groceries and provisions not enumerated - - - - -	427 08
Drugs and medicines - - - - -	684 41
Surgical instruments - - - - -	.....
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	241 33
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishing - - - - -	478 40
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances - - - - -	5 53
Fuel - - - - -	954 42
Light—gas, oil, and candles - - - - -	49 48
Water supply - - - - -	172 68
Hay and straw - - - - -	20 00
Clothing for patients - - - - -	45 77
Ice - - - - -	10 00
Salaries and wages - - - - -	3,075 57
Taxes and insurance - - - - -	80 70
Coffins and funerals - - - - -	104 00
Contingencies - - - - -	324 40
Repairs, ordinary - - - - -	68 73
Printing, postage and stationery - - - - -	117 40
Total - - - - -	\$9,323 48

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 14,244 days at 20 cents	\$2,848 80
Supplementary allowance, 14,244 days at 10 cents -	1,424 40
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 3,310 days at 7 cents - - - - -	231 70
Total - - - - -	\$4,504 90

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government upon this hospital, by Mr. Christie, are annexed :—

"I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Ottawa, on the 20th June. The patients in residence numbered 37, 22 males, 15 females. There were 5 diphtheretic patients in an isolated building, adjacent to the hospital. The number of patients treated since the date of my last visit is not in excess of the usual number. Seventy-seven cases of typhoid fever have, however, been admitted since the 1st August last, owing to the prevalence of an epidemic in the city, but it is to be presumed, under ordinary circumstances, the admissions would not have been equal to those of the previous year.

"Such of the wards as could be occupied, were in perfect order, but on the 6th June the main building suffered severely from the great storm which visited that section of the country. The gable of the west wing was struck by lightning and set on fire, and the roof of that part the building was entirely destroyed. There were 44 patients in the building at the time of this occurrence, and all of the females in the upper ward had to be removed and distributed over the other wards. It is surprising how prompt and effective were the measures taken for extinguishing the flames, and also that no injury resulted to the patients from nervous prostration or other cause, during the excitement and disturbance created by the casualty. It was stated that settlement had been effected with the insurance companies, and that the damage to the building would be immediately repaired and the institution improved throughout. Much credit is due to the officials in charge for their activity in caring for the patients under such circumstances. But for the prompt assistance given by the city fire brigade the building would have been entirely destroyed."

"I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Ottawa, on the 3rd October, and saw the 36 patients (20 males, 16 females), then under treatment. The treatment and care given to them appeared to be correct and satisfactory. I found the old hospital building, now kept for isolated patients, to be empty, there being no case of contagious disease requiring treatment. Since the date of my last visit the general repairs to the building and the restoration from the effects of the late storm, have been in progress, and are nearly completed.

"The refitting and in many cases renewal of the worn out plumbing, will add to the sanitary condition of the hospital. Some plumbing and painting are still being done, which creates the usual disorder, otherwise the hospital was found to be in a neat and tidy state, and the large wards which are furnished present a very clean and healthful appearance.

GENERAL ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1887	-	-	-	35
Admitted	-	-	-	701
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	736

Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	652
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
											<hr/> 736

Places received from.

From the City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	641
From the County Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
From other Counties in the Province	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
From the United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
From other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
										<hr/> 736

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	339
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	397
											<hr/> 736

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	383
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	276
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
											<hr/> 736

Religious denominations.

Protestants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	699
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
											<hr/> 736

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,389 13
From the City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800 00
From the County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
From paying patients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,275 17
From income from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	897 02
From other sources, not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,853 85
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<hr/> \$11,535 17

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,511 49
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	711 19
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	560 27
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 22
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207 35

Potatoes and other vegetables	\$419 32
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	693 56
Drugs and medicines	499 23
Medical and surgical appliances	.....
Surgical instruments	98 95
Beer, wine and spirits	198 56
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	593 05
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	125 87
Fuel	780 48
Light—gas, oil and candles	120 00
Water supply	156 00
Hay and straw	27 90
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	88 93
Ice	50 10
Salaries and wages	780 00
Taxes and insurance	300 00
Coffins and funerals	.....
Contingencies	516 85
Repairs, ordinary	550 24
Total	\$9,489 76

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 18,732 days at 20 cents	\$3,746 40
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of Hospital Revenue	1,786 51
Allowance for improper Hospital cases, 476 days at 7 cents	33 32
Total	\$5,566 23

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Mr. Christie upon this hospital are annexed :—

“The Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa, was inspected by me on the 30th June. There were under treatment on that day 41 patients, viz., 16 males and 15 females. The usual excellent supervision and order prevailed.

“On referring to the records I found that the number of patients received during the present year was about 100 in excess of the corresponding period of last year. This increase is largely due to the prevalence of typhoid fever in the city during the months of November and December last, during which period an unusual number of patients were received. As many as 70 were under treatment at one time, and from the record of recoveries, the hospital authorities are to be congratulated upon the success attending their efforts.”

“On the 3rd October I made another inspection of the Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa, and found the number of patients under treatment to be 39, viz., 18 males and 21 females.

“The hospital throughout was in its usual condition of good order, and evidences of proper management abounded.

“ By referring to the records I found that 736 patients were under treatment during the year just closed, and that 609 were registered during the former year shewing an increase of 127 during the year ending 30th September. This increase is largely due to the epidemic of typhoid fever which prevailed in Ottawa during the winter months.

“ The books were in good order and properly kept.”

HOUSE OF MERCY LYING-IN HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients..

Number under treatment 1st October, 1887	-	-	-	28
Admitted	-	-	-	145
Births in the Hospital	-	-	-	136
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	309
Discharged	-	-	-	250
Died	-	-	-	24
Under treatment 30th September, 1888	-	-	-	35
				309

Places received from.

From the City of Ottawa	-	-	-	136
From the County of Carleton	-	-	-	10
From other counties in the Province	-	-	-	114
From the United States	-	-	-	4
From other countries	-	-	-	45
				309

Sex.

Males	-	-	-	74
Females	-	-	-	235
				309

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	96
English	-	-	-	98
Irish	-	-	-	71
Scotch	-	-	-	33
Other countries	-	-	-	11
				309

Religious denominations.

Protestants	-	-	-	113
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	196
				309

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,753	49
From paying patients themselves	-	-	-	-	-	912	28
Income from investments	-	-	-	-	-	53	50
From subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	1,291	11
From other sources	-	-	-	-	-	3,470	18
Total	-	-	-	-	-	7,480	56

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$598	57
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	256	84
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	-	348	99
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	406	69
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	71
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	45
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	-	371	58
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	19
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	50
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	56
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	77
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	97
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	339	10
Light—gas, oil, and candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	26
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	18
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	93
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	68
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	438	82
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	69
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	50
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	33
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	272	92
Total expenditure for maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,578	43
For addition to buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,600	00
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$7,178	43

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases 5,168 days, at 20 cents	\$1,033	60
Supplementary allowance, 5,168 days at ten cents	516	80
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 5,206 days, at 7 cents	364	42
Total	\$1,914	82

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Mr. Christie on this hospital are annexed:—

“On the 21st June I made an inspection of the House of Mercy Lying-in

Hospital, Ottawa, There were then 25 women in residence, 18 of whom were waiting confinement, and 5 infants were also in charge of their mothers.

"The records shew that since the commencement of the present year, 99 women have been received, who, with the 25 in residence at the beginning of the year, make a total of 124 inmates. The death of one patient occurred in the time named.

"The books are properly kept, making a full record of admissions, discharges, etc.

"The hospital was neat and strictly clean and tidy throughout."

"An inspection of the House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa, was made by me on the 5th October. On that day there were 29 adults and 8 infants under charge. Eight of the patients had passed their maternity, and 21 were awaiting their confinement.

"Examination of the record shewed that 145 patients had been admitted during the year ending 30th September, who, with the 28 in residence on 1st October, 1887, make a total of 173 cared for during the past year.

"The inmates appeared to have every attention and care shewed to them. The building in all its apartments was in excellent order.

"The books are neatly and properly kept, and supply all necessary information regarding the routine work of the institution."

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1887	-	-	-	48	
Admitted	-	-	-	-	410
Births in the Hospital	-	-	-	-	36
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	-	494
Discharged	-	-	-	-	418
Died	-	-	-	-	33
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	-	-	-	-	43
					494

Places received from.

From the City of London	-	-	-	-	342
From the County of Middlesex	-	-	-	-	110
From other counties in the Province	-	-	-	-	42
					494

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	288
Female	-	-	-	-	-	206
						494

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
											494

Religious denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	402	
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
											494

Revenue

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,669	26
From the City of London	-	-	-	-	-	2,864	90
From the County of Middlesex in payment for patients	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	00
From paying patients themselves	-	-	-	-	-	2,377	83
From income from property or investments	-	-	-	-	-	454	47
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$15,066	46

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,593	19
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	592	41
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	466	39
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	764	03
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	445	00
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	273	45
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	967	69
Drugs and medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	782	48
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Medical and surgical appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	93
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	305	24
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	858	65
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	90
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,719	87
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	538	25
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	00
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	90
Clothing for patients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,147	85
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	00
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	50
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	478	65
Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	513	08
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$15,066	46

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for hospital cases 15,618 days at 20 cents	\$3,123 60
Supplementary allowance, 15,618 days at 10 cents	1,561 80
Allowance, improper cases for hospital treatment, 3,331 days at 7 cents	233 17
Total	\$4,918 57

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed:—

“I inspected the General Hospital, London, on the 31st July. There were then 38 patients under treatment, namely 15 males, 19 females, and 4 children.

“I was pleased to be able to note considerable improvement in the institution since the last inspection and have reason to believe that now it is emancipated from the domain of ‘parish politics’ and is governed by a body of independent trustees, still further improvements in its management will follow.”

“A second inspection of the London Hospital was made by me on the 9th October. The number of inmates was 49, viz., 26 males, 20 females, and 3 children. The institution continues to improve in its general condition. The wisdom of placing it in the hands of trustees has been abundantly demonstrated.

“I found everything in as good condition as the present facilities at the disposal of the Board will admit of.”

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital, during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1887	18	
Admitted	170	
Births in Hospital	14	
Total number under treatment	—	202
Discharged	175	
Died	13	
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	14	
	—	202

Places admitted from.

From the City of St. Catharines	92	
From the County of Lincoln.	62	
From other counties in the Province, and sailors	36	
From the United States	12	
From other countries	...	
	—	202

Sex.

Male	124	
Female	78	
	—	202

Nationalities.

Canadian	93	
English	57	
Irish	28	
Scotch	7	
United States	11	
Other countries	6	
	—	202

Religious denominations.

Protestant	154	
Roman Catholic	48	
	—	202

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	\$2,031 18
From the Dominion Government . . . . .	.....
From the City of St. Catharines	600 00
From the County of Lincoln	500 00
From endowments, investments, etc. . . . .	.....
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	609 10
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	644 04
	—
Total	\$4,384 32

Expenditure.

Butcher's meat	\$345 81
Butter	110 80
Flour, bread and meal	209 88
Milk	305 32
Tea and coffee	51 99
Potatoes and other vegetables	179 64
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	314 64
Drugs and medicines	351 16
Medical and surgical appliances	130 43
Surgical instruments	88 36
Beer, wine and spirits	131 77
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	151 15
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	36 89
Fuel	453 80
Light—gas, oil and candles	64 05
Water supply	12 75
Hay and straw	16 00
Ice . . . . .	.....
Salaries and wages	1,792 35
Taxes and Insurance	60 00
Contingencies	82 07
Coffins and funerals . . . . .	... ..
Repairs, ordinary	84 87
	—
Total	\$4,973 73

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 6,611 days at 20 cents	\$1,322 20
Supplementary allowance, equal to one-fourth of Hospital revenue	588 28
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 557 days at 7 cents	38 99
Total	<u>\$1,949 47</u>

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed :—

"The General Hospital, St. Catharines, was inspected by me on the 10th April.

"There were on that day 14 males, 4 females and 4 children under treatment.

"A thorough inspection of the hospital and all connected with it, shewed everything to be in good order and keeping."

"I made an inspection of the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines, on the 17th October.

"The patients numbered 12 at the time of my visit, namely: 4 males, 7 females and 1 child.

"The chief subject of remark on this occasion was the very small number of patients in the hospital. Everything about the institution was in excellent order."

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1887	- - - 20
Admitted - - - - -	359
Births in the Hospital - - - - -	14
Total number under treatment	<u>393</u>
Discharged - - - - -	336
Died - - - - -	20
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	- - - 37
	<u>393</u>

Places received from.

City of Guelph - - - - -	234
County of Wellington - - - - -	119
Other counties in the Province - - - - -	40
	<u>393</u>

Sex.

Male - - - - -	193
Female - - - - -	200
	<u>393</u>

Nationalities.

Canadian	241
English	70
Irish	26
Scotch	40
United States	6
Other countries	10
	— 393

Religious denominations.

Protestant	356
Roman Catholic	37
	— 393

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	\$2,139 24
From the City of Guelph	1,000 00
From the County of Wellington	1,000 00
From paying patients	1,880 50
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	48 00
From sources not enumerated	218 70
	—
Total	\$6,286 44

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	\$640 31
Butter	234 20
Flour, bread and meal	238 92
Milk	79 00
Tea and coffee	123 88
Potatoes and other vegetables	127 47
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	640 22
Drugs and medicines	415 23
Surgical instruments	16 13
Beer, wine and spirits	128 41
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	566 73
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	95 65
Fuel	671 54
Light—gas, oil and candles	34 65
Water supply	34 40
Hay and straw	113 67
Clothing	117 81
Ice	10 00
Salaries and wages	1,689 50
Taxes and insurance	361 68
Contingencies	338 21
Repairs, ordinary	108 55
Interest and rent	.....
	—
Total	\$6,786 16

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 9,978 days at 20 cents	\$1,995 60
Supplementary allowance, 9,978 days at 10 cents	997 80
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment 786 days at 7 cents	55 02
Total	\$3,048 42

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are appended :—

“I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Guelph, on the 9th August. The number of patients then in residence was 43, viz., 25 males, 18 females.

“The appointment of a thoroughly trained and competent lady as matron and superintendent of this institution has produced good results. I never saw it in as satisfactory condition in all respects as it was on this occasion.

“The new wing recently erected, containing several private wards, and a fever ward isolated from the rest of the building by a solid wall, adds very materially to the satisfactory working and efficiency of the Hospital. It is, on the whole, an excellent institution and a credit to the City of Guelph.”

“I inspected the General Hospital, Guelph, on the 30th October. There were 32 patients in the institution on that date, namely, 16 men, 13 women, and 3 children. Both in respect of the building, and in its organization and management, this Hospital is now in a most satisfactory condition. I found everything working smoothly and well.”

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1887	29
Admitted	282
Total number under treatment	311
Discharged	274
Died	14
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	23
	311

Places admitted from.

City of Guelph	109
County of Wellington	143
Other counties	53
Other countries	6
	311

<i>Sex.</i>		
Male		144
Female		167
		311

<i>Nationalities.</i>		
Canadian		173
English		17
Irish		88
Sectch		8
United States		10
Other countries		15
		311

<i>Religious denominations.</i>		
Protestant		52
Roman Catholic		259
		11

<i>Revenue.</i>		
From the Province of Ontario	\$2,205 45	
From the City of Guelph	100 00	
From the County of Wellington	800 00	
From paying patients	920 16	
Income from property	300 00	
Subscriptions, donations, etc	240 65	
Other sources	249 00	
Total	\$4,815 26	

<i>Expenditures.</i>		
Butchers' meat	\$ 490 75	
Butter	122 88	
Flour, bread and meal	278 61	
Milk	108 00	
Tea and coffee	146 00	
Potatoes and other vegetables	120 00	
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	700 75	
Drugs and medicines	352 60	
Beer, wine and spirits	195 98	
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	443 95	
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	123 04	
Fuel	249 85	
Light—gas, oil and candle	5 00	
Hay and straw	105 00	
Clothing for patients	54 00	
Ice	4 85	
Salaries and wages	206 91	
Taxes and insurance	31 50	
Contingencies	212 97	
Repairs, ordinary	261 06	
Total	\$4,213 50	

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases 8,179 days at 20 cents	\$1,635 80
Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of Hospital revenue	652 46
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment 504 days at 7 cents	35 28
Total	<u>\$2,323 54</u>

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the report made by me to the Government are annexed:—

“The St. Joseph’s Hospital, Guelph, was inspected by me on the 9th August.”

“The patients on that day numbered 22, namely, 12 men, 9 women, and 1 child.

“The Hospital was found to be in its usual satisfactory condition.”

“I inspected the St. Joseph’s Hospital, Guelph, on the 30th October, when it contained 27 patients, 10 men and 17 women.

“The Hospital was in a most satisfactory condition, considering the disadvantages under which the management labour from the inferior character of their building, and its unsuitability to Hospital purposes. The management is all that could be desired, and under more favourable conditions would no doubt insure a perfect institution.”

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1887	9
Admitted	103
Total number under treatment	<u>112</u>
Discharged	92
Died	14
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	6
	<u>112</u>

Places received from.

From the Town of Pembroke	28
From the County of Pembroke	37
Other Counties	25
United States	1
Other Countries	21
	<u>112</u>

Sex.

Male	62
Female	50
	<u>112</u>

Nationalities.

Canadian	60
English	1
Irish	18
Scotch	1
United States	1
Other Countries	22
	— 112

Religious denominations.

Protestant	17
Roman Catholic	95
	— 112

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	\$1,066 39
From the Dominion Government	90 00
From the Counties of Renfrew and Pontiac	250 00
From paying patients themselves	542 23
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	1,055 93
Total	\$3,004 55

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	\$ 355 30
Butter	124 80
Flour, breal and meal	168 40
Milk	160 85
Tea and Coffee	84 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	90 20
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	288 15
Drugs and medicines . . . . .	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	18 50
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	121 20
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	34 40
Fuel	303 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	63 00
Water	30 25
Hay and straw	90 30
Clothes for patients, including boots and shoes	135 20
Ice	6 25
Salaries and wages	224 00
Taxes and insurance	192 00
Coffins and funerals	30 00
Contingencies	38 35
Repairs, ordinary	248 20
Total	\$3,004 55

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 3,511 days at 20 cents . . .	\$702 20
Supplementary allowance, 3,511 days at 10 cents . . .	351 10
Total	<u>\$1,053 30</u>

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government upon this Hospital is annexed :—

“I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Pembroke, on the 4th of October, when I saw the six patients (3 males, 3 females) under treatment.

“I found no change in the institution since the date of my previous visit.

“The books were carefully and accurately kept, and I found all the apartments in strictly good order and clean.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MATTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1887	21
Admitted	231
Total number under treatment	<u>252</u>
Discharged	228
Died	10
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	14
	<u>252</u>

Places received from.

From the Village of Mattawa	34
From the County of Renfrew	171
From other counties in the Province	38
United States	9
	<u>252</u>

Sex.

Male	203
Female	49
	<u>252</u>

Nationalities.

Canadian	170
English	14
Irish	60
Scotch	4
United States . . . . .	...
Other countries	4
	<u>252</u>

Religious denominations.

Protestant	58
Roman Catholic	191
Other religions	3
	— 252

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	\$1,181 70
From patients for maintenance and treatment	877 89
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	822 35
Total	\$2,881 94

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	\$450 59
Butter	97 50
Flour, bread and meal	327 84
Milk	15 00
Tea and coffee	60 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	106 60
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	136 60
Drugs and medicines	50 75
Beer, wine and spirits	37 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	75 00
Brooms, brushes, etc.	16 00
Fuel	413 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	30 00
Hay and straw	68 00
Clothing for patients	18 00
Ice	3 00
Salaries and wages	336 00
Taxes and insurance	18 00
Coffins and funerals	12 00
Repairs, ordinary	155 50
Contingencies	25 00
Total	\$2,451 38

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 4,104 days at 20 cents	\$820 80
Supplementary allowance, of 10 cents per day	410 40
Total	\$1,231 20

THE JOHN H. STRATFORD HOSPITAL, BRANTFORD.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1887	35
Admitted	239
Births in the Hospital	5
Total number under treatment	— 279
Discharged	234
Died	15
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	30
	— 279

Places admitted from.

From the City of Brantford	204
From the County of Brant	59
Other counties	16
	— 279

Sex.

Male	177
Female	102
	— 279

Nationalities.

Canadian	162
English	56
Irish	28
Scotch	14
United States	11
Other countries	8
	— 279

Religious denominations.

Protestant	236
Roman Catholic	38
Other religions, or not known	5
	— 279

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	\$2,226 39
From the City of Brantford	2,500 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	1,653 73
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	58 05
Total	\$6,438 17

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	\$404 11
Butter	200 55
Flour, bread and meal	190 48
Milk	347 43
Tea and coffee	85 75
Potatoes and other vegetables	67 90
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	294 63
Drugs and medicines	229 50
Medical and surgical appliances . . . . .	.....
Surgical instruments . . . . .	....
Beer, wine and spirits	104 69
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	309 77
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	25 98
Fuel	1,308 23
Light—gas, oil and candles	60 09
Water supply . . . . .	.....
Hay and straw . . . . .	.....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes . . . . .	.....
Ice	35 00
Salaries and wages	1,341 06
Taxes and insurance	163 00
Coffins and funerals	14 00
Contingencies	306 71
Repairs, ordinary	229 86
	<hr/>
	\$5,718 74

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 7,536 days at 20 cents	\$1,507 20
Supplementary allowance, 7,536 days at 10 cents	753 60
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment 843 days at 7 cents	59 01
	<hr/>
Total	\$2,319 81

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by me are annexed :—

“ I made an inspection of the John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford, on the 3rd August. Seventeen men and eleven women were under treatment. Six were cases of typhoid fever.

“ This Hospital maintains its reputation for being an exceedingly well managed institution in every respect.”

“ The John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford, was again inspected by me on the 15th November. The patients numbered 17, namely, 7 males, 8 females and 2 children.

“ This Hospital keeps up its record for efficiency in all respects,”

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PORT ARTHUR.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1887	12	
Admitted	106	
Total number under treatment	—	118
Discharged	99	
Died	7	
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	12	
	—	118

Places admitted from,

From the town of Port Arthur	34	
From the Canadian Pacific Railway	36	
From other parts of the Province	26	
From other Countries	22	
	—	118

Sex.

Male	100	
Female	18	
	—	118

Nationalities.

Canadian	34	
English	23	
Irish	26	
Scotch	9	
United States	2	
Other countries	24	
	—	118

Religious denominations.

Protestant	63	
Roman Catholic	55	
Other denominations . . . . .	...
	—	118

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	\$897 14	
From the town of Port Arthur	350 00	
From other municipalities in the Province . . . . .	.....
From paying patients themselves	539 00	
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	450 00	
Total	\$2,236 14	

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	\$270 00
Butter	75 00
Flour, bread and meal	160 00
Milk	94 00
Tea and coffee	75 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	63 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	125 00
Drugs and medicines	230 00
Surgical instruments . . . . .	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	100 00
Bedding, etc.	60 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	45 00
Fuel	170 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	47 00
Water supply	40 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes.	45 00
Salaries and wages	190 00
Taxes and insurance	45 00
Coffins and funerals	30 00
Contingencies	135 00
Repairs, ordinary	145 00
Total	<u>\$2,144 00</u>

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 4,485 days at 20 cents	897 00
Supplementary allowance of one fourth of Hospital revenue	334 75
Total	<u>1,231 75</u>

BELLEVILLE HOSPITAL.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1887	14
Admitted	82
Births in Hospital . . . . .	..
Total number under treatment	— 96
Discharged	75
Died	7
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	14
	— 96

Places admitted from.

From the City of Belleville	70	
From the County of Hastings	16	
Other counties	10	
	—	96

Sex.

Male	61	
Female	35	
	—	96

Nationalities.

Canadian	45	
English	17	
Irish	20	
Scotch	9	
United States	3	
Other countries	2	
	—	96

Religious denominations.

Protestant	75	
Roman Catholic	21	
Other religions, or not known . . . . .	..
	—	96

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	\$1,101	28
From the City of Belleville	502	00
From the County of Hastings		
From patients for maintenance and treatment	763	50
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,477	48
From other sources	1,172	16
Total	\$5,016	42

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	\$259	66
Butter	110	64
Flour, bread and meal	119	34
Milk	113	46
Tea and coffee	71	95
Potatoes and other vegetables	51	98
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	166	11
Drugs and medicines	232	96
Medical and surgical appliances	51	82
Beer, wine and spirits	5	00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	456	72
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliance	34	12
Fuel	321	90

Light—gas, oil and candles	\$37 65
Water	18 64
Hay and straw	9 95
Clothing for patients	13 00
Ice supply	6 00
Salaries and wages	816 22
Taxes and insurance	75 00
Contingencies	299 82
Coffins and funerals	8 00
Repairs, ordinary	136 75
Total	\$3,416 69

Government grant for 1889.

Allowance for Hospital cases 3,244 days at 20 cents	\$648 80
Supplementary allowance 3,244 days at 10 cents . .	324 40
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment 1,314 days at 7 cents	91 98
Total	\$1,065 18

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Mr. Christie upon this Hospital are annexed:—

“I visited the Belleville Hospital on the 3rd May, and saw the 14 patients then under treatment, namely 5 males and 9 females. The records shew that 55 patients have been treated during the present year.

“One or two of the apartments were undergoing spring cleaning. The other portions of the institution were in excellent order. Since my last visit some of the rooms intended to be used as private wards have been suitably and handsomely furnished, the credit for which is due to the liberality of individual citizens. The waterworks company also have supplied the hospital with water free of charge. This has added greatly to the comfort and efficiency of the institution.”

“I made a second inspection of the Belleville Hospital on the 17th July and saw the 14 patients then under treatment, viz, 5 males, 8 females, and 1 infant.

“The books and records were well kept, and the building throughout was neat, clean and in good order. Matting has been supplied in all the lower corridors, and is a great improvement, and together with the painting which has been lately done, add much to the comfort and appearance of the institution.

“The grounds have also received attention since the date of my last visit, and now have a very presentable appearance.”

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF EDUCATION

REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF EDUCATION
(ONTARIO)
FOR THE YEAR 1888,

WITH THE STATISTICS OF 1887.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



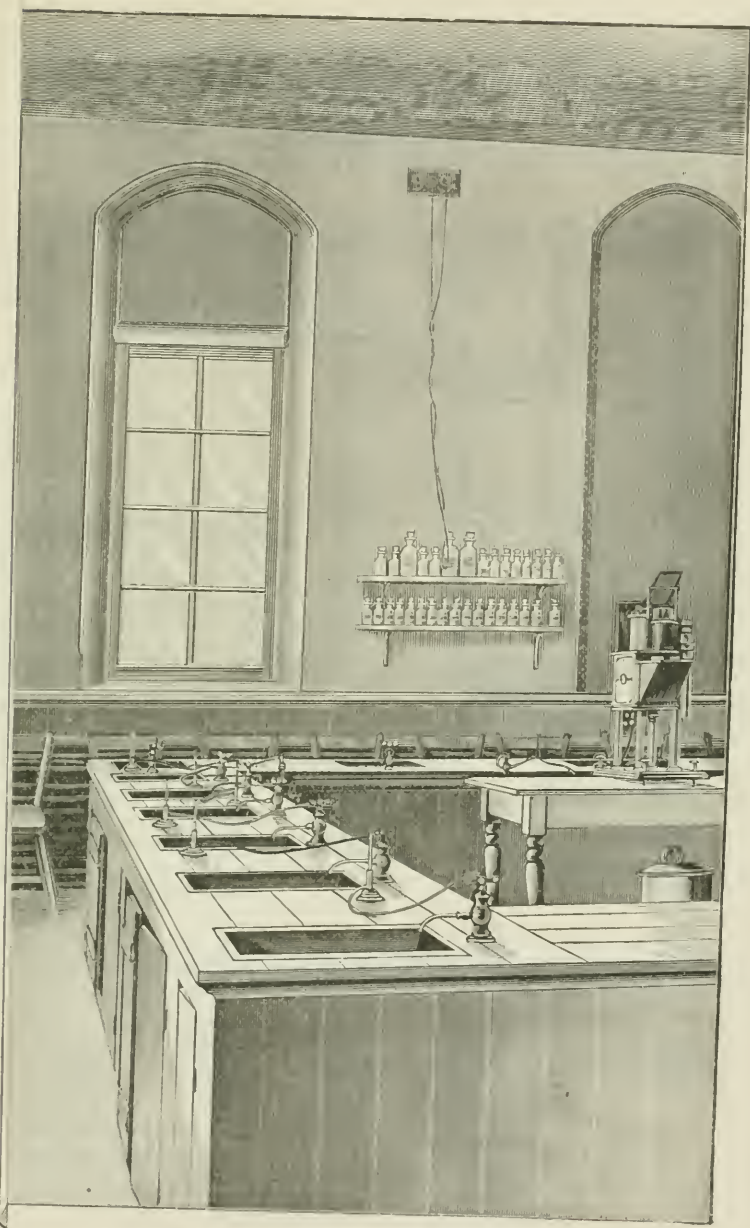
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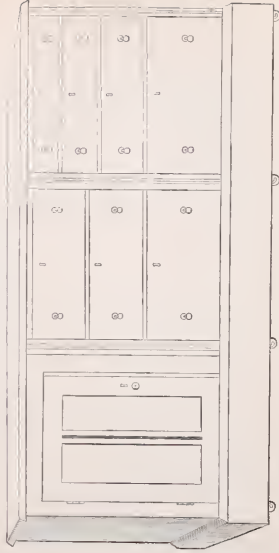
MASTER'S LABORATORY TABLE

(Suitable for Two Masters' Schools).



MASTER'S LABORATORY TABLE

(Suitable for Two Masters' Schools)



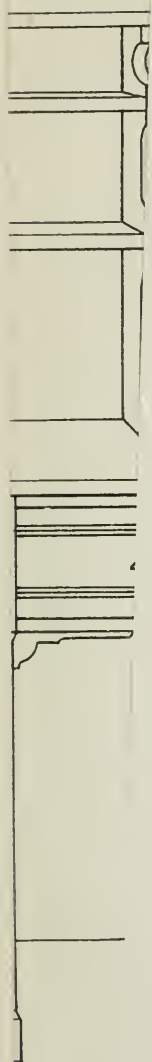
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IN USE AT TILSONBURG HIGH SCHOOL.

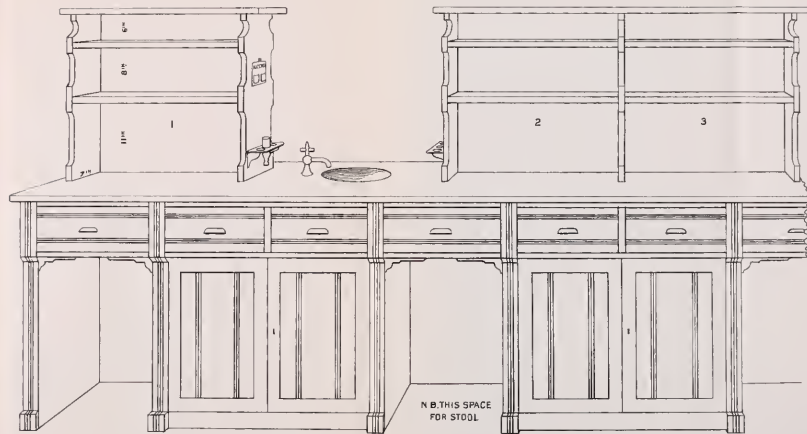
NOTE.—Various convenient modifications of this table might be made. a pneumatic trough with water-taps might be inserted in the center or to one side; and, if there are (as there should be) suitable presses for the apparatus, the two lower center drawers might be omitted. The table is on casters, being wheeled aside when the class-room is used for other subjects than science.

LABORATORY, OWEN SOUND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.





FRONT VIEW.



SCALE: 1 INCH TO 1 FOOT.

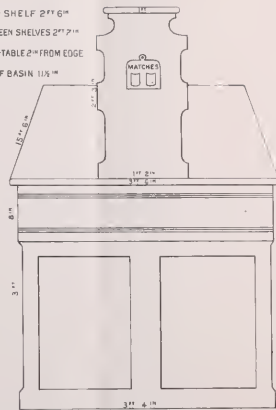
SIDE VIEW

LENGTH OF SHELF 2' 6"

DISTANCE BETWEEN SHELVES 2' 7"

SHELVES AT END OF TABLE 2" FROM EDGE

DIAMETER OF BASIN 1 1/2"



SCALE: 1 INCH TO 1 FOOT

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GENERAL REPORT, 1888.

REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF EDUCATION
FOR THE YEAR 1888,
WITH THE STATISTICS OF 1887.

TO THE HONORABLE SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR :

I herewith present the Report of the Education Department for the year 1888, together with the statistics for the year 1887. The several comparative statements submitted will, I trust, be found worthy of perusal.

I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1.—SCHOOL POPULATION—ATTENDANCE.

School Population.

The school population of the Province as ascertained through the assessors for the last eleven years is as follows :—

YEAR.	School Age.	School Population.	Pupils registered under 5.	Pupils registered 5 to 21.	Pupils registered over 21.	Total number of Pupils registered.	Boys.	Girls.
1877	5—16	494804	1430	488553	877	490860	261070	229790
1878	5—16	492360	1358	486802	855	489015	260400	228615
1879	5—16	494424	1255	435040	717	487012	259056	227956
1880	5—16	489924	1221	481154	670	483045	255677	227368
1881	5—16	484224	1463	474303	502	476268	251661	224607
1882	5—16	483817	1352	469751	409	471512	246966	224546
1883	5—16	478791	1165	462887	317	464369	243671	220698
1884	5—16	471287	1115	465374	428	466917	244532	222385
1885	5—21	583147	847	471235	376	472458	249175	223283
1886	5—21	601204	1273	485624	599	487496	257030	230466
1887	5—21	611212	1569	491242	401	493212	259083	234129

The average attendance of rural pupils was 46 per cent. of the registered attendance, while in towns it was 60 per cent. and in cities 62 per cent. The County of Oxford furnishes the highest average—56 per cent.—for the rural districts; the town of Listowel furnishes the highest average—viz., 72 per cent.—for the towns; and the City of Hamilton the highest average—viz., 67 per cent.—for the cities. The other extremes are reached by the Districts with 36 per cent., Penetanguishene 42 per cent., and Brantford 56 per cent. The average for the Province as a whole is 50 per cent., an increase of one per cent. over last year. The divisor used to ascertain this average attendance is, in all cases, the *legal* number of teaching days.

NOTE.—Tables A, B, C, D, E include Separate Schools.

Attendance.

The following table shows the attendance for the periods therein named :—

YEAR.	Attendance less than 20 days.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 to whole year.	Average attendance.	Percentage of average attendance to total number attending school.	Pupils between 7-13 not attending school for 100 days during the year. (up to 1881, 7-12 and 110 days.)
1877	43675	88581	127331	109697	100676	20900	217184	44	25974 (7-12) 110 days.
1878	42096	87634	121042	106550	107977	23716	224588	46	27415 (7-12) 110 "
1879	44580	84767	123481	103341	107328	23515	219442	45	27409 (7-12) 110 "
1880	44973	85453	121357	101557	105032	24673	220068	45	30195 (7-12) 110 "
1881	45881	82796	119477	103144	104009	20961	215264	45	29143 (7-12) 110 "
1882	43610	81621	117941	102644	107814	17882	214176	45	87444 (7-13) 100 "
1883	41724	78628	115927	103443	108820	15827	215561	46	88432 (7-13) 100 "
1884	40761	76124	114974	103997	112539	18522	221861	48	90959 (7-13) 100 "
1885	43567	77866	119756	103425	115400	12444	225907	48	91269 (7-13) 100 "
1886	43620	76850	117572	106200	128336	14918	239044	49	93375 (7-13) 100 "
1887	44374	75788	116477	108974	133279	14320	245152	50	89628 (7-13) 100 "

Compulsory Attendance.

In previous reports I have called attention to the power conferred by section 209 of the Public Schools Act upon trustees to compel the attendance at school of children between 7 and 13 years of age, for a period of at least 100 days each year. From the foregoing table it is quite evident that these compulsory powers are not exercised. In 1882 the number of absentees between the ages named was 87,444; in 1887 they numbered 89,628. From a more detailed examination of the returns for 1887 it will be seen that 79,286 of these were from counties or rural districts having a gross registered attendance of 367,284. That is to say, 22 per cent. of the rural school population attended school less than 100 days in the year. In towns the absentees numbered 7,960 out of a registered attendance of 59,696, or about 13 per cent.; in cities they numbered 2,382 out of a registered attendance of 66,232, or about three and one-half per cent.

2.—CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS.

YEAR.	1st Reader—Parts I. and II.	2nd Reader.	3rd Reader.	4th Reader.	5th Reader.	6th Reader.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.	Geography.	Music.	Grammar and Composition.
1877.....	152002	108678	135824	72871	19857	1628	396006	402248	153036	375951	168942	226977
1878.....	151474	111360	132144	74729	17891	1417	400750	411216	161368	381401	167890	219940
1879.....	155861	110093	130013	74368	15622	1055	398340	417457	160672	294405	160906	218253
1880.....	156527	109065	126758	75564	13649	1482	399867	418524	158789	289378	155346	215743
1881.....	161463	107458	120725	73754	11442	1426	398598	417708	177102	283060	159579	210616
1882.....	164810	106229	117352	71740	10357	1024	398404	419557	176434	280517	158694	209184
1883.....	164035	106482	113980	70104	8919	849	409016	415786	222095	273397	147283	208949
1884.....	167722	106017	112873	70713	8698	894	416588	422076	247715	280953	150510	220566
1885.....	181221	98378	108984	74749	9126	.....	432225	437810	310187	305031	165334	242125
1886.....	192020	98511	108360	80574	8031	.....	456488	459756	364970	306220	187541	255694
1887.....	192361	100533	108096	81984	10238	.....	466389	469445	395097	316791	203567	270856

3.—TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—SALARIES.

Teachers' Certificates.—Summary from 1877 to 1887 :—

YEAR.	Public School Teachers.	Males.	Females.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Other Certificates, including old County Board, etc.
1877.....	6468	3020	3448	250	1304	3926	988
1878.....	6473	3060	3413	210	1409	3904	950
1879.....	6596	3153	3443	253	1601	3836	906
1880.....	6747	3264	3483	239	1875	3706	927
1881.....	6928	3362	3560	258	1970	3828	872
1882.....	6857	3062	3795	246	2169	3471	971
1883.....	6911	2829	4082	211	2167	3426	1107
1884.....	7085	2789	4296	235	2237	3420	1193
1885.....	7218	2744	4474	254	2358	3592	1014
1886.....	7364	2727	4637	251	2465	3677	971
1887.....	7594	2718	4876	252	2553	3865	924

Teachers' Salaries.

YEAR.	Highest salary paid.	Average salary, male teacher, Province.	Average salary, female teacher, Province.	Average salary, male teacher, Counties.	Average salary, female teacher, Counties.	Average salary, male teacher, Cities.	Average salary, female teacher, Cities.	Average salary, male teacher, Towns.	Average salary, female teacher, Towns.	No. of teachers who attended Normal School.
1877.....	1100	398	264	379	251	735	307	583	269	1084
1878.....	1200	407	266	382	247	730	313	577	274	1133
1879.....	1000	409	268	383	249	732	316	616	270	1374
1880.....	1000	410	269	382	241	743	324	564	256	1636
1881.....	1100	410	265	384	240	755	330	562	261	1799
1882.....	1100	415	269	385	248	742	331	576	273	1873
1883.....	1200	422	271	394	252	764	362	605	277	1853
1884.....	1200	426	279	404	264	771	364	612	283	1941
1885.....	1200	427	281	405	267	776	359	612	287	2161
1886.....	1200	424	290	400	270	794	401	617	288	2343
1887.....	1450	425	292	398	271	832	382	619	289	2434

4.—SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL HOUSES, MAPS, ETC.

YEAR.	No. of Schools established.	No. of Schools open.	Total No. of School Houses.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Schools using Maps.	Total No. of Maps.	No. legal teaching days open.
1877.....	5219	5140	5148	1445	526	2446	731	4666	37493	204
1878.....	5041	4990	5066	1569	511	2281	705	4670	38995	206
1879.....	5155	5123	5147	1633	520	2301	693	4744	39987	208
1880.....	5195	5137	5182	1666	513	2297	706	4752	40104	208
1881.....	5288	5238	5278	1695	521	2372	690	4740	39719	208
1882.....	5255	5203	5227	1774	502	2306	645	4738	39372	206
1883.....	5316	5252	5284	1820	504	2343	617	5119	39812	207
1884.....	5375	5316	5344	1879	511	2323	631	5163	40022	208
1885.....	5443	5395	5401	1954	516	2317	614	5217	40116	208
1886.....	5453	5437	5454	1976	514	2357	607	5278	40663	208
1887.....	5532	5506	5549	2047	525	2386	591	5299	40711	208

There are now 5,549 school houses in the Province, of which 5,506 were open in 1887, distributed as follows: 5,148 in rural districts, 224 in towns, and 177 in cities. The log school house is fast disappearing, there being only 591 in 1887, as against 1,466 in 1850. In the same period, brick school houses have increased from 99 to 2,047. 5,429 school houses are freehold and 120 rented. The number of maps now used amounts to 40,711. In 1850 there were only 1,814. The expenditure on apparatus and prizes in the last eleven years amounted to \$295,940, and the expenditure on school buildings to \$4,054,283.

5.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.						
	Legislative Grants.	Municipal School Grants and Assessments.	Clergy Reserves Fund, Balances and other sources.	Total receipts.	Teachers' salaries.	Maps, apparatus, prizes, etc.	Sites and building school houses.	Rent, repairs, fuel and other expenses.	Total expenditure.	Average cost per pupil on total attendance.	On average attendance.
	\$	\$	¢	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	\$ c.
1877.....	251962	2422432	730687	3405081	2038099	47539	477393	510458	3073489	6 26	14 15
1878	258539	2278040	694986	3231565	2011208	42507	413393	422239	2889347	5 91	12 86
1879.....	252566	2307223	654051	3213840	2072823	32622	306026	421614	2833085	5 82	12 91
1880.....	263454	2321929	669447	3254830	2113150	25222	249390	434261	2822053	5 85	12 82
1881.....	258297	2352556	648385	3259238	2106019	14022	280460	443770	2844271	5 92	13 21
1882.....	265738	2447214	757038	3469990	2144449	15583	341918	525025	3026975	6 42	14 13
1883.....	265467	2538042	767222	3570731	2210187	20275	312342	565626	3108430	6 69	14 42
1884.. ..	267084	2675621	780433	3723138	2296027	17732	341198	625905	3280862	7 02	14 79
1885.....	264419	2680121	868526	3813066	2327050	20230	373405	592015	3312700	7 01	14 66
1886.....	265912	2826376	901195	3993483	2385464	32699	414238	625298	3457699	7 09	14 46
1887.....	268722	3084352	978282	4331357	2458540	27509	544520	711534	3742104	7 59	15 26

Notwithstanding the large expenditure for school sites and buildings and the large increase to the teaching staff of the country, the cost per pupil has but slightly increased in eleven years. In 1887 it was 50 cents per pupil more than in 1886. The average cost per pupil on the number enrolled in 1887, for counties was \$6.82; for cities, \$12.01; and for towns, \$7.40, or an average of \$7.59 for the Province. In 1877 the average cost was, for counties, \$6.01; for cities, \$7.52; for town, \$6.51, or an average of \$6.26 for the Province.

6.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

YEAR.	SCHOOLS—EXPENDITURE—TEACHERS.				NUMBER OF PUPILS—STUDIES.					
	No. of Schools open.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	No. in Reading.	No. in Writing.	No. in Arithmetic.	No. in Geography.	No. in Grammar.
		\$	\$							
1877	175	120266	114806	334	24952	23716	17932	17961	13154	11174
1878.	176	127549	120559	333	25280	25280	19381	20111	14668	11806
1879.	191	129092	122831	346	24779	24779	19059	19965	13668	11469
1880.	196	136873	128463	344	25311	25311	21914	20716	14875	11968
1881.	195	137074	123724	374	24819	24819	19726	20473	14636	11909
1882.	193	166729	154340	390	26148	26148	21052	21524	13900	11695
1883.	194	166289	153611	397	26177	26177	22016	22111	14074	12805
1884.	207	190454	176477	427	27463	27463	23139	23705	15108	13637
1885	218	218096	204531	453	27590	27590	23377	24823	16122	14518
1886.	224	193908	179730	461	29199	29199	26803	26940	17925	17412
1887.	229	229848	211223	491	30373	30373	27824	28501	19608	18678

From these tables it will be seen that while the number of Separate Schools has increased 54 in eleven years, the expenditure increased \$96,417, and the number of teachers 157 during the same period.

II.—HIGH SCHOOLS.

(Including Collegiate Institutes.)

1.—RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, ATTENDANCE, ETC.

The following Tables respecting High Schools will be found suggestive :—

YEAR.	No. of Schools open.	No. of Teachers.	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.			No. of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of average attendance to total attendance.	Cost per Pupil on total attendance.
			Amount of Fees.	Total Receipts.	Paid for Teachers' Salaries.	Paid for Sites and building School Houses.	Total Expenditure.				
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$				\$ c.
1877.....	104	280	20753	357521	211607	51417	343710	9229	5201	56	37 24
1878	104	298	21581	420188	223010	83969	396010	10574	5998	56	37 46
1879.....	104	320	26225	417461	241097	54275	400788	12136	6992	57	33 02
1880	104	335	28528	432309	247894	66416	413330	12910	7256	56	32 06
1881.....	104	333	30891	371250	257218	23703	345850	13136	7270	55	26 00
1882.....	104	332	29270	373150	253864	19361	343720	12348	6580	53	27 56
1883.....	104	347	30067	378888	266317	20012	348946	11843	6454	55	29 47
1884.....	106	358	34288	407978	282776	34013	385426	12737	7302	57	30 26
1885.....	107	365	40032	458941	294078	50865	429762	14250	8207	58	30 16
1886.... ..	109	378	47144	502315	307516	63248	477797	15344	8797	57	31 14
1887.....	112	398	56198	529323	327452	73061	495612	17459	10227	59	28 38

2.—CLASSIFICATION, ETC.

YEAR.	ENGLISH.					MATHEMATICS.				SCIENCE.			LANGUAGES.			
	English Grammar (and Literature to 1882 inclusive.)	Composition.	Literature.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic and Mensuration.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Trigonometry.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Botany.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.
1877.....	8819	8772	.....	9106	9158	9227	8678	8113	359	2168	2547	....	4955	871	3091	442
1878.....	10486	9844	....	9855	10074	10450	10212	9713	429	2375	2979	....	4729	883	3588	516
1879.....	12015	11691	.....	11873	11935	12105	11761	11285	660	2464	2871	...	5391	1097	4687	729
1880.	12765	12288	.....	12654	12634	12825	12667	12304	622	2519	2991	....	5559	1100	5464	859
1881.....	13086	13050	.....	12937	12802	13097	13032	12926	593	2431	2855	....	5389	967	5938	877
1882.....	12275	12189	.....	12220	12106	12261	11742	11148	....	2880	2522	....	4591	815	5363	962
1883.....	11815	11707	11259	11551	11518	11767	10296	10071	....	4350	2450	1526	4439	903	5318	961
1884.....	12577	12525	12046	12393	12448	12638	11490	11002	....	4749	3046	1880	4454	927	5119	1089
1885.	13942	14022	13497	13912	13885	14017	13633	13166	461	6939	3612	2685	4937	903	5528	1111
1886.	15182	15142	14878	15201	15126	15122	14813	14406	754	5019	3807	3937	4954	1029	5379	1172
1887.....	17086	17171	16649	17010	16962	16939	16904	14839	1017	5265	3411	4640	5409	997	6180	1350

YEAR.	Drawing.	Music.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Trans- actions.	Preparing for Senior Matriculation.	Preparing for Junior Matriculation.	Preparing for Learned Profes- sions.	Teachers preparing for Examinations.	Left for Mercantile life.	Left for Agriculture.	Matriculated.	Number of Schools charging fees.
1877	2755	.....	3621	.....	.....	564	.....	555	328	145	35
1878	2881	.. ....	4011	....	.....	633	....	445	417	183	31
1879	2693	.....	4500	.....	.....	693	.....	565	535	248	36
1880	2397	.....	4542	.....	.....	625	.....	731	555	209	36
1881	1595	.....	5005	.....	.....	576	.....	859	598	280	35
1882	3441	.....	5612	.....	.....	751	.....	881	646	272	37
1883	3538	1360	4849	.....	.....	868	.....	768	583	277	37
1884	8126	3428	7407	....	.....	927	.....	730	571	266	38
1885	12150	3547	11145	58	741	693	5237	856	636	290	43
1886	12956	1917	12150	131	969	723	5777	964	638	337	51
1887	14295	1935	14064	56	832	791	6224	1141	882	305	58

For eight years the number of High Schools stood at 104; in 1884 there was an increase of 2, now they number 112. Collegiate Institutes have advanced to 23 in 1887. The most gratifying feature, however, of our High School system, is the large increase in the attendance, the number having nearly doubled in eleven years. Having regard to the number and standing of the teachers employed now as compared with 1877, it is worthy of note that the cost per pupil, taking expenditure of all kinds into consideration, is much less than it was eleven years ago. If we make the test the amount paid for teachers' salaries, which is the main item of expense, it will be found that in 1877 the cost per pupil was \$22.92; in 1887 it was \$18.75 per pupil. The High Schools are classified as follows:—Schools with two masters, 44; Schools with three masters or over, 68; Collegiate Institutes, 23. The largest Collegiate Institute is Toronto, with an enrolment of 655; then London, with 494; Hamilton, with 430; Owen Sound, with 354. There is an average of over 6 teachers in each of the Collegiate Institutes; the average number of pupils to each High School teacher in the Province is 44. From table G it will be seen that fees amounting to \$56,198 are charged in 58 High Schools. In 1877, the fees collected amounted to only \$20,753 in 31 schools. In 1887, 888 pupils were preparing for matriculation, 791 for the learned professions, such as law and medicine, and 6,224 for teachers' examinations. In 1876, only 3,621 pupils, or 40 per cent. of the whole number studied commercial subjects, such as book-keeping; in 1887 this subject was taken by 14,064, or 82 per cent. of the whole attendance. On the other hand, Latin, in 1877, was studied by 4,955, or by 50 per cent.; in 1887, the number of pupils in Latin was 5,409, or only a trifle over 30 per cent. of the number in attendance. The number studying Greek has diminished from about 10 per cent. of the whole attendance to 6 per cent. In French and German the numbers are relatively the same. There has been a large increase in the number studying Drawing, the total in 1877 being 2,755, and in 1887, 14,295. Phonography is taught in 10 schools to 317 pupils, the largest class (152 pupils) being in Toronto, and the next largest (45) in Lindsay. Music is taught in 22 schools, and senior matriculation work to 56 pupils in 18 schools. The total number of pupils who passed a University matriculation examination was 305. Of these, the Toronto Collegiate Institute passed the highest number (17), and Cobourg the next highest number (13). The highest salary paid a head master was \$2,350 (Toronto C. I.). The average salary of headmasters for the Province was \$1,129. Of the headmasters, 70 were graduates of Toronto University, 19 of Victoria, 9 of Queen's, 6 of Trinity, 2 of Albert, and 4 of British Universities. The whole number of teachers employed was 398.

3.—ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

In 1877, the first year in which the Department took the Entrance Examinations in charge, the number passed was 3,270; in 1887 it was 6,788. In 1877, only 6,248 wrote for entrance to the High Schools; in 1887 the number had risen to 16,248. The papers for this examination are sent out by the Department. Last year 244,000 papers were required.

III.—PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Examinations in Kindergarten work were held during 1888 at Hamilton, Ottawa, and Toronto, and out of the 68 candidates who presented themselves 12 passed for Directors and 13 for Assistants.

1.—*County Model Schools.*

County Model Schools were first established in 1877, and since that time they have been attended by 14,154 teachers.

The statistics of County Model Schools since the date of their establishment are as follows :—

YEAR.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers in training.	No. that passed final examination.	Government Grant.
				\$
1877.....	50	1237	1146	2000
1878.....	50	1391	1372	8200
1879.....	51	1295	1259	200
1880.....	49	1413	1317	10000 (1879-80)
1881.....	50	668	615	4800
1882.....	46	882	837	9750
1883.....	48	820	791	7500
1884.....	51	1117	1017	8100
1885.....	52	1305	1203	8100
1886.....	53	1463	1376	8250
1887.....	55	1491	1375	8400
1888.....	57	1072	1000	8700

2.—*Normal and Provincial Model Schools.*

The following table exhibits the work done for the last eleven years :

YEAR.	Number of Normal School Teachers.	Number of Normal School Students.	Number of Model School and Kindergarten Teachers.	Number of Model School and Kindergarten Pupils.	Receipts from Fees, of Model School and Kindergarten Pupils.	Expenditure, Normal and Model Schools.
1878.....	14	226	8	382	\$ 7752 00	\$ 34032 92
1879.....	15	429	8	391	7798 00	33719 58
1880.....	13	483	15	607	9122 00	36694 07
1881.....	15	418	15	698	11523 00	41808 43
1882.....	16	260	15	799	13783 50	44888 02
1883.....	15	333	16	760	13232 00	45540 40
1884.....	15	351	16	742	12106 75	40761 02
1885.....	12	405	17	658	11352 50	38257 11
1886.....	11	439	18	660	11625 50	37477 89
1887.....	13	441	18	763	13427 00	40131 24
1888.....	12	445	21	794	14595 00	39495 86

3.—*Training Institutes.*

There are now five Training Institutes in the Province, viz., one at Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Owen Sound and Strathroy. The attendance in 1888 was 46 ; the number who wrote at the final examinations was 116, and the number who passed 87.

The Table herewith shows their standing in 1888 :—

NAME OF INSTITUTE.	NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	Number in attendance at Institute.		Number who wrote at examination.		NUMBER WHO PASSED.				Number of Lessons taught.
						Assistant Masters.		First-Class Professional and Assistant Masters.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Guelph.....	William Tytler, B.A. . .	6	2	20	2	9	2	11	.....	246
Hamilton	P. S. Campbell, M.A. . .	7	6	25	14	7	4	6	6	404
Kingston	A. P. Knight, M.A.	6	2	14	8	8	2	5	4	209
Owen Sound.....	W. F. Merchant, M.A. .	8	1	10	1	7	.....	1	1	239
Strathroy	J. E. Wetherell, B.A. . .	5	3	17	5	6	2	4	2	192
	Total	32	14	86	30	37	10	27	13	1290

Standing in 1887 :—

NAME OF INSTITUTE.	NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	Number in attendance at Institute.		Number who wrote at examination.		NUMBER WHO PASSED.				Number of Lessons taught.
						Assistant Masters.		First-Class Professional and Assistant Masters.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Guelph	William Tytler, B. A. . . .	6	.....	15	2	6	.....	4	2	201
Hamilton	P. S. Campbell, M.A. . . .	11	2	25	7	11	4	11	3	383
Kingston	A. P. Knight, M.A.	6	.....	18	3	7	.....	3	3	151
Strathroy	J. E. Wetherell, B.A. . . .	6	1	10	1	7	1	2	.....	172
Total		29	3	68	13	31	5	20	8	907

IV.—DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

The number of candidates examined for 2nd and 3rd Class certificates for the last ten years is as follows :—

YEAR OF EXAMINATION.	Candidates Examined.	Passed for II. Class.	Passed for III. Class.	Appeals.	Sustained.
1879	2539	750	Conducted by County Boards. 424	.....	.....
1880	3185	737		.....	.....
1881	3592	674		.....	.....
1882	3090	1181		.....	.....
1883	3900	377	1205	.....	.....
1884	5128	1071	860	506	144
1885	4541	733	1150	736	194
1886	5055	764	1312	339	109
1887	5689	988	1442	556	133
1888	5157	557	947	530	206

EXAMINATION PAPERS PRINTED, 1888.

The number of Examination Papers issued by the Department in 1888, was:—

Entrance Examinations	244,000
County Model Schools.....	12,000
Training Institutes	6,400
III. Class	128,000
II. Class, Professional.....	8,000
II. Class, Non-Professional.....	64,000
I. Class C.....	28,000
	<hr/> 228,000
Total	<hr/> 490,400

V.—TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

This Table presents the work of Teachers' Institutes for eleven years:—

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.							EXPENDITURE.	
	No. of Teachers' Institutes.	No. of Members.	Total No. of Teachers in Province.	Amount received from Government Grants.	Amount received from Municipal Grants.	Amount received from Members' Fees.	Total amount received.	Amount paid for Libraries.	Total amount paid.
				\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1877.....	42	1881	6468	1412 50	100 00	299 75	2769 45	.....	1127 68
1878.....	54	3511	6473	3247 38	530 00	689 32	5961 62	1069 76	3764 63
1879.....	60	4185	6596	3516 55	350 00	756 55	7632 24	1687 68	4772 30
1880.....	59	4214	6747	3275 00	225 00	790 20	8028 97	1460 29	4965 85
1881.....	61	4033	6922	2950 00	200 00	1027 04	8570 64	438 62	4377 44
1882.....	62	4395	6857	2900 00	300 00	1088 84	3394 28	453 02	5355 33
1883.....	62	4821	6911	4025 00	435 00	792 83	10372 91	1274 32	5870 79
1884.....	64	5189	7085	2027 00	510 00	676 05	9423 47	1500 09	4875 43
1885.....	64	5666	7218	1800 00	900 00	885 31	9252 65	1636 21	4587 87
1886.....	66	5974	7364	1820 00	1995 50	916 54	10036 52	1520 64	4657 76
1887.....	66	6718	7594	1800 00	1879 45	730 66	10405 95	1234 08	4975 50

VI.—MECHANICS' INSTITUTES AND FREE LIBRARIES.

There are now in operation 186 Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries. Twenty-three new Institutes have been incorporated and opened to members within the year.

The total number of Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries reporting this year is 167, with 18,176 members and 13,840 readers, with property valued at \$403,573.75.

The total expenditure of 167 Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries for the past year was over \$96,360.00. The sum of \$29,500 was expended for books and bookbinding, and 744,466 books were issued to members and readers.

One hundred and four Institutes and Free Libraries reporting, provide reading rooms fitted with the necessary equipment for the comfort of readers; \$8,692.30 have been expended for the purchase of 1,575 periodicals and 1,466 newspapers; forty-one Institutes and Free Libraries had in operation evening classes, with an attendance of 1,002 pupils in the English and commercial courses; and eighteen Institutes conducted evening classes in primary, advanced and mechanical drawing, with 408 pupils, in the following subjects:—Freehand Drawing, Practical Geometry, Linear Perspective, Model Drawing, Memory and Blackboard Drawing, Shading from "Flat," Outline from "Round," Shading from "Round," Machine Drawing and Building Construction. The total expenditure for evening classes was \$2,671.89.

The following comparative statement shows the progress made within the past seven years, during which time the Education Department has had the administration of this important branch of our educational system.

In 1881, ninety-six Institutes reported.

In 1888, one hundred and sixty-seven Institutes and Free Libraries reported.

In 1881, twenty-one Evening Classes were in operation.

In 1888, fifty-seven Evening Classes were in operation.

In 1881, the total receipts reported were \$48,321.00.

In 1888, the total receipts reported were \$103,843.68.

During the past four years 135 Evening Drawing Classes have been conducted at Mechanics' Institutes, with 3,707 students in attendance, representing over one hundred various trades and occupations. That these students have obtained a considerable practical knowledge of Industrial Drawing applicable to their various trades and pursuits is shown by the results of the Annual Competitive Examinations. From the 1st May, 1885, to 1st May, 1888, the Department awarded to Mechanics' Institutes students in this Province no less than 2,743 Proficiency Certificates, and 90 Teachers' Certificates in the Primary Drawing Course, and 43 Certificates in the Advanced and Mechanical Drawing Courses.

VII.—ART SCHOOLS.

There are now in operation eight Art Schools, viz., Brockville, with 48 pupils; Hamilton, 130 pupils; Kingston, 115 pupils; Ottawa, 126 pupils; London, 197 pupils; Toronto, 142 pupils; Toronto (west end), 50 pupils; Parkdale, (new).

The Annual Examinations commenced on the 26th April, and pupils were examined as follows :—

Art Schools—Primary Course, 348 pupils ; Advanced Course, 194 pupils ; Mechanical Course, 103 pupils ; Special Subjects, 102 pupils.

Mechanics' Institutes—Primary Course, 485 pupils ; Mechanical Course, 19 pupils.

Colleges, High Schools, etc.—Primary Course, 1,727 pupils ; Advanced Course, 52 pupils ; Mechanical Course, 11 pupils ; Special Subjects, 22 pupils.

The pupils who attended these Drawing Classes represent no less than 120 various trades and occupations, and the following list of Provincial Certificates awarded by the Department at the annual examinations, shows the great progress made in the study of Industrial Drawing throughout the Province during the past six years.

1. Primary Art Course.

YEAR.	Freehand-Drawing.	Model Drawing.	Blackboard Drawing.	Geometry.	Perspective.	Teachers' Certificates.	Totals.
1882.....	28	12	28	21	17	.....	106
1883.....	84	47	76	89	58	.....	354
1884.....	153	138	86	174	139	66	756
1885.....	214	168	198	529	301	122	1532
1886.....	634	662	414	672	149	77	2608
1887.....	643	444	122	1204	428	103	2944
1888.....	805	403	236	882	520	133	2979
Total	2561	1874	1160	3571	1612	501	11279

2. Advanced Art Course.

YEAR.	Shading from Flat.	Outline from 'Round.'	Shading from 'Round.'	Drawing from Flowers.	Ornamental Design.	Teachers' Certificates.	Totals.
1883.....	5	5	12	18	.....	.....	40
1884	16	5	12	12	.....	.....	45
1885	33	18	35	29	.....	4	119
1886.....	35	24	19	48	.....	3	129
1887.....	59	27	28	25	34	14	187
1888.....	22	17	39	44	20	9	151
Total	170	96	145	176	54	30	671

3. *Mechanical Drawing Course.*

YEAR.	Descriptive Geometry.	Machine Drawing.	Building Construction.	Industrial Design.	Advanced Perspective.	Teachers' Certificates.	Totals.
1883.....	2	3	1	2	3	.....	11
1884.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	5
1885.....	12	32	4	25	12	4	89
1886.....	14	13	5	28	14	3	77
1887.....	6	5	12	18	6	2	49
1888.....	8	7	7	15	11	2	50
Total.....	43	61	30	89	47	11	281

4. *Extra Subjects.*

YEAR.	Drawing from Life.	Painting from Life.	Painting Oil Colors.	Painting Water Colors.	Sepia.	Monochrome.	Sculpture in Marble.	Modelling in Clay.	Lithography.	China Painting.	Repoussé Work.	Wood Carving.	Wood Engraving.	Total.
1885.....	.....	.....	9	7	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
1886.....	.....	.....	12	7	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	37
1887.....	7	.....	32	9	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2	2	.....	60
1888.....	15	12	25	14	13	1	2	10	1	9	2	3	1	108
Total....	22	12	78	37	13	1	2	43	1	9	4	12	1	235

VIII.—ARBOR DAY.

The efforts made by the Department to secure the planting of shade trees and the cultivation of flowers in the school grounds, were heartily supported by teachers and trustees. Arbor Day has now become one of the most interesting and profitable holidays of the year. In 1885, 38,940 ; in 1886, 34,087 ; and in 1887, 28,057 trees were planted. In a very few years every rural school in the Province will have its pleasant shady bower where the pupils can find shelter from the scorching sun during the summer months, and where their taste for the beautiful in nature will find some gratification.

I have the honor to be,
Your Honor's obedient servant,

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
January, 1889.

G. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

I.—TABLE A.—The Public

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)	School population between 5 and 21 years of age.	NUMBER OF PUPILS					
		Pupils under 5 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 21 years of age.	Pupils over 21 years of age.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.
1 Brant	4871	12	4130	3	4145	2237	1908
2 Bruce	19205	38	16296	17	16351	8782	7569
3 Carleton	11077	47	9608	13	9668	5093	4575
4 Dufferin	6641	31	5634	11	5676	3092	2584
5 Dundas	6463	19	5370	2	5391	2828	2563
6 Durham	8382	26	6686	7	6719	3623	3096
7 Elgin	8849	34	7728	3	7765	3311	4454
8 Essex	12108	15	9886	11	9912	5486	4426
9 Frontenac	7936	4	6872	2	6878	3612	3266
10 Glengarry	6318	37	5247	8	5292	2859	2433
11 Grey	21675	83	17574	34	17691	9618	8073
12 Haldimand	6945	22	6010	4	6036	3274	2762
13 Haliburton	2107	11	1623	9	1643	853	790
14 Halton	5968	15	4818	6	4839	2586	2253
15 Hastings	12778	43	10282	17	10342	5475	4867
16 Huron	19693	47	15823	16	15886	8552	7334
17 Kent	10953	30	10053	13	10096	5383	4713
18 Lambton	13737	45	11945	12	12002	6207	5795
19 Lanark	8059	19	6659	8	6686	3424	3262
20 Leeds and Grenville	14269	94	12805	4	12903	6847	6056
21 Lennox and Addington	6396	31	5601	7	5639	2961	2678
22 Lincoln	5998	20	4711	6	4737	2558	2179
23 Middlesex	17055	16	14423	12	14451	7806	6645
24 Norfolk	8305	30	7809	10	7849	4162	3687
25 Northumberland	9035	24	7904	5	7933	4298	3635
26 Ontario	12130	39	10071	27	10137	5442	4695
27 Oxford	10192	15	8861	17	8893	4784	4109
28 Peel	6556	16	5596	4	5616	2994	2622
29 Perth	10292	6	9150	2	9158	4939	4219
30 Peterborough	7406	34	5969	1	6004	3144	2860
31 Prescott and Russell	13066	71	10343	5	10419	5363	5056
32 Prince Edward	4120	13	4034	6	4053	2128	1875
33 Renfrew	12087	69	8988	17	9074	4684	4390
34 Simcoe	19477	53	17813	12	17878	9533	8345
35 Stormont	5527	23	4737	3	4763	2497	2266
36 Victoria	11768	9	9942	7	9958	5131	4827
37 Waterloo	10390	6	8286	4	8296	4511	3785
38 Welland	6777	34	5781	.....	5815	3083	2732
39 Wellington	15794	26	12086	14	12126	6501	5625
40 Wentworth	8245	12	6277	9	6298	3362	2936
41 York	16941	29	13264	13	13306	7231	6075
42 Districts	10908	57	8897	6	8960	4833	4127
Total	436499	1305	365592	387	367284	195137	172147
CITIES.							
1 Belleville	2991	.....	2152	.....	2152	1109	1043
2 Brantford	4266	.....	2702	.....	2702	1343	1359
3 Guelph	3491	.....	2238	.....	2238	1122	1116
4 Hamilton	14088	6	9530	1	9537	4811	4726
5 Kingston	5165	4	3513	1	3518	1788	1730
6 London	7828	.....	6175	.....	6175	3139	3036
7 Ottawa	10584	4	7042	.....	7046	3621	3425
8 St. Catharines	3165	.....	2137	.....	2137	1156	981
9 St. Thomas	3270	.....	2599	.....	2599	1291	1308
10 Stratford	3289	2	1970	.....	1972	1040	932
11 Toronto	35797	166	25988	2	26156	13241	12915
Total	93934	182	66046	4	66232	33661	32571

Schools of Ontario.

ATTENDING SCHOOL.						Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school during the year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school for 100 days during the year.	Average attendance of pupils.	Percentage of average attendance to total number attending school.
Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 days to the whole year.				
1 319	597	964	997	1034	234	29	632	2143	52
2 1633	2556	3845	3695	4042	580	67	3891	7636	47
3 1049	1727	2633	2259	1751	249	178	2557	4101	43
4 781	1152	1417	1150	1017	159	135	1647	2258	40
5 550	862	1283	1142	1294	260	51	1328	2886	53
6 670	1067	1667	1494	1560	261	125	1196	3261	49
7 708	1269	1726	1791	1876	395	73	1416	3604	47
8 966	1629	2560	2270	2269	218	174	2178	4520	46
9 1038	1503	1800	1293	1103	141	374	2200	2648	39
10 669	997	1385	1191	917	133	86	1409	1975	37
11 2168	3446	4589	3867	3072	549	486	3185	7006	40
12 514	980	1381	1320	1583	258	6	1226	3014	50
13 297	396	533	276	116	25	38	723	472	29
14 422	677	1150	1092	1353	145	63	911	2381	50
15 1249	1814	2512	2182	2216	369	151	2718	4556	44
16 1287	2321	3726	3771	4114	667	47	2710	7900	50
17 1128	1752	2467	2216	2196	337	135	1921	4081	41
18 1025	1685	2688	2790	3340	474	69	1926	6059	51
19 598	1031	1489	1630	1643	295	85	1775	3220	48
20 1432	2195	3154	2888	2860	374	170	3009	5833	45
21 664	1044	1410	1263	1106	147	24	1621	2390	43
22 392	748	1071	1090	1258	178	10	864	2268	48
23 1234	2014	3162	3531	4006	504	101	2418	7290	50
24 887	1482	1984	1639	1575	282	32	1403	3521	45
25 702	1231	1958	1789	1917	336	159	1836	3943	50
26 944	1663	2530	2190	2367	443	97	1862	4785	48
27 620	1362	1959	1953	2447	552	78	1315	4978	56
28 528	966	1335	1260	1382	145	42	984	2662	47
29 643	1201	2204	2138	2558	414	39	1440	4623	51
30 718	1061	1428	1379	1263	155	98	1695	2629	44
31 1336	1912	2844	2139	1859	329	334	3352	4309	42
32 374	705	958	862	1003	151	10	799	1898	47
33 1181	1687	2518	1844	1535	309	156	2278	3779	42
34 2126	3435	4720	3675	3359	563	285	4128	7692	43
35 625	763	1275	1027	924	149	44	1011	2038	43
36 622	2178	2523	2285	1773	577	160	2270	4404	44
37 498	1057	1670	1883	2562	626	19	1307	4546	55
38 558	962	1526	1236	1296	237	48	1091	2624	45
39 939	1788	2958	2912	3046	433	158	2738	6002	50
40 561	1018	1478	1497	1489	255	21	1274	3002	48
41 1334	2501	3369	2940	2743	419	303	2816	6212	47
42 1458	1924	2293	1855	1173	252	225	2225	3186	36
37497	62358	90147	81706	81997	13579	4985	79286	168335	46
1 140	277	444	529	733	29	.....	307	1247	58
2 183	405	631	557	926	.....	95	86	1507	56
3 91	208	422	529	988	.....	.....	.....	1342	60
4 311	862	2398	1971	4295	.....	.....	1045	6375	67
5 148	376	728	761	1502	3	.....	.....	2286	65
6 454	706	1274	1635	2106	.....	.....	.....	3610	59
7 455	1033	1938	1496	1992	132	.....	586	4078	58
8 118	174	477	502	861	5	.....	67	1318	61
9 117	257	587	574	1064	.....	.....	.....	1577	60
10 91	198	354	459	870	.....	.....	291	1201	61
11 1133	2545	5485	4915	12078	.....	.....	.....	16383	63
3241	7041	14438	13928	27415	169	95	2382	40924	62

I.—TABLE A.—The Public

TOWNS.	School population between 5 and 21 years of age.	NUMBER OF PUPILS					
		Pupils under 5 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 21 years of age.	Pupils over 21 years of age.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.
1 Almonte.....	1032		675		675	349	326
2 Amherstburg.....	1028		647		647	320	327
3 Aylmer.....	693		599		599	325	274
4 Barrie.....	2071		1307		1307	674	633
5 Berlin.....	1779	2	1347		1349	692	657
6 Blenheim.....	564	2	416		418	204	214
7 Bothwell.....	375		210		210	103	107
8 Bowmanville.....	924		834		834	403	431
9 Brampton.....	901	1	855		856	455	401
10 Brockville.....	2590		1816		1816	876	940
11 Chatham.....	2890		2152	2	2154	1077	1077
12 Clinton.....	882		664		664	338	326
13 Cobourg.....	1350		918	1	919	473	446
14 Collingwood.....	1593		1232		1232	641	591
15 Cornwall.....	2360	1	1561		1562	833	729
16 Dresden.....	599		518		518	265	253
17 Dundas.....	1204		936		936	497	439
18 Durham.....	414		327		327	158	169
19 Galt.....	2193		1577		1577	747	830
20 Goderich.....	1208		1010		1010	521	489
21 Gravenhurst.....	788		591		591	281	310
22 Harriston.....	729		548		548	271	277
23 Ingersoll.....	1289		966		966	511	455
24 Kincardine.....	1047		853		853	403	450
25 Lindsay.....	1695		1469		1469	733	736
26 Listowel.....	879		618		618	319	299
27 Meaford.....	827	4	618		622	321	301
28 Mitchell.....	1186		574		574	278	296
29 Milton.....	439		403	1	404	204	200
30 Mount Forest.....	717		641		641	346	295
31 Napanee.....	864		785		785	395	390
32 Newmarket.....	518	2	489		491	261	230
33 Niagara.....	474		239		239	124	115
34 Niagara Falls.....	804		642		642	320	322
35 Oakville.....	549		413		413	215	198
36 Orangeville.....	916		760		760	397	363
37 Orillia.....	1654	4	1175		1179	632	547
38 Oshawa.....	1239	3	926		929	463	466
39 Owen Sound.....	1816		1238		1238	626	612
40 Palmerston.....	588		423		423	239	184
41 Parkdale.....	1260	50	1143	1	1194	595	599
42 Parkhill.....	578	2	445		447	213	234
43 Paris.....	1131		743		743	374	369
44 Parry Sound.....	475		390		390	185	205
45 Pembroke.....	1137		922	1	923	467	456
46 Penetanguishene.....	607		294		294	135	159
47 Perth.....	1285		697	2	699	362	337
48 Peterborough.....	2541		2043		2043	1045	998
49 Petrolia.....	1456		1149		1149	569	586
50 Picton.....	621		596		596	299	297
51 Port Arthur.....	1229		621		621	312	309
52 Port Hope.....	1403		1036		1036	503	533
53 Prescott.....	904	4	580		584	308	276
54 Ridgetown.....	791		563		563	310	253
55 Sandwich.....	290	1	227		228	105	123
56 Sarnia.....	1754		1308		1308	655	653
57 Sault Ste. Marie.....	398	2	244		246	129	117
58 Seaforth.....	920		704		704	357	347
59 Simcoe.....	966		610		610	337	273

Schools of Ontario.

ATTENDING SCHOOL.

Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 days to the whole year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school during the year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school for 100 days during the year.	Average attendance of pupils.	Percentage of average attendance to total number attending school.
1 34	57	109	145	322	8	50	100	461	68
2 31	64	161	168	223	.....	.....	79	373	58
3 27	56	112	154	250	.....	.....	99	385	64
4 74	141	282	305	491	14	.....	207	772	59
5 67	132	283	311	556	.....	.....	125	818	61
6 41	54	78	97	148	.....	.....	130	209	50
7 7	15	36	56	96	.....	.....	44	127	60
8 36	68	109	171	428	22	.....	65	545	65
9 59	79	179	196	337	6	.....	7	532	62
10 81	188	339	440	765	3	.....	247	1176	65
11 140	211	469	516	818	.....	.....	48	1239	58
12 42	66	100	149	278	29	.....	40	421	64
13 44	77	166	196	428	8	.....	.....	556	64
14 106	133	260	268	465	.....	.....	144	684	56
15 113	180	332	329	582	26	.....	110	921	59
16 35	79	93	122	189	.....	.....	103	284	55
17 74	104	206	233	297	22	.....	225	525	56
18 38	42	50	72	125	.....	.....	42	173	53
19 62	135	282	328	736	34	.....	267	1014	64
20 44	81	159	217	462	47	.....	69	633	63
21 57	98	128	159	149	.....	.....	283	275	46
22 40	57	114	120	217	.....	.....	73	318	58
23 41	97	215	202	406	5	.....	126	594	62
24 54	96	182	228	293	.....	.....	289	442	52
25 50	126	301	362	630	.....	.....	35	911	62
26 44	82	168	178	146	.....	.....	41	444	72
27 45	95	129	130	221	2	.....	73	354	57
28 25	63	80	111	255	40	.....	33	376	66
29 25	26	67	78	206	2	.....	49	267	66
30 23	57	118	152	291	.....	8	88	406	63
31 53	76	152	174	330	.....	.....	153	484	62
32 22	53	83	110	219	4	.....	83	311	63
33 12	14	40	52	99	22	.....	.....	150	63
34 40	75	135	124	268	.....	.....	.....	391	61
35 19	40	70	84	200	.....	11	38	251	61
36 41	99	131	220	269	.....	.....	112	430	57
37 87	173	206	246	443	24	.....	.....	711	61
38 40	59	147	167	495	21	.....	125	627	67
39 82	148	275	242	491	.....	.....	439	764	62
40 57	83	104	130	49	.....	50	90	179	43
41 83	177	317	199	418	.....	.....	204	680	57
42 31	48	78	75	215	.....	.....	56	262	59
43 36	60	118	164	306	59	.....	.....	490	66
44 23	56	101	63	110	37	.....	83	214	55
45 34	84	177	180	448	.....	.....	96	601	65
46 32	47	60	62	93	.....	15	76	123	42
47 22	47	118	113	389	10	.....	66	478	68
48 232	279	449	304	768	11	.....	.....	1271	62
49 48	106	187	249	559	.....	.....	107	724	63
50 20	63	133	133	247	.....	.....	95	354	60
51 35	62	171	162	186	5	.....	.....	318	52
52 49	86	183	210	484	19	.....	141	644	62
53 23	44	101	109	288	19	25	14	381	65
54 35	70	123	136	199	.....	.....	137	310	55
55 5	26	48	78	71	.....	.....	23	141	62
56 80	126	257	311	534	.....	.....	152	751	57
57 39	42	67	50	40	8	.....	.....	107	44
58 27	60	136	147	334	.....	.....	121	456	65
59 25	66	116	146	245	12	10	25	351	58

I.—TABLE A.—The Public

TOWNS.—Continued.	School population between 5 and 21 years of age.	NUMBER OF PUPILS					
		Pupils under 5 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 21 years of age.	Pupils over 21 years of age.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.
60 Smith's Falls	934	.....	673	.....	673	326	347
61 St. Mary's	988	4	903	.....	907	462	445
62 Strathroy	1237	.....	817	.....	817	425	392
63 Thornbury	390	.....	331	.....	331	175	156
64 Thorold	889	.....	691	.....	691	339	352
65 Tilsonburg	653	.....	488	.....	488	229	259
66 Trenton	1441	.....	1088	.....	1088	564	524
67 Uxbridge	675	.....	444	.....	444	216	228
68 Walkerton	967	.....	674	.....	674	341	333
69 Waterloo	882	.....	559	.....	559	301	258
70 Welland	575	.....	450	.....	450	223	227
71 Whitby	780	.....	704	1	705	383	322
72 Windsor	2483	.....	1399	.....	1399	679	720
73 Wingham	790	.....	563	1	564	297	267
74 Woodstock	1681	.....	1533	.....	1533	775	758
Total	80779	82	59604	10	59696	30285	29411
TOTALS.							
1 Counties, etc.	436499	1305	365592	387	367284	195137	172147
2 Cities	93934	182	66046	4	66232	33661	32571
3 Towns	80779	82	59604	10	59696	30285	29411
4 Grand Total, 1887	611212	1569	491242	401	493212	259083	234129
5 " " 1886	601204	1273	485624	599	487496	257030	230466
6 Increase	10008	296	5618	.....	5716	2053	3663
7 Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	198	.....	.....	.....
8 Percentage of grand total as compared with total attendance .....	.....	.32	99.60	.08	.....	53	47
DIVISION OF							
9 Total, Public schools (not including R. C. Separate Schools) .....	.....	1509	460930	400	462839	243707	219132
10 R. C. Separate Schools. ....	.....	60	30312	1	30373	15376	14997

NOTE.—In calculating the average attendance, the

Tables A, B, C, D, E, include the statistics

Schools of Ontario.

ATTENDING SCHOOL.										
Less than 20 days during the year.		20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 days to the whole year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school during the year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school for 100 days during the year.	Average attendance of pupils.	Percentage of average attendance to total number attending school.
60	49	89	117	154	250	5	.....	172	384	57
61	61	68	268	251	251	8	.....	314	480	53
62	39	65	146	198	369	.....	.....	76	519	64
63	17	41	70	82	120	1	.....	40	180	55
64	45	60	136	167	283	.....	.....	94	427	62
65	23	52	118	90	198	7	.....	154	276	57
66	103	126	210	188	461	.....	.....	203	562	52
67	22	43	98	102	179	.....	.....	.....	267	60
68	40	79	154	137	263	1	.....	185	423	63
69	27	41	104	127	260	.....	.....	107	367	66
70	32	64	99	102	153	.....	25	129	263	58
71	34	104	131	217	216	3	.....	177	372	53
72	96	152	248	430	473	.....	.....	288	974	70
73	42	75	114	112	220	1	1	103	322	57
74	115	202	284	350	555	27	.....	236	858	56
3636		6389	11892	13340	23867	572	195	7960	35893	60
1	37497	62358	90147	81706	81997	13579	4985	79286	168335	46
2	3241	7041	14438	13928	27415	169	95	2382	40924	62
3	3636	6389	11892	13340	23867	572	195	7960	35893	60
4	44374	75788	116477	108974	133279	14320	5275	89628	245152	50
5	43620	76850	117572	106200	128336	14918	5518	93375	239044	49
6	754	.....	.....	2774	4943	.....	.....	.....	6108	1
7	.....	1062	1095	.....	.....	598	243	3747	.....	.....
8	9	15	24	22	27	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

GRAND TOTAL.

9	42651	71959	108870	101756	124067	13536	.....	.....	228286	50
10	1723	3829	7607	7218	9212	784	.....	.....	16866	55

divisor used is the number of legal teaching days.
of Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

II.—TABLE B.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

COUNTIES (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)	READING.						Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.
	1st Reader, Part I.	1st Reader, Part II.	2nd Reader.	3rd Reader.	4th Reader.	5th Reader.			
1 Brant	748	517	728	1201	775	176	4145	4145	4145
2 Bruce	3718	2796	3272	3518	2628	419	15744	15940	12076
3 Carleton	2086	1376	1989	2248	1865	104	8186	8452	5530
4 Dufferin	1263	906	1190	1289	966	62	5488	5303	4678
5 Dundas	1303	872	1372	1106	659	79	5152	5086	3717
6 Durham	1359	1008	1397	1641	1095	219	6406	6158	5108
7 Elgin	1503	1150	1646	1620	1591	255	7765	7765	7765
8 Essex	2680	2025	2094	1770	1178	165	9392	9452	8533
9 Frontenac	1530	1077	1551	1477	1193	50	6141	6073	4671
10 Glengarry	1466	879	1198	991	729	29	4853	4892	3533
11 Grey	3675	2650	3852	4174	3067	273	17572	16380	14212
12 Haldimand	1268	854	1419	1223	1107	165	5691	5813	3822
13 Haliburton	423	313	345	364	198	.....	1440	1415	500
14 Halton	1064	791	882	1036	942	124	4839	4839	4839
15 Hastings	2806	2024	2151	1928	1099	334	9983	9874	8854
16 Huron	3015	2386	2909	3666	3432	478	15520	15291	13479
17 Kent	2246	1511	2080	2229	1857	173	8665	9245	7558
18 Lambton	2834	2258	2212	2391	2000	307	11706	11752	10559
19 Lanark	1599	1018	1415	1600	947	107	6229	6193	5496
20 Leeds and Grenville	2380	1834	2356	3078	3167	88	11044	11210	6620
21 Lennox and Addington	1046	744	1010	1524	1236	79	5526	5530	4360
22 Lincoln	1005	582	878	1066	1138	68	4573	4598	3835
23 Middlesex	3057	2380	2890	2943	2521	660	13961	13905	13363
24 Norfolk	1542	1100	1734	1597	1719	157	7296	7414	5865
25 Northumberland	1555	1156	1831	1747	1481	163	7524	7554	5988
26 Ontario	2187	1463	1803	2319	2170	195	9479	9699	7630
27 Oxford	1775	1301	1690	2010	1760	357	8470	8516	6940
28 Peel	1334	1241	1000	983	983	75	5364	5440	4269
29 Perth	1693	1338	1571	2663	1147	746	8868	8810	8367
30 Peterborough	1442	973	1231	1352	942	64	5455	5590	4211
31 Prescott and Russell	3776	1782	1748	1763	1287	63	9166	9210	6490
32 Prince Edward	678	444	868	838	1121	104	3915	3896	3526
33 Renfrew	2167	1608	1811	1896	1546	46	7745	8151	6317
34 Simcoe	4251	2931	3859	3845	2747	245	16521	16639	12667
35 Stormont	1097	734	1229	1010	643	50	4403	4345	2353
36 Victoria	1960	1737	2082	2333	1693	153	9389	9324	8152
37 Waterloo	1881	1325	1717	2101	1107	165	8288	8253	7058
38 Welland	1070	785	1037	1427	1400	96	5320	5572	4694
39 Wellington	2506	1822	2738	2795	1969	296	11657	11725	9842
40 Wentworth	1193	857	1167	1511	1419	151	5951	5972	4375
41 York	2448	2046	2953	2972	2609	278	12383	13477	10960
42 Districts	2295	1776	1942	1996	927	24	7235	7165	4347
Total	80924	58370	74847	81241	64060	7842	344510	346057	281304
CITIES.									
1 Belleville	560	425	373	480	313	1	2152	2152	2152
2 Brantford	646	494	479	702	381	.....	2702	2702	2702
3 Guelph	437	303	271	797	430	.....	2126	2188	1842
4 Hamilton	2287	1492	1970	2085	1464	239	8993	9537	9110
5 Kingston	864	468	520	823	516	327	3379	3403	3326
6 London	1646	980	1129	1654	766	.....	5830	5907	5482
7 Ottawa	2017	1209	1254	1390	993	183	6723	6788	3487
8 St. Catharines	562	251	457	488	339	40	2050	2137	2000
9 St. Thomas	662	466	563	587	321	.....	2599	2599	1557
10 Stratford	537	277	338	533	287	.....	1972	1972	1873
11 Toronto	7498	3832	5776	4975	2952	1123	25420	25486	25743
Total	17716	10197	13130	14514	8762	1913	63946	64871	59274

Public Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

	Geography.	Music.	Grammar and Composition.	English History.	Canadian History.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Drill and Calisthenics.	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Elementary Physics.	Agriculture.
1	4145	1962	2096	1164	1659	574	1238	226	167	282	70	53
2	10094	3912	7958	3032	5231	1757	2614	438	403	385	198	...
3	5213	1591	4352	1357	1403	196	1478	192	178	290	201	76
4	3507	2321	2977	1275	1610	958	1764	83	91	121	33	6
5	3248	1386	2819	1010	1439	98	498	90	79	82	15	...
6	4105	1472	3082	996	1069	272	1012	172	257	216	90	...
7	7739	3257	7400	1712	2855	1081	3178	501	283	372	137	23
8	6052	3088	4689	1422	2432	1587	1925	137	91	179	114	84
9	4227	1695	3146	1272	1568	304	1269	78	61	152	15	87
10	3324	718	2834	910	1166	202	388	75	53	151	75	...
11	10652	5280	8800	3539	4430	1741	4716	434	309	488	140	104
12	3880	1603	2564	1347	1148	338	2115	171	144	163	153	...
13	802	93	568	171	131	.....	35	58	9	5	.....	...
14	2935	1820	2842	1074	1215	618	2674	210	134	279	119	50
15	6302	3896	5661	1288	1755	1951	5416	376	273	372	158	42
16	10195	8680	8776	4016	4933	3751	5394	755	572	1128	292	37
17	6278	4375	5131	2057	2112	2097	2859	408	218	395	243	1
18	7525	3729	7783	3142	3711	2530	4810	390	344	269	213	3
19	3837	612	3278	1231	1693	318	1654	75	122	107	31	...
20	7510	1522	6205	3084	2803	448	1631	178	148	152	66	62
21	3412	494	3113	1244	1345	239	630	109	81	66	54	1
22	3348	1631	2672	1276	1154	1363	1385	128	87	47	27	...
23	8757	5501	7462	2991	2731	3242	6764	513	604	683	355	3
24	5145	2204	3812	1737	1950	467	2056	345	176	189	181	109
25	5810	1783	4496	1706	2443	231	2379	215	206	297	105	...
26	5495	3035	4889	2163	2169	742	2043	304	255	328	103	45
27	5697	2196	5321	2127	2267	1479	2735	429	453	478	235	...
28	3277	1926	2692	1311	1769	847	1990	75	72	129	30	...
29	5112	3311	4748	1819	1797	301	1215	138	617	656	8	...
30	4164	540	3096	934	975	319	1126	66	75	178	36	...
31	5421	1585	4055	975	1387	216	2171	159	43	69	17	...
32	2900	906	2532	1151	1148	1330	1012	229	131	141	64	...
33	5094	861	4608	1661	1815	137	1374	250	52	82	17	...
34	10073	7660	8402	3726	4168	3725	8020	492	291	771	169	156
35	2938	344	2771	723	960	260	208	193	106	63	78	42
36	5867	2883	4413	2019	1771	650	1787	196	177	231	78	9
37	4900	5575	3798	1348	1702	1804	2473	240	195	232	107	60
38	3879	2166	3229	1428	1438	1206	2583	372	100	115	93	74
39	7559	3660	6524	2255	3530	663	2672	321	163	314	76	4
40	3785	2451	3578	1507	1427	565	1294	209	138	243	54	3
41	8083	5418	7294	3156	3088	1651	3929	326	237	251	307	84
42	4461	2411	3171	1031	1363	1180	1563	174	27	80	23	...
	226747	109553	189637	73407	86760	44458	98077	10530	8222	11171	4580	1218
1	1185	1646	1117	313	313	355	1512	.....	2	2	.....	...
2	2569	2641	1329	381	612	2420	2702	128	.....	61	.....	...
3	1556	1567	1267	694	361	382	1764	5	.....	50	.....	...
4	6165	9537	6265	2006	3538	2240	5303	321	149	890	15	38
5	2282	3259	2472	1005	1349	2048	2657	318	317	357	283	285
6	3661	3922	3370	1435	744	939	3752	65	40	360	.....	...
7	4288	6176	3553	944	1795	3111	5497	587	390	230	.....	35
8	1989	1163	1297	334	476	907	2137	100	8	40	.....	...
9	1448	1026	1503	321	164	164	550	124	.....	.....	.....	...
10	1739	1917	1174	294	419	.....	383	1	.....	.....	.....	...
11	25297	24916	23658	2657	3425	10904	25244	2401	2011	2174	149	...
	52179	57770	47005	10384	13196	23470	51501	4050	2917	4164	447	358

II.—TABLE B.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

TOWNS.	READING.						Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.
	1st Reader, Part I.	1st Reader, Part II.	2nd Reader.	3rd Reader.	4th Reader.	5th Reader.			
1 Almonte	183	163	109	143	77	.....	675	675	605
2 Amherstburg	161	97	97	155	113	24	599	646	470
3 Aylmer	139	97	75	153	135	.....	599	599	599
4 Barrie	335	164	298	250	260	.....	1307	1307	1273
5 Berlin	418	305	278	207	141	.....	1349	1289	1197
6 Blenheim	123	48	92	81	50	24	374	418	418
7 Bothwell	51	23	40	41	36	19	210	210	210
8 Bowmanville	228	125	214	140	127	.....	834	834	721
9 Brampton	237	189	155	146	129	.....	856	830	854
10 Brockville	542	268	367	451	185	3	1816	1816	1179
11 Chatham	596	350	513	383	312	.....	2154	2144	2144
12 Clinton	134	182	92	160	96	.....	530	664	664
13 Cobourg	192	123	215	231	158	.....	895	895	796
14 Collingwood	391	121	199	357	164	.....	1232	1232	1232
15 Cornwall	678	186	312	214	172	.....	1456	1561	1561
16 Dresden	106	95	111	81	99	26	518	518	518
17 Dundas	184	170	172	208	202	...	736	736	896
18 Durham	99	26	50	80	41	31	327	327	327
19 Galt	431	256	281	388	221	.....	1561	1566	1444
20 Goderich	220	193	204	232	161	.....	1010	1010	798
21 Gravenhurst	253	125	86	71	56	.....	524	524	504
22 Harriston	120	59	187	103	79	.....	548	548	428
23 Ingersoll	271	112	216	197	170	.....	946	946	906
24 Kincardine	198	143	186	215	111	.....	853	853	853
25 Lindsay	467	194	435	218	97	58	1404	1469	1143
26 Listowel	183	80	121	184	50	.....	618	435	435
27 Meaford	141	114	144	104	84	35	622	622	622
28 Mitchell	140	64	138	169	63	.....	574	574	574
29 Milton	126	66	75	70	23	44	404	404	404
30 Mount Forest	158	72	174	178	55	4	516	516	516
31 Napanee	142	96	162	197	188	.....	785	785	785
32 Newmarket	125	56	123	93	94	...	491	491	417
33 Niagara	62	35	80	52	10	.....	239	206	162
34 Niagara Falls	176	109	123	112	122	.....	581	577	541
35 Oakville	99	71	96	74	73	.....	407	413	413
36 Orangeville	201	112	171	152	124	.....	760	760	760
37 Orillia	294	201	260	198	226	.....	1165	1177	883
38 Oshawa	217	151	242	235	84	.....	904	884	874
39 Owen Sound	189	171	307	414	157	.....	1238	1238	1238
40 Palmerston	137	66	62	81	60	17	286	423	423
41 Parkdale	302	200	180	251	199	62	1054	1054	1054
42 Parkhill	125	62	101	82	77	.....	329	447	278
43 Paris	192	117	121	199	114	.....	743	743	743
44 Parry Sound	77	78	110	73	45	7	390	390	40
45 Pembroke	253	169	185	144	172	.....	923	923	923
46 Penetanguishene	125	46	75	28	12	8	265	265	200
47 Perth	153	92	172	142	140	.....	645	699	645
48 Peterborough	648	292	380	377	322	24	2043	2043	2043
49 Petrolia	420	128	203	231	167	.....	1140	1149	1149
50 Picton	130	95	155	112	103	1	596	589	586
51 Port Arthur	202	98	127	103	84	7	475	621	621
52 Port Hope	230	165	182	242	217	.....	1036	1036	1036
53 Prescott	117	108	96	91	172	.....	578	578	581
54 Ridgetown	139	40	169	109	106	.....	563	563	563
55 Sandwich	61	36	32	56	43	.....	228	228	228
56 Sarnia	361	275	208	263	201	.....	1308	1308	1132
57 Sault Ste. Marie	74	60	52	41	19	.....	246	246	60
58 Seaforth	128	54	205	134	183	.....	704	704	704
59 Simcoe	90	82	180	130	128	.....	610	610	178
60 Smith's Falls	150	156	157	129	81	.....	673	673	673

Public Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

	Geography.	Music.	Grammar and Composition.	English History.	Canadian History.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Drill and Calisthenics.	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Elementary Physics.	Agriculture.
1	317	121	317	39	99	17	601	23	24	20	3	...
2	380	601	309	121	146	227	519	36	36	36	...	...
3	460	599	599	80	135	...	352	...	...	...	...	...
4	954	1255	591	259	281	618	409	24	24	24	24	...
5	604	1349	414	141	295	...	167	13	12	12	13	...
6	251	418	155	54	52	...	135	...	...	...	...	...
7	134	150	116	44	55	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	403	...	303	71	...	...	798	...	...	...	...	...
9	428	682	322	210	273	61	862	9	3	38	...	...
10	1007	338	1280	199	360	33	1685	70	1	12	...	...
11	1553	2154	1055	445	309	658	550	39	16	39	...	...
12	412	664	256	65	94	128	390	...	...	...	...	...
13	642	357	579	158	233	135	1232	32	...	61	61	...
14	773	...	607	289	607	...	518	26	26	26	26	26
15	669	810	714	185	316	...	160	31	31	31	31	...
16	518	518	195	195	195	...	327	7	8	5	...	...
17	531	296	531	398	367	381	274	...	...	...	...	...
18	202	...	202	72	152	...	469	...	...	...	...	...
19	809	940	609	298	303	517	102	...	...	...	...	...
20	756	268	427	227	256	76	369	...	4	79	...	...
21	143	182	127	56	98	...	956	36	...	...	...	...
22	297	428	297	79	143	143	130	...	...	...	...	...
23	920	956	920	198	203	854	737	...	65	276	65	...
24	512	404	482	138	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	565	818	1217	587	339	...	355	35	35	35	35	...
26	350	...	284	50	97	...	404	67	44	44	44	...
27	481	380	380	75	193	...	641	7	4	4	...	...
28	343	...	370	63	232	574	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	278	404	404	67	137	404	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	321	641	620	59	152	641	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	411	252	382	188	152	...	403	...	...	...	...	...
32	292	403	272	94	153	...	56	...	...	...	...	...
33	162	...	131	69	69	...	52	90	37	37	...	...
34	427	642	283	94	163	327	60	...	...	...	...	...
35	243	288	243	87	147	348	760	...	...	...	...	...
36	447	484	760	124	276	...	100	...	...	...	...	...
37	489	100	489	167	269	...	389	79	...	...	...	...
38	535	516	424	94	220	44	708	140	...	...	...	...
39	1038	1038	1038	547	571	1238	423	4	17	17	...	...
40	260	...	286	77	134	...	948	57	57	57	57	...
41	779	1054	606	175	453	453	70	...	...	...	...	...
42	36	70	159	95	95	...	87	7	7	7	...	...
43	575	87	411	127	72	55	55	50	1	70	...	...
44	240	265	125	70	70	...	743	...	...	...	...	...
45	683	736	683	172	232	215	...	8	8	8	2	...
46	169	290	48	20	20	...	699	...	...	...	...	...
47	455	310	303	140	206	...	613	12	12	533	12	...
48	1556	1556	1556	334	181	...	463	50	...	...	91	...
49	816	514	717	167	398	185	526	...	1	...	...	...
50	369	577	276	104	149	52	197	7	7	...	...	...
51	370	191	321	110	218	...	447	17	...	30	...	...
52	641	...	641	139	217	...	310	...	...	...	...	...
53	479	534	446	172	205	...	228	40	...	...	...	...
54	384	563	276	106	109	...	745	...	...	...	...	...
55	228	228	131	43	99	228	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	803	906	660	210	275	175	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	82	...	112	19	60	...	357	...	...	55	...	...
58	347	704	347	120	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	333	500	258	128	128	...	175	...	...	...	...	...
60	673	432	673	81	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—TABLE B.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

TOWNS—Continued.	READING.						Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.
	1st Reader, Part I.	1st Reader, Part II.	2nd Reader,	3rd Reader.	4th Reader.	5th Reader.			
61 St. Mary's	176	152	196	231	147	5	854	903	895
62 Strathroy	196	154	158	138	149	22	817	817	817
63 Thornbury	65	33	76	66	64	27	331	331	331
64 Thorold	123	111	150	153	154	.....	599	619	574
65 Tilsonburg	183	50	66	118	71	.....	488	488	488
66 Trenton	343	223	247	170	105	.....	1088	1088	1088
67 Uxbridge	175	66	84	52	67	.....	444	444	444
68 Walkerton	188	93	134	131	128	.....	674	674	674
69 Waterloo	147	74	125	102	111	.....	559	559	559
70 Welland	97	60	95	129	69	.....	450	450	450
71 Whitby	123	102	135	173	172	.....	696	705	705
72 Windsor	364	202	311	291	231	.....	1381	1351	1173
73 Wingham	86	113	97	139	92	35	564	564	564
74 Woodstock	430	268	330	293	212	.....	1533	1533	1533
Total	15822	9332	12556	12341	9162	483	57933	58517	54519
TOTALS.									
1 Counties, etc.	80924	58370	74847	81241	64060	7842	344510	346057	281304
2 Cities	17716	10197	13130	14514	8762	1913	63946	64871	59274
3 Towns	15822	9332	12556	12341	9162	483	57933	58517	54519
4 Grand Total, 1887	114462	77899	100533	108096	81984	10238	466389	469445	395097
5 " " 1886	114653	77367	98511	108360	80574	8031	456488	459756	364970
6 Increase .....	.....	532	2022	.....	1410	2207	9901	9689	30127
7 Decrease	191	.....	.....	264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Percentage of grand total as compared with total attendance.....	23	16	20	22	17	2.08	94	95	80
DIVISION OF									
9 Total, Public Schools(not including R. C. Separate Schools)	107061	72637	93692	102222	77637	9590	438535	440914	373249
10 R. C. Separate Schools.....	7401	5262	6841	5874	4347	648	27854	28531	21848

Public Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Geography.	Music.	Grammar and Composition.	English History.	Canadian History.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Drill and Calisthenics.	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Elementary Physics.	Agriculture.
61 634	826	417	152	283	.....	146	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
62 425	728	463	171	171	.....	817	22	22	22	.....	.....
63 266	250	233	91	157	.....	.....	8	27	27	27	.....
64 424	574	451	112	127	212	89	77	10	10	.....	.....
65 488	488	488	189	189	.....	488	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66 751	989	546	147	147	334	833	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67 269	325	203	67	35	444	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68 363	341	259	72	128	363	674	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69 338	448	213	111	111	.....	509	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70 450	305	220	69	69	133	156	.....	.....	.....	69	.....
71 506	479	497	298	277	155	383	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72 1036	319	589	243	279	76	151	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
73 363	387	363	127	266	437	.....	35	35	35	20	.....
74 1217	812	1533	283	504	1045	1261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37865	36244	34214	11039	14185	12175	29431	1188	574	1650	599	26
1 226747	109553	189637	73407	86760	44458	98077	10530	8222	11171	4580	1218
2 52179	57770	47005	10384	13196	23470	51501	4050	2917	4164	447	358
3 37865	36244	34214	11039	14185	12175	29431	1188	574	1650	599	26
4 316791	203567	270856	94830	114141	80103	179009	15768	11713	16985	5626	1602
5 306220	187541	255694	84821	95137	75286	158675	14932	10617	.....	4284	1558
6 10571	16026	15162	10069	19004	4817	20334	836	1096	.....	1342	44
7 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 46	41	55	19	23	16	36	3.20	2.38	4.44	1	.33

GRAND TOTAL.

9 297183	182617	252178	89754	106210	71525	161644	13796	10841	14670	5371	1529
10 19608	20950	18678	5076	7931	8578	17365	1972	872	2315	255	73

III.—TABLE C.—The

PUBLIC SCHOOL

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)	TOTAL.			ANNUAL	
	Public School Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Highest Salary Paid.	Average Salary of Male Teacher.
				\$	\$
1 Brant.....	69	35	34	600	431
2 Bruce.....	211	104	107	650	406
3 Carleton.....	145	61	84	650	375
4 Dufferin.....	81	38	43	500	363
5 Dundas.....	91	33	58	700	383
6 Durham.....	112	53	59	600	400
7 Elgin.....	121	58	63	525	409
8 Essex.....	131	60	71	600	419
9 Frontenac.....	144	39	105	600	302
10 Glengarry.....	88	16	72	612	343
11 Grey.....	243	100	143	500	377
12 Haldimand.....	97	38	59	700	411
13 Haliburton.....	50	6	44	450	300
14 Halton.....	79	39	40	650	436
15 Hastings.....	183	72	111	575	366
16 Huron.....	217	135	82	700	418
17 Kent.....	137	77	60	500	412
18 Lambton.....	190	74	116	700	406
19 Lanark.....	143	30	113	650	350
20 Leeds and Grenville.....	264	61	203	800	331
21 Lennox and Addington.....	119	36	83	550	344
22 Lincoln.....	81	35	46	700	419
23 Middlesex.....	219	107	112	750	428
24 Norfolk.....	118	49	69	600	395
25 Northumberland.....	130	56	74	550	392
26 Ontario.....	136	80	56	800	403
27 Oxford.....	128	72	56	575	462
28 Peel.....	84	45	39	575	393
29 Perth.....	124	66	58	600	435
30 Peterborough.....	101	37	64	700	355
31 Prescott and Russell.....	175	35	140	625	354
32 Prince Edward.....	84	32	52	500	368
33 Renfrew.....	156	39	117	700	314
34 Simcoe.....	237	125	112	750	401
35 Stormont.....	82	20	62	550	346
36 Victoria.....	193	69	124	600	364
37 Waterloo.....	129	76	53	750	449
38 Welland.....	98	34	64	800	403
39 Wellington.....	172	84	88	600	420
40 Wentworth.....	93	44	49	600	441
41 York.....	200	109	91	800	434
42 Districts.....	195	53	142	600	335
Total.....	5850	2432	3418	800	398

Public Schools of Ontario.

TEACHERS.

SALARIES.		No. of Teachers who have attended Normal Schools.	CERTIFICATES.							
Average Salary of Female Teacher.	\$		Total number of Certificates.	Provincial 1st Class.	Provincial 2nd Class.	1st Class Co. Board (old).	2nd Class Co. Board (old).	3rd Class.	Temporary Certificates.	Other Certificates.
1	297	33	69	4	36	1	.....	28	.....	.....
2	274	46	211	2	56	2	.....	132	15	4
3	268	32	145	1	36	2	.....	85	17	4
4	290	14	81	.....	14	2	1	63	1	.....
5	255	23	91	1	23	3	.....	64	.....	.....
6	298	42	112	.....	51	.....	1	59	1	.....
7	290	37	121	.....	42	.....	.....	79	.....	.....
8	330	46	131	.....	56	.....	.....	63	12	.....
9	229	14	144	.....	20	.....	3	112	9	.....
10	238	9	88	2	10	6	.....	63	7	.....
11	275	41	243	2	61	1	2	153	21	.....
12	276	37	97	1	38	1	.....	56	1	.....
13	202	1	50	.....	1	1	1	46	1	.....
14	298	35	79	1	36	4	.....	38	.....	.....
15	266	40	183	3	44	.....	.....	116	20	.....
16	278	111	217	5	97	1	1	113	.....	.....
17	311	45	137	2	52	.....	.....	81	2	.....
18	292	55	190	1	56	4	2	125	2	.....
19	205	8	143	.....	9	4	.....	103	27	.....
20	218	29	264	1	31	2	.....	178	50	2
21	228	15	119	2	13	3	5	90	6	.....
22	295	30	81	3	31	3	.....	44	.....	.....
23	317	91	219	1	102	3	.....	113	.....	.....
24	280	21	118	.....	27	3	8	75	5	.....
25	275	17	130	2	33	.....	4	85	6	.....
26	301	39	136	3	50	.....	.....	80	3	.....
27	295	56	128	3	56	9	.....	60	.....	.....
28	308	25	84	1	39	2	.....	42	.....	.....
29	309	49	124	1	48	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
30	273	30	101	1	31	.....	.....	51	18	.....
31	213	17	175	2	16	4	2	43	.....	108
32	284	19	84	.....	21	1	.....	60	2	.....
33	223	9	156	2	10	1	3	134	2	4
34	279	67	237	6	47	.....	23	153	6	2
35	235	9	82	1	7	2	3	54	13	2
36	242	35	193	2	48	.....	.....	139	4	.....
37	286	52	129	4	55	2	.....	59	1	8
38	277	18	98	.....	19	12	.....	65	.....	2
39	289	60	172	2	73	5	.....	89	3	.....
40	296	37	93	1	40	5	.....	46	1	.....
41	290	76	200	6	92	9	.....	92	.....	1
42	254	11	195	1	13	2	.....	162	17	.....
271		1481	5850	70	1643	100	59	3568	273	137

III.—TABLE C.—The

PUBLIC SCHOOL

TOTALS.	TOTAL.			ANNUAL	
	Public School Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Highest Salary Paid.	Average Salary of Male Teacher.*
1 Counties, etc.....	5850	2432	3418	800	398
2 Cities	927	135	792	1450	832
3 Towns	817	151	666	1100	619
4 Grand Total, 1887	7594	2718	4876	1450	425
5 " " 1886	7364	2727	4637	1200	424
6 Increase	230	.....	239	250	1
7 Decrease.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
8 Percentage of Total.....	.....	36	64	.....	.....

* In calculating the average salaries, those of such R. C. Separate

† There are, in addition, 91 teachers holding 1st Class, and 19

Public Schools of Ontario.

TEACHERS.

SALARIES.		No. of Teachers who have attended Normal Schools.	CERTIFICATES.							
Average Salary of Female Teacher.*	\$		Total number of Certificates.	Provincial 1st Class.†	Provincial 2nd Class.	1st Class Co. Board (old).	2nd Class Co. Board (old).	3rd Class.	Temporary Certificates.	Other Certificates.
1	271	1481	5850	70	1643	100	59	3568	273	137
2	382	601	927	120	520	18	7	65	4	193
3	289	352	817	62	390	26	14	232	23	70
4	292	2434	7594	252	2553	144	80	3865	300	400
5	290	2343	7364	251	2465	147	60	3677	455	309
6	2	91	230	1	88	.....	20	188	.....	91
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	155	.....
8	.....	32	.....	3.32	34	2	1	51	4	5

School Teachers as are members of religious orders are omitted.

holding 2nd Class Provincial Certificates employed in the High Schools.

IV.—TABLE D.—The Public

TOTALS.	TOTAL.			SCHOOL HOUSES.					TITLE.	
	Number of School Sections.	Number of Schools open	Number of Schools closed or not reported.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Total.	Freehold.	Rented.
1 Counties, etc.....	5131	5105	26	1774	455	2329	590	5148	5043	105
2 Cities.....	177	177	...	132	37	8	.....	177	177	.....
3 Towns.....	224	224	.....	141	33	49	1	224	209	15
4 Grand Total, 1887.....	5532	5506	26	2047	525	2386	591	5549	5429	120
5 " 1886.....	5453	5437	16	1976	514	2357	607	5454	5316	138
6 Increase.....	79	69	10	71	11	29	.....	95	113	.....
7 Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	18
8 Percentage of Total.....	.....	99.54	.46	37	10	43	10	.....	98	2

Schools of Ontario.

SCHOOL VISITS.				EXAMINATIONS, PRIZES.		LECTURES.			PRAYERS.	MAPS.		TREES	AVERAGE DAYS OPEN.
Inspectors.	Trustees.	Other persons.	Total.	Number of Examinations.	Number of Schools distributing Prizes.	Inspectors.	Other persons.	Total.	Number of Schools using authorized Scripture Readings.	Number of Schools using Maps.	Total number of Maps.	Number of Trees planted on Arbor Day.	Average number of legal teaching days open.
1 10717	13015	44999	68731	4927	1176	209	131	340	4219	4898	35970	27617	209
2 3018	2585	4021	9624	189	127	4	53	57	61	177	2042	.....	204
3 1218	1760	4911	7889	251	62	28	19	47	150	224	2699	440	207
4 14953	17360	53931	86244	5367	1365	241	203	444	4430	5299	40711	28057	208
5 14211	17369	50215	81795	5304	1428	265	153	418	4684	5278	40663	34087	208
6 742	.....	3716	4449	63	.....	.....	50	26	.....	21	48	.....	.....
7	9	.....	.....	.....	63	24	.....	.....	254	.....	.....	6030	.....
8 17	20	63	.....	.....	25	54	46	.....	81	96	.....	.....	.....

V.—TABLE E.—The Public

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)	RECEIPTS.						
	FOR TEACHERS' SALARIES. (Legislative Grants.)			Municipal Grants and Assessments.	Clergy Reserves Fund, Balances and other Sources.	Total Receipts for all Public School purposes.	
	Public Schools.	R. C. Separate Schools.	Total.				
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1 Brant	2131 00		2131 00	25262 69	11549 48		38943 17
2 Bruce	6833 00	128 50	6961 50	79449 68	24257 93		110669 11
3 Carleton	3765 00	371 50	4136 50	50808 04	13230 36		68174 90
4 Dufferin	3204 00		3204 00	31167 99	10908 94		45200 93
5 Dundas	2401 00		2401 00	29726 64	7157 77		37285 41
6 Durham	3142 00		3142 00	42277 32	10579 32		55998 64
7 Elgin	3718 00		3718 00	51524 46	14317 30		69559 76
8 Essex	4352 00	175 00	4527 00	56626 30	21022 73		82176 03
9 Frontenac	3753 60	134 50	3888 10	33268 31	12075 61		49232 02
10 Glengarry	2478 00	202 00	2680 00	21066 78	5000 02		28746 80
11 Grey	7381 00	278 50	7660 50	86414 86	30834 70		124859 06
12 Haldimand	2780 00		2780 00	35912 16	14487 48		53179 64
13 Haliburton	2497 20		2497 20	6795 15	2326 96		11619 31
14 Halton	2305 00		2305 00	29131 02	9705 34		41141 36
15 Hastings	5729 81		5729 81	55290 25	15446 71		76466 77
16 Huron	6998 00	106 50	7104 50	89082 16	20358 69		116545 35
17 Kent	4366 00	236 00	4602 00	55215 39	50622 09		110439 48
18 Lambton	4938 00	101 00	5039 00	75768 84	26563 11		107370 95
19 Lauark	3777 20	10 00	3787 20	40561 02	10660 81		55009 03
20 Leeds and Grenville	5719 00	54 50	5773 50	72349 54	25044 54		103167 58
21 Lennox and Addington	3111 00	36 00	3147 00	32025 35	10455 95		45628 30
22 Lincoln	2470 00	80 00	2550 00	30857 39	15115 48		48522 87
23 Middlesex	7553 00	122 50	7675 50	92374 14	30650 25		130699 89
24 Norfolk	3446 00	23 00	3469 00	42960 11	20077 65		66506 76
25 Northumberland	4034 00	102 00	4136 00	56141 67	17486 85		77764 52
26 Ontario	5307 00	66 00	5373 00	58918 65	18116 05		82407 70
27 Oxford	3968 00		3968 00	54103 86	27059 65		85131 51
28 Peel	2601 00	18 00	2619 00	30238 75	13809 24		46366 99
29 Perth	4073 00	128 00	4201 00	53119 34	15392 05		72712 39
30 Peterborough	2963 00	44 50	3007 50	34302 09	7404 92		44714 51
31 Prescott and Russell	4437 00	469 50	4906 50	43458 62	8910 91		57276 03
32 Prince Edward	2045 00		2045 00	25190 08	8192 26		35427 34
33 Renfrew	6780 10	330 50	7110 60	40801 58	22938 20		70850 38
34 Simcoe	7842 00	182 00	8024 00	95547 33	23277 58		126848 91
35 Stormont	1989 00	190 00	2179 00	23405 33	3716 36		29300 69
36 Victoria	6228 00		6228 00	53795 47	15076 73		75100 20
37 Waterloo	3698 00	252 50	3950 50	54266 23	30474 05		88690 78
38 Welland	2717 00	55 00	2772 00	31829 35	17586 28		52187 63
39 Wellington	5531 00	315 50	5846 50	67265 40	21965 55		95077 45
40 Wentworth	3307 00	73 00	3380 00	34960 09	18516 89		56856 98
41 York	7352 00	101 50	7453 50	71434 63	50976 03		129864 16
42 Districts	14043 81	355 40	14399 21	50830 60	13128 74		78358 55
Total	187714 72	4742 90	192457 62	2045524 66	744477 56		2982459 84
CITIES.							
1 Belleville	1084 00	252 00	1336 00	14998 14	2977 13		19311 27
2 Brantford	1624 00	169 50	1793 50	13192 79	2563 21		17549 50
3 Guelph	1086 00	238 00	1324 00	12907 11	5527 08		19758 19
4 Hamilton	4568 00	797 00	5365 00	114367 50	16005 26		135737 76
5 Kingston	1583 00	502 00	2085 00	32940 61	1422 51		36448 12
6 London	3074 00	470 50	3544 50	37011 49	31411 73		71967 72
7 Ottawa	2036 00	2383 00	4419 00	91524 69	18295 34		114239 03
8 St. Catharines	994 00	304 50	1298 50	13340 66	18012 23		32651 39
9 St. Thomas	1440 00	156 50	1596 50	12182 19	2461 97		16240 66
10 Stratford	1133 00	226 50	1359 50	21241 00	1268 20		23868 70
11 Toronto	13035 00	2387 50	15422 50	333210 69	17192 56		365825 75
Total	31657 00	7887 00	39544 00	696916 87	117137 22		853598 09

Schools of Ontario.

EXPENDITURE.

	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Sites and Building School houses.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	For Rents and Repairs, Fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School purposes.	Balances.	AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.	
							On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	24925 16	572 95	123 43	7111 94	32733 48	6209 69	7 90	15 28
2	71427 87	6676 91	712 48	14239 84	93057 10	17612 01	5 69	12 18
3	44482 56	7469 62	558 09	10959 26	63469 53	4705 37	6 56	15 47
4	25931 30	6569 40	754 83	5075 10	38330 63	6950 30	6 75	16 98
5	26162 00	3372 10	164 05	4286 75	33984 90	3300 51	6 31	11 77
6	38919 41	1761 38	352 31	7282 13	48315 23	7683 41	7 19	14 82
7	41703 96	6841 15	484 43	9210 96	58240 50	11319 26	7 50	16 16
8	49120 53	6961 05	913 20	12889 66	69883 84	12232 19	7 05	15 46
9	32083 32	2685 07	140 78	7059 55	41968 72	7263 30	6 10	15 85
10	21085 74	1913 70	157 92	2892 21	26049 57	2697 23	4 92	13 19
11	76072 48	13236 51	1032 96	16946 70	107288 65	17570 41	6 07	15 31
12	31766 58	3142 07	213 81	6921 60	42044 06	11135 58	6 96	13 35
13	7559 30	936 46	25 60	1244 23	9765 59	1853 72	5 94	20 69
14	27999 22	1778 44	231 78	5658 54	35667 98	5473 38	7 37	14 98
15	52556 44	1991 64	295 70	9429 70	64273 48	12193 29	6 21	14 11
16	78077 28	9007 54	497 85	14672 12	102254 79	14290 56	6 43	12 94
17	49445 50	24916 62	313 88	13025 06	87701 06	22738 42	8 69	21 49
18	63978 46	10010 15	1013 30	16891 10	91893 01	15477 94	7 66	15 16
19	34026 12	3497 70	347 17	8016 65	45887 64	9121 39	6 86	14 25
20	62535 76	13123 18	532 82	12473 08	88664 84	14502 74	6 87	15 20
21	30609 72	1921 21	192 37	7650 72	40374 02	5254 28	7 16	16 90
22	27883 38	1659 33	503 28	6240 87	36286 86	12236 01	7 66	16 00
23	80903 13	10920 59	1108 66	18718 22	111650 60	19049 29	7 73	15 31
24	37303 59	6283 82	276 32	7763 65	51627 38	14879 38	6 57	14 67
25	42938 20	3909 27	144 75	9720 41	56712 63	21051 89	7 15	14 38
26	52172 55	5866 53	1133 28	13955 93	73128 29	9279 41	7 21	15 28
27	49973 28	4601 40	408 32	11435 87	65818 87	19312 64	7 40	13 22
28	29718 35	2072 37	146 38	6208 97	38146 07	8520 92	6 79	14 33
29	45504 98	6807 77	548 25	9125 58	61986 58	10725 81	6 76	13 41
30	29292 20	2756 85	276 07	5881 74	38206 86	6507 65	6 36	14 53
31	37814 00	4194 86	300 76	6461 13	48800 75	8475 28	4 69	11 32
32	26187 77	294 82	161 09	4493 86	31137 54	4289 80	7 67	16 40
33	38432 71	15244 55	692 20	7996 38	62365 84	8484 54	6 87	16 50
34	82989 24	5131 49	1424 47	18897 76	108442 96	18405 95	6 06	14 09
35	20642 11	3128 98	46 98	3217 88	27035 95	2264 74	5 68	13 26
36	48589 89	4933 39	954 71	10782 70	65260 69	9839 51	6 55	14 86
37	47541 05	10211 17	383 11	9849 36	67984 69	20706 09	8 19	14 95
38	30750 21	1103 23	246 80	6700 16	38800 40	13387 23	6 67	14 78
39	58784 21	7084 83	537 11	12818 99	79225 14	15852 31	6 54	13 20
40	34624 61	3674 14	197 97	7644 59	46141 31	10715 67	7 33	15 37
41	67132 13	18741 44	1568 07	19548 66	106990 30	22873 86	8 04	17 22
42	45977 73	8214 97	617 16	10961 34	65771 20	12587 35	7 34	20 65
1825654 03		254620 65	20734 50	402360 35	2503369 53	479090 31	6 82	14 87
1	10647 87	2681 82	15 00	5378 52	18723 21	588 06	8 70	15 01
2	11387 14	.....	23 75	5739 61	17150 50	399 00	6 35	11 38
3	10410 30	4193 43	.....	3574 83	18178 56	1579 63	8 12	13 54
4	47961 07	39368 49	289 65	47606 51	135225 72	512 04	14 18	21 21
5	16990 62	10766 47	297 75	7617 74	35672 58	775 54	10 14	15 61
6	29524 28	13878 59	495 60	7239 15	51137 62	20830 10	8 28	14 16
7	32804 14	50053 43	604 00	25382 79	108844 36	5394 67	15 45	26 69
8	11735 23	14208 88	41 00	4070 93	30056 04	2595 35	14 06	22 81
9	10355 42	.....	59 76	4144 37	14559 55	1681 11	5 60	9 23
10	8897 60	10599 33	100 20	4143 50	23740 83	127 87	12 04	19 77
11	158757 55	94415 86	2012 64	88620 08	343806 13	22019 62	13 14	21 00
349471 22		240166 50	3939 35	203518 03	797095 10	56502 99	12 01	19 47

V.—TABLE E.—The Public

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.					
	FOR TEACHERS' SALARIES. (Legislative Grants.)			Municipal Grants and Assessments.	Clergy Reserves Fund, Balances and other Sources.	Total Receipts for all Public School purposes.
	Public Schools.	R. C. Separate Schools.	Total.			
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1 Almonte	302 00	87 50	389 50	4612 26	3300 42	8302 18
2 Amherstburg	153 00	158 50	311 50	3194 40	2303 79	5809 69
3 Aylmer	263 00		263 00	3011 50	6568 87	9843 37
4 Barrie	629 00	91 00	720 00	6731 41	119 73	7571 14
5 Berlin	680 00	103 50	783 50	7642 01	825 51	9251 02
6 Blenheim	170 00		170 00	2080 28	1321 98	3572 26
7 Bothwell	117 00		117 00	1674 00	34 60	1825 60
8 Bowmanville	479 00		479 00	4547 00	1203 51	6229 51
9 Brampton	581 00		581 00	4257 00	588 44	5426 44
10 Brockville	843 00	247 50	1090 50	10855 00	898 44	12843 94
11 Chatham	1092 00	165 50	1257 50	16402 68	8116 55	25776 73
12 Clinton	506 00		506 00	3350 00	475 24	4331 24
13 Cobourg	626 00	168 00	794 00	5000 00	671 09	6465 09
14 Collingwood	562 00		562 00	6068 00	318 38	6948 38
15 Cornwall	555 00	393 50	948 50	7270 42	268 64	8487 56
16 Dresden	242 00		242 00	3000 00	2949 65	6191 65
17 Dundas	348 00	156 00	504 00	5777 50	2756 60	9038 10
18 Durham	285 00		285 00	1845 00	113 50	2243 50
19 Galt	875 00	65 00	940 00	7784 81	1994 66	10719 47
20 Goderich	594 00	63 00	657 00	4993 93		5650 93
21 Gravenhurst				2402 92	283 33	2686 25
22 Harrison	252 00		252 00	2577 64	28 59	2858 23
23 Ingersoll	638 00	64 50	702 50	8841 26	1318 54	10862 30
24 Kincardine	506 00		506 00	4002 50	473 08	4981 58
25 Lindsay	603 00	263 00	866 00	9359 51	1994 87	12220 38
26 Listowel	372 00		372 00	3128 00	12 96	3512 96
27 Meaford	470 00		470 00	2685 50	61 00	3216 50
28 Mitchell	462 00		462 00	3113 00	347 36	3922 36
29 Milton	316 00		316 00	2229 00	1235 80	3780 80
30 Mount Forest	429 00		429 00	4484 06	493 05	5406 11
31 Napanee	594 00		594 00	4389 50	114 95	5098 45
32 Newmarket	360 00	41 50	401 50	2870 00	2076 33	5347 83
33 Niagara	181 00		181 00	1000 00	411 90	1592 90
34 Niagara Falls	293 00	81 50	374 50	4403 72	2896 85	7675 07
35 Oakville	186 00	34 00	220 00	2034 01	176 22	2430 23
36 Orangeville	556 00		556 00	4300 00	250 00	5106 00
37 Orillia	337 00	129 50	466 50	6924 94	155 48	7546 92
38 Oshawa	472 00	78 00	550 00	5652 85	421 03	6623 88
39 Owen Sound	837 00	42 50	879 50	6682 07	1431 11	8992 68
40 Palmerston	213 00		213 00	1887 00	21 28	2121 28
41 Parkdale				10438 00	25236 84	35674 84
42 Parkhill	178 00	33 50	211 50	2525 00	631 11	3367 61
43 Paris	368 00	67 50	435 50	4055 19	4633 59	9124 28
44 Parry Sound				159 00	2036 60	2195 60
45 Pembroke	270 00	203 50	473 50	6518 33	2094 74	9086 57
46 Penetanguishene	254 00		254 00	1120 84	38 01	1412 85
47 Perth	559 00	102 00	661 00	5775 00	9260 66	15696 66
48 Peterborough	811 00	389 00	1200 00	10607 70	1808 53	13616 23
49 Petrolia	375 00		375 00	6000 00	2199 41	8574 41
50 Picton	454 00	51 50	505 50	4960 38	49 25	5515 13
51 Port Arthur	441 00	255 00	696 00	5502 93	590 55	6789 48
52 Port Hope	856 00		856 00	6150 00	305 00	7311 00
53 Prescott	406 00	131 00	537 00	3014 83	797 24	4349 07
54 Ridgetown	277 00		277 00	2450 00	398 91	3125 91
55 Sandwich	158 00		158 00	2152 00	65 87	2375 87
56 Sarnia	776 00	103 50	879 50	9717 52	611 70	11208 72
57 Sault Ste. Marie				1350 00	444 07	1794 07
58 Seaforth	328 00		328 00	2800 00	600 91	3728 91
59 Simcoe	491 00		491 00	2813 94	450 00	3754 94
60 Smith's Falls	289 00		289 00	2793 56	180 33	3262 89

Schools of Ontario.

EXPENDITURE.

For Teachers' Salaries.	For Sites and Building School-houses.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	For Rents and Repairs, Fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School purposes.	Balances.	AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.	
						On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1 3520 11	146 21		1880 20	5546 52	2755 66	8 22	12 03
2 3868 92	1101 36	79 77	722 03	5772 08	37 61	8 92	15 47
3 2438 00	3630 80		1132 13	7200 93	2642 44	12 02	18 70
4 5954 30		15 64	1574 38	7544 32	26 82	5 77	9 77
5 5662 75	1113 88	149 06	2242 03	9167 72	83 30	6 80	11 21
6 1730 00			371 30	2101 30	1470 96	5 03	10 05
7 1093 00		35 00	233 97	1361 97	463 63	6 50	10 73
8 4102 00	186 66		1521 99	5810 65	418 86	6 97	10 66
9 3600 03	262 00	45 00	1469 09	5376 12	50 32	6 28	10 11
10 8168 71	272 50	80 00	2841 91	11363 12	1480 82	6 25	9 66
11 12600 00		58 62	6303 15	18961 77	6814 96	8 80	15 30
12 3125 83		114 75	500 86	3741 44	589 80	5 63	9 00
13 4784 25	21 75		1451 19	6207 19	257 90	6 75	10 59
14 4584 53			1747 35	6331 88	616 50	5 14	9 25
15 4684 99	975 00	848 67	1660 36	8169 02	318 54	5 23	8 87
16 2467 89			600 77	3068 66	3122 99	5 92	10 80
17 3997 58	23 00		1084 04	5104 62	3933 48	5 45	9 72
18 1790 65		21 29	363 62	2175 56	67 94	6 65	12 57
19 7906 45	236 75		2188 94	10332 14	387 33	6 55	10 19
20 4198 94		22 50	1426 49	5647 93	3 00	5 59	8 92
21 2306 63			379 62	2686 25		4 54	9 76
22 2098 33			647 65	2745 98	112 25	5 01	8 63
23 5484 34	1900 00	13 00	3068 72	10466 06	396 24	10 83	17 61
24 3792 21		5 00	1082 70	4879 91	101 67	5 72	11 04
25 7015 50	1533 70	33 89	2902 15	11485 24	735 14	7 82	12 61
26 2729 08			745 54	3474 62	38 34	5 62	7 82
27 2429 00		11 50	584 61	3025 11	191 39	4 86	8 55
28 3120 00			626 99	3746 99	175 37	6 53	9 97
29 2082 00	373 10	34 48	902 45	3392 03	388 77	8 40	12 71
30 2781 47	1688 06		767 19	5236 72	169 39	8 17	12 90
31 3862 33		35 00	1075 87	4973 20	125 25	6 34	10 28
32 2628 75	9 33	5 40	680 56	3324 04	2023 79	6 77	10 68
33 1150 00		49 35	247 27	1446 62	146 28	6 06	9 65
34 3075 00		55 85	1892 72	5023 57	2651 50	7 83	12 85
35 1783 01	181 12	6 30	459 80	2430 23		5 88	9 68
36 3943 45	23 85		875 18	4842 48	263 52	6 37	11 26
37 4111 15	2337 68	12 00	1072 22	7533 05	13 87	6 39	10 59
38 4832 62		6 00	1603 49	6442 11	181 77	6 93	10 27
39 5473 00	1454 53	4 00	1677 06	8608 59	384 09	6 95	11 27
40 1569 00			436 94	2005 94	115 34	4 74	11 20
41 6633 56	16154 07	177 69	3394 07	26359 39	9815 45	22 08	38 76
42 2400 00	100 00	2 00	541 97	3043 97	323 64	6 80	11 61
43 3683 30			3268 09	6951 39	2172 89	9 35	14 18
44 1601 21			459 50	2060 71	134 89	5 28	9 63
45 5807 94	1722 33	31 65	1255 72	8817 64	268 93	9 55	14 67
46 909 85			107 70	1017 55	395 30	3 46	8 28
47 3930 86	3629 99	119 47	7445 60	15125 92	570 74	21 64	31 64
48 9213 58	325 31	45 03	3119 72	12703 64	912 59	6 22	10 00
49 4441 72	1026 02	152 60	2777 40	8397 74	176 67	7 31	11 60
50 3771 83	102 49	45 00	1217 73	5137 05	378 08	8 62	14 51
51 4451 44		60 54	2135 31	6647 29	142 19	10 70	20 90
52 5724 94			1568 60	7293 54	17 46	7 04	11 32
53 3290 00			1042 62	4332 62	16 45	7 42	11 37
54 2300 00	84 00	27 78	476 30	2888 08	237 83	5 13	9 31
55 1860 66		83 50	403 43	2347 59	28 28	10 30	16 65
56 5628 87	3624 56		1913 89	11167 32	41 40	8 54	14 87
57 1288 67		8 05	366 35	1663 07	131 00	6 76	15 54
58 2802 50			524 94	3327 44	401 47	4 72	7 29
59 2799 25			955 69	3754 94		6 15	10 70
60 2394 97			730 00	3124 97	137 92	4 64	8 14

V.—TABLE E.—The Public

TOWNS.—Continued.	RECEIPTS.					
	FOR TEACHERS' SALARIES. (Legislative Grants.)			Municipal Grants and Assessments.	Clergy Reserves, Fund, Balances and other Sources.	Total Receipts for all Public School purposes.
	Public Schools.	R. C. Separate Schools.	Total.			
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
61 St. Mary's.....	393 00	50 50	443 50	3614 78	878 20	4936 48
62 Strathroy.....	615 00	.....	615 00	3950 00	1322 28	5887 28
63 Thornbury.....	.....	.....	.....	148 21	2837 80	2986 01
64 Thorold.....	227 00	105 50	332 50	3289 26	1892 91	5514 67
65 Tilsonburg.....	273 00	.....	273 00	2813 05	682 33	3768 38
66 Trenton.....	365 00	217 00	582 00	5368 61	1249 21	7199 82
67 Uxbridge.....	271 00	.....	271 00	3500 00	534 30	3305 30
68 Walkerton.....	509 00	.....	509 00	3009 40	2619 32	6137 72
69 Waterloo.....	322 00	.....	322 00	3800 00	285 31	4407 31
70 Welland.....	398 00	.....	398 00	2500 00	273 48	3171 48
71 Whitby.....	518 00	35 00	553 00	5325 43	339 66	6218 09
72 Windsor.....	1104 00	.....	1104 00	9728 51	135 40	10967 91
73 Wingham.....	250 00	.....	250 00	2859 86	73 79	3183 65
74 Woodstock.....	1028 00	.....	1028 00	10035 01	2076 83	13139 84
Total.....	32543 00	4178 00	36721 00	341911 02	116667 47	495299 49
TOTALS.						
1 Counties, etc.	187714 72	4742 90	192457 62	2045524 66	744477 56	2982459 84
2 Cities	31657 00	7887 00	39544 00	696916 87	117137 22	853598 09
3 Towns.....	32543 00	4178 00	36721 00	341911 02	116667 47	495299 49
4 Grand Total, 1887	251914 72	16807 90	268722 62	3084352 55	978282 25	4331357 42
5 " 1886	248685 53	17226 25	265911 78	2826376 50	901194 61	3993482 89
6 Increase.....	3229 19	.....	2810 84	257976 05	77087 64	337874 53
7 Decrease .....	.....	418 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Percentage of Grand Total...	5.83	.38	6.21	71.21	22.58	.....
DIVISION OF						
9 Total, Public Schools (not including R.C. Separate Schools) .....	.....	.....	251914 72	2936712 85	912881 44	4101509 01
10 R. C. Separate Schools.....	.....	.....	16807 90	147639 70	65400 81	229848 41

Schools of Ontario.

EXPENDITURE.

For Teachers' Salaries.	For Sites and Building School-houses.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	For Rents and Repairs, Fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School purposes.	Balances.	AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.	
						On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
61 3179 00	6 00	.....	1131 42	4316 42	620 06	4 76	9 00
62 4387 07	552 68	.....	768 19	5707 94	179 34	7 00	11 00
63 1790 33	.....	35 12	1160 56	2986 01	.....	9 02	16 59
64 3170 31	1041 26	.....	643 11	4854 68	659 99	7 03	11 37
65 2350 00	.....	.....	1143 00	3493 00	275 38	7 16	12 37
66 4200 68	1385 80	36 88	1460 43	7083 79	116 03	6 51	12 61
67 2445 00	.....	.....	719 84	3164 84	140 46	7 13	11 85
68 2992 50	188 87	.....	1892 63	5074 00	1063 72	7 53	12 00
69 3159 37	.....	136 66	675 75	3971 78	435 53	7 11	10 83
70 2285 00	.....	61 85	629 22	2976 07	195 41	6 61	11 31
71 4747 18	.....	69 70	1344 61	6161 49	56 60	8 74	16 56
72 8006 64	.....	.....	2867 88	10874 52	93 39	7 78	11 16
73 2111 40	.....	.....	808 61	2920 01	263 64	5 18	9 07
74 7159 58	2318 17	.....	3662 09	13139 84	.....	8 57	15 31
283415 01	49732 83	2835 59	105656 50	441639 93	53659 56	7 40	12 30
1 1825654 03	254620 65	20734 50	402360 35	2503369 53	479090 31	6 82	14 87
2 349471 22	240166 50	3939 35	203518 03	797095 10	56502 99	12 01	19 47
3 283415 01	49732 83	2835 59	105656 50	441639 93	53659 56	7 40	12 30
4 2458540 26	544519 98	27509 44	711534 88	3742104 56	589252 86	7 59	15 26
5 2385463 66	414238 02	32698 57	625298 51	3457698 76	535784 13	7 09	14 46
6 73076 60	130281 96	.....	86236 37	234405 80	53468 73	50	80
7 .....	.....	5189 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 65.70	14.55	.74	19.01	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL.							
9 2346247 23	495583 31	23885 12	665165 71	3530881 37	570627 64	7 63	15 47
10 112293 03	48936 67	3624 32	46369 17	211223 19	18625 22	6 95	12 52

VI.—TABLE F.—The Roman Catholic

COUNTIES. Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)	Number of Schools.	RECEIPTS.				EXPEN		
		Amount of Legislative Grant for Teachers' Salaries.	Amount received from School Rate on Supporters.	Amount subscribed and from other sources.	Total Amount Received.	Amount paid to Teachers.	Amount paid for Sites and Building School-Houses.	Amount paid for Maps, Ap- paratus, Prizes and Libra- ries.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1 Bruce	3	128 50	942 26	905 12	1975 88	850 00	627 29	50 54
2 Carleton.....	8	371 50	2867 52	501 02	3740 04	2026 33	464 20	31 29
3 Essex	6	175 00	2700 07	776 17	3651 24	2260 17	689 45	17 60
4 Frontenac.	5	134 50	1612 98	629 30	2376 78	1372 00	168 99	9 50
5 Glengarry.....	5	202 00	1247 96	691 36	2141 32	1300 00	302 48	.....
6 Grey	8	278 50	2151 83	451 96	2882 29	2300 00	50 00	2 50
7 Huron.....	4	106 50	1506 66	500 95	2114 11	1684 53	177 28	6 25
8 Kent.....	5	236 00	2349 67	604 27	3189 94	1817 85	140 50	12 65
9 Lambton.....	2	101 00	545 40	114 96	761 36	522 50	4 76	2 50
10 Lanark.....	1	10 00	165 00	75 57	250 57	125 00	113 75	.....
11 Leeds and Grenville..	4	54 50	744 88	475 17	1274 55	723 59	4 00	.....
12 Lennox & Addington	2	36 00	494 04	52 29	582 33	541 60	.....	.....
13 Lincoln	2	80 00	872 48	413 36	1365 84	872 00	.....	28 50
14 Middlesex.....	4	122 50	1313 99	459 34	1895 83	1216 00	335 20	16 48
15 Norfolk.....	1	23 00	451 52	123 98	598 50	275 00	235 72	.....
16 Northumberland	5	102 00	1713 98	218 29	2034 27	1280 00	149 65	9 18
17 Ontario.....	2	66 00	644 58	51 54	762 12	640 00	8 00	.....
18 Peel	1	18 00	148 00	140 90	306 90	260 00	.....	.....
19 Perth	4	128 00	1175 83	431 49	1736 32	1106 10	45 65	.....
20 Peterborough.....	2	44 50	486 72	92 38	623 60	520 00	.....	.....
21 Prescott and Russell..	18	469 50	4604 99	1642 71	6717 20	3693 71	1265 77	18 74
22 Renfrew.....	4	330 50	2653 30	10134 54	13118 34	2743 24	9531 96	279 35
23 Simcoe.....	3	182 00	1460 50	77 67	1720 17	1045 00	232 85	10 80
24 Stormont.....	4	190 00	1023 69	522 54	1736 23	1392 00	1 00	17 18
25 Waterloo.....	6	252 50	2535 47	779 37	3567 34	2328 60	290 31	11 46
26 Welland.....	2	55 00	434 62	80 97	570 59	375 00	.....	.....
27 Wellington.....	8	315 50	2927 88	1191 68	4435 06	2075 00	1309 00	39 00
28 Wentworth.....	1	73 00	126 84	48 78	248 62	215 00	.....	.....
29 York.....	2	101 50	333 05	363 86	798 41	425 00	79 88	.....
30 Districts.....	6	355 40	3327 25	205 56	3888 21	1930 75	681 59	168 06
Total	128	4742 90	43562 96	22757 10	71062 96	37915 97	16909 28	731 58
CITIES.								
1 Belleville.....	3	252 00	1923 61	2130 15	4305 76	1452 50	474 00	15 00
2 Brantford.....	1	169 50	1201 79	333 77	1705 06	1100 00	.....	23 75
3 Guelph.....	3	238 00	2538 02	609 39	3385 41	1700 00	1034 00	.....
4 Hamilton.....	6	797 00	9000 00	721 53	10518 53	3491 00	4107 93	289 65
5 Kingston.....	4	502 00	3475 08	888 44	4865 52	2875 00	30 45	.....
6 London.....	4	470 50	3061 49	65 73	3597 72	1451 00	1000 00	125 75
7 Ottawa.....	15	2383 00	22324 69	3217 10	27924 79	13951 90	1480 75	295 00
8 Stratford.....	2	226 50	1141 00	570 00	1937 50	1475 00	.....	50 00
9 St. Catharines.....	4	304 50	2327 66	16363 85	18996 01	1900 00	13503 28	41 00
10 St. Thomas.....	1	156 50	1583 90	59 55	1799 95	800 00	.....	30 20
11 Toronto	13	2387 50	22147 32	5760 19	30295 01	13701 00	6346 95	701 52
Total	56	7887 00	70724 56	30719 70	109331 26	43897 40	27977 06	1571 87

Separate Schools of Ontario.

DITURE.			AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.		PUPILS.				
Amount paid for other pur- poses.	Total Amount Expended.	Balances.	On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Average to Total Attendance.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	c.	\$ c.					
1 110 89	1638 72	337 16	5 52	8 85	297	158	139	185	62
2 583 70	3105 52	634 52	3 47	7 88	896	412	484	394	44
3 489 61	3456 83	194 41	7 21	19 42	478	253	225	178	37
4 420 65	1971 14	405 64	7 41	16 29	266	133	133	121	46
5 107 77	1710 25	431 07	2 82	5 93	607	310	297	288	48
6 225 36	2577 86	304 43	6 05	13 43	426	238	188	192	45
7 160 36	2028 42	85 69	8 74	17 95	232	127	105	113	49
8 899 47	2870 47	319 47	7 88	12 92	364	185	179	222	61
9 76 05	605 81	155 55	6 89	11 86	88	50	38	51	58
10 7 32	246 07	4 50	11 71	24 60	21	11	10	10	50
11 279 62	1007 21	267 34	5 56	13 08	181	96	85	77	43
12 37 15	578 75	3 58	9 05	21 41	64	32	32	27	43
13 166 09	1066 59	299 25	5 77	12 11	185	111	74	88	48
14 148 96	1716 64	179 19	8 89	19 28	193	109	84	89	46
15 36 08	546 80	51 70	9 27	22 80	59	39	20	24	41
16 425 88	1864 71	169 56	9 32	17 42	200	112	88	107	53
17 109 34	757 34	4 78	7 28	13 05	104	67	37	58	56
18 37 00	297 00	9 90	6 00	10 60	50	24	26	28	54
19 236 94	1388 69	346 63	5 60	13 23	248	129	119	105	46
20 54 53	574 53	49 07	7 00	14 35	82	42	40	40	49
21 601 06	5579 28	1137 92	4 42	8 13	1263	615	648	686	55
22 418 92	12973 47	144 87	19 66	33 79	660	318	342	384	58
23 431 52	1720 17	.....	7 71	14 10	223	117	106	122	56
24 209 68	1619 86	116 37	4 26	8 84	380	171	209	183	48
25 613 00	3243 37	323 97	5 40	10 29	600	322	278	315	52
26 80 37	455 37	115 22	2 76	5 54	165	67	98	82	50
27 451 32	3874 32	560 74	6 66	11 88	582	303	279	326	56
28 25 00	240 00	8 62	7 50	17 14	32	16	16	14	44
29 217 90	722 78	75 63	5 64	11 28	128	78	50	64	50
30 586 33	3366 73	521 48	6 94	14 26	485	263	222	236	49
8247 87	63804 70	7258 26	6 67	13 70	9559	4908	4651	4809	51
1 2161 30	4102 80	202 96	11 96	18 07	343	179	164	227	66
2 404 36	1528 11	176 95	4 45	11 07	343	159	184	138	40
3 547 64	3281 64	103 77	8 59	14 20	382	209	173	231	61
4 2155 91	10044 49	474 04	5 99	10 07	1677	760	917	941	56
5 1229 17	4134 32	731 20	4 24	7 38	975	503	472	560	58
6 1020 97	3597 72	.....	4 61	7 57	780	398	382	475	61
7 12145 58	27873 23	51 56	7 23	12 87	3854	1984	1870	2166	56
8 412 50	1937 50	.....	6 00	9 45	324	172	152	205	63
9 956 38	16400 66	2595 35	34 45	56 94	476	285	191	288	61
10 858 64	1688 84	111 11	6 28	10 75	269	131	138	157	59
11 6956 91	27706 38	2588 63	6 80	12 43	4076	1971	2105	2228	55
28849 36	102295 69	7035 57	7 58	13 44	13499	6751	6748	7616	57

VI.—TABLE F.—The Roman Catholic

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)	TEACHERS.					NUMBER IN THE			
	Number of Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Average Salary—Male.	Average Salary—Female.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.	Geography.
				\$	\$				
1 Bruce	5		5		280	287	287	193	132
2 Carleton	11		11		204	595	778	570	325
3 Essex	6	2	4	425	313	347	362	163	219
4 Frontenac	5	1	4	300	244	259	251	158	167
5 Glengarry	8	2	6	240	225	538	541	84	218
6 Grey	8	2	6	348	241	354	388	218	260
7 Huron	4	1	3	350	328	231	226	197	149
8 Kent	6	2	4	450	270	346	352	293	284
9 Lambton	2		2		261	85	88	63	69
10 Lanark	1		1		125	16	15		10
11 Leeds and Grenville..	6		6		135	157	161	148	125
12 Lennox & Addington.	2		2		201	64	59	49	30
13 Lincoln	2	2		400		167	176	18	95
14 Middlesex	4	1	3	400	280	170	175	135	98
15 Norfolk	1		1		275	59	59	59	34
16 Northumberland.....	5	1	4	250	270	189	178	104	130
17 Ontario	2	1	1	400	240	104	104	104	104
18 Peel	1		1		260	45	45	15	40
19 Perth	4	1	3	230	291	182	177	176	123
20 Peterborough.....	2	1	1	285	235	66	74	83	53
21 Prescott and Russell.	28	3	25	259	170	974	992	549	513
22 Renfrew.....	10	2	8	438	232	650	622	604	318
23 Simcoe	4	1	3	373	223	170	151	58	76
24 Stormont.....	7		7		182	348	356	226	250
25 Waterloo.....	11	1	10	290	194	592	557	232	333
26 Welland	3		3		225	163	161	104	117
27 Wellington.....	10		10		238	524	582	446	404
28 Wentworth.....	1		1		215	32	32	32	22
29 York.....	2		2		213	110	112	85	84
30 Districts	9	1	8	500	228	394	393	236	139
Total	170	25	145	350	220	8218	8464	5402	4921
CITIES.									
1 Belleville	6	1	5	500	210	343	343	343	177
2 Brantford	4	1	3	500	200	343	343	343	210
3 Guelph.....	7	1	6	500	200	382	382	131	300
4 Hamilton	28	1	27	800	100	1677	1677	1250	1400
5 Kingston.....	18	6	12	240	108	903	903	903	647
6 London	12	1	11	700	110	780	780	550	550
7 Ottawa.....	50	17	33	258	190	3531	3596	1981	2782
8 Stratford.....	5	1	4	550	200	324	324	225	223
9 St. Catharines.....	9	3	6	334	150	390	476	339	328
10 St. Thomas.....	4		4		200	269	269	269	160
11 Toronto	62	19	43	250	207	3823	3889	3889	3322
Total	205	51	154	297	167	12765	12982	10223	10099

Separate Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

MAPS AND PRIZES.

Music.	Grammar and Composition.	English History.	Canadian History.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Drill (with Calisthenics).	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	No. of Maps.	No. of Schools using Maps.	No. of Schools giving Prizes.
1	76	152	191		168	30			17	3	3
2	247	333	102			30	5	7	40	2	2
3	134	189	71	81	81	5	3	3	38	6	6
4	75	132	27	53	69	5	1	16	34	5	3
5	160	209	24	7	24	22			19	4	2
6	118	220	83	88	46	69	2	4	55	8	2
7	87	118	43	50		13	13	13	30	4	2
8	158	156	60	66	172	13	2	16	29	5	
9		64	16	3	38		8	16	6	2	
10		6									1
11	72	95	23	36	109	18	3		31	2	1
12	4	30	11	8	39				12	2	1
13		95	18	18					18	2	1
14	69	98	45	57		34	34	34	30	4	
15		39	14	5	59				5	1	1
16	23	134	32	28	83	3	3	5	26	5	
17	53	94	24	14	104	7	2	7	8	1	
18		30	2	2					10	1	
19	60	91	18	28				27	29	4	
20		36	8	20	83				12	2	
21	221	492	16	116	48	74	2	8	96	17	6
22	120	315	94	82	30	106	6		24	4	2
23		70	90	6	64				10	2	1
24	146	161	13	26		113	32	8	23	4	3
25	476	295	64	84	168				40	6	5
26	104	97	50	50	104	4	4	4	17	2	
27	426	349	125	135	2	289	6	2	60	8	
28	32	22	9	9	32		9	4	4	1	
29	70	71	8	4					13	2	1
30	114	113	10	78	41	66	10		36	6	5
	3045	4306	1030	1437	250	1858	474	135	772	121	48
1	268	177	44	44	240	195	2	2	19	3	3
2	282	285	71	92	61	343		12	20	9	
3	150	197	76	125	382	223	5	50	36	3	
4	1677	1500	890	1400	1677	760	149	890	75	6	6
5	918	640	122	163	609	975	53	92	65	4	4
6	780	550	350	350	350	730	65	40	15	4	
7	3448	2047	184	1035	1445	2305	357	160	142	154	15
8	269	223	62	96		120	1		20	2	
9	313	328	83	225	476	476	100	8	33	4	4
10	269	215	40	40	40	269		40	12	1	1
11	3894	3042	663	1147	1737	3835	362	167	432	13	13
	12268	9204	2585	4717	7017	10231	1092	578	711	64	46

VI.—TABLE F.—The Roman Catholic

TOWNS.	Number of Schools.	RECEIPTS.				EXPEN		
		Amount of Legislative Grant for Teachers' Salaries.	Amount received from School Rate on Supporters.	Amount subscribed and from other sources.	Total Amount Received.	Amount paid to Teachers.	Amount paid for Sites and Building School-Houses.	Amount paid for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1 Almonte	1	87 50	871 53	751 60	1710 63	668 67	146 21	.....
2 Amherstburg	2	158 50	1736 00	885 22	2779 72	2025 00	365 48	79 77
3 Barrie	1	91 00	868 41	119 73	1079 14	875 00	.....	15 64
4 Berlin	2	103 50	248 71	580 51	932 72	208 31	80 14	25 78
5 Brockville	3	247 50	1755 00	492 18	2494 68	1681 46	272 50	50 00
6 Chatham	1	165 50	2452 68	148 95	2767 13	1950 00	.....	58 62
7 Cobourg	1	168 00	800 00	167 50	1135 50	800 00	21 75	.....
8 Cornwall	3	393 50	3308 42	357 12	4059 04	2000 00	900 00	848 67
9 Dundas	2	156 00	1105 50	32 00	1293 50	1000 00	23 00	.....
10 Galt	1	65 00	284 81	228 35	578 16	325 00	236 75	.....
11 Goderich	1	63 00	458 00	2 50	523 50	400 00	.....	.....
12 Ingersoll	1	64 50	741 26	562 89	1368 65	600 00	.....	13 00
13 Lindsay	2	263 00	2049 08	962 89	3274 97	2033 00	12 35	33 89
14 Newmarket	1	41 50	320 00	211 41	572 91	299 50	9 33	5 40
15 Niagara Falls	1	81 50	628 72	321 58	1031 80	500 00	.....	.....
16 Oakville	1	34 00	172 44	108 47	314 91	273 01	34 40	.....
17 Orillia	1	129 50	899 94	137 23	1166 67	610 00	128 48	12 00
18 Oshawa	1	78 00	644 10	20 51	742 61	500 00	.....	.....
19 Owen Sound	1	42 50	431 08	407 09	880 67	300 00	227 27	4 00
20 Parkhill	1	33 50	325 00	42 00	400 50	350 00	.....	2 00
21 Paris	1	67 50	392 65	436 50	896 65	400 00	.....	.....
22 Pembroke	1	203 50	3051 05	1407 25	4661 80	3013 75	1052 83	29 65
23 Perth	1	102 00	650 00	50 00	802 00	650 00	15 00	.....
24 Peterborough	3	389 00	2980 70	912 53	4282 23	2601 50	136 59	45 03
25 Picton	1	51 50	595 38	100 00	746 88	400 00	100 00	.....
26 Port Arthur	2	255 00	1213 03	570 05	2038 08	956 07	.....	69 54
27 Prescott	1	131 00	780 00	387 35	1298 35	1035 00	.....	.....
28 Sarnia	2	103 50	792 50	232 90	1128 90	1012 50	.....	.....
29 St. Mary's	1	50 50	404 78	43 21	498 49	350 00	6 00	.....
30 Thorold	2	105 50	800 00	290 25	1195 75	1000 00	.....	.....
31 Trenton	1	217 00	1292 00	736 08	2245 08	1361 89	282 25	36 88
32 Whitby	1	35 00	300 41	218 16	553 57	300 00	.....	.....
Total	45	4178 00	33352 18	11924 01	49454 19	30479 66	4050 33	1320 87
TOTALS.								
1 Counties, etc.	128	4742 90	43562 96	22757 10	71062 96	37915 97	16909 28	731 58
2 Cities	56	7887 00	70724 56	30719 70	109331 26	43897 40	27977 06	1571 87
3 Towns	45	4178 00	33352 18	11924 01	49454 19	30479 66	4050 33	1320 87
4 Grand Total, 1887 ...	229	16807 90	147639 70	65400 81	229848 41	112293 03	48956 67	3624 32
5 Do 1886 ...	224	17226 25	130211 23	46470 52	193908 00	102671 90	36328 98	1718 48
6 Increase	5	.....	17428 47	18930 29	35940 41	9621 13	12607 69	1905 84
7 Decrease .....	.....	418 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Separate Schools of Ontario.

DITURE.			AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.		PUPILS.				
Amount paid for other purposes.	Total Amount Expended.	Balances.	On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Average to Total Attendance.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.					
1 756 22	1571 10	139 53	8 68	15 25	181	87	94	103	58
2 279 57	2749 82	29 90	8 73	14 17	315	154	161	194	62
3 172 68	1063 32	15 82	4 68	8 37	227	125	102	127	56
4 535 19	849 42	83 30	3 13	6 63	271	134	137	128	48
5 487 51	2491 47	3 21	6 64	9 62	375	173	202	259	69
6 458 61	2467 23	299 90	9 10	15 13	271	145	126	163	60
7 273 13	1094 88	40 62	4 88	7 25	224	109	115	151	67
8	3748 67	310 37	3 96	7 29	945	516	429	514	54
9 84 00	1107 00	186 50	4 61	7 12	240	172	68	154	64
10 16 41	578 16	.....	5 72	8 14	101	42	59	71	70
11 120 50	520 50	3 00	4 13	6 60	126	55	71	79	63
12 436 61	1049 61	319 04	9 37	14 38	112	48	64	73	65
13 1188 40	3267 64	7 33	6 83	9 44	478	229	249	346	73
14 78 58	392 81	180 10	4 47	9 00	88	43	45	44	50
15 113 32	613 32	417 88	4 50	8 76	136	66	70	70	51
16 7 50	314 91	.....	5 25	7 87	60	32	28	40	66
17 50 73	801 21	364 96	4 19	6 25	191	99	92	128	67
18 104 99	604 99	137 62	4 17	6 95	145	56	89	87	60
19 56 50	587 77	292 90	5 30	8 78	111	51	60	67	60
20 20 00	372 00	28 50	5 31	9 54	70	36	34	39	55
21 219 90	619 90	276 75	7 12	9 70	87	50	37	64	74
22 565 51	4661 74	06	11 34	17 66	411	187	224	264	64
23 93 00	758 00	44 00	5 92	7 90	128	70	58	96	75
24 638 85	3421 97	860 26	5 58	8 30	613	333	280	412	67
25 246 88	746 88	.....	10 67	18 22	70	35	35	41	58
26 1012 35	2028 96	9 12	10 30	23 06	197	91	106	88	45
27 258 35	1293 35	5 00	6 21	10 10	208	111	97	128	62
28 75 00	1087 50	41 40	4 65	11 94	234	117	117	91	39
29 30 93	386 93	111 56	4 40	7 44	88	40	48	52	59
30 195 75	1195 75	.....	5 59	8 92	214	101	113	134	63
31 498 00	2179 02	66 06	6 52	10 89	334	176	158	200	60
32 196 97	496 97	56 60	7 77	14 62	64	34	30	34	53
9271 94	45122 80	4331 29	6 17	10 16	7315	3717	3598	4441	61
1 8247 87	63804 70	7258 26	6 67	13 70	9559	4908	4651	4809	51
2 28849 36	102295 69	7035 57	7 58	13 44	13499	6751	6748	7616	57
3 9271 94	45122 80	4331 29	6 17	10 16	7315	3717	3598	4441	61
4 46369 17	211223 19	18625 22	6 95	12 52	30373	15376	14997	16866	55
5 39010 94	179730 30	14177 70	6 15	11 27	29199	14860	14339	15959	55
6 7358 23	31492 89	4447 52	80	1 25	1174	516	658	907	.....
7 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

VI.—TABLE F.—The Roman Catholic

TOWNS.	TEACHERS.					NUMBER IN THE			
	Number of Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Average Salary—Male.	Average Salary—Female.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.	Geography.
				£	£				
1 Almonte	2	1	1	440	230	181	181	110	110
2 Amherstburg	6	1	5	500	170	267	314	138	168
3 Barrie	3	1	2	425	225	227	227	193	175
4 Berlin	4	.....	4	.....	200	271	205	119	119
5 Brockville	7	1	6	475	180	375	375	375	203
6 Chatham	5	1	4	700	300	271	271	271	176
7 Cobourg	3	.....	3	.....	266	224	224	224	156
8 Cornwall	8	1	7	600	200	839	944	944	377
9 Dundas	4	1	3	500	134	200	200	200	150
10 Galt	1	.....	1	.....	325	85	90	50	50
11 Goderich	2	.....	2	.....	200	126	126	126	84
12 Ingersoll	2	.....	2	.....	300	92	92	52	66
13 Lindsay	11	1	10	800	120	413	478	472	395
14 Newmarket	1	1	.....	400	.....	88	88	14	34
15 Niagara Falls	3	.....	3	.....	167	75	71	35	35
16 Oakville	2	.....	2	.....	140	54	60	60	45
17 Orillia	3	.....	3	.....	313	191	191	191	137
18 Oshawa	3	.....	3	.....	166	120	100	90	90
19 Owen Sound	2	.....	2	.....	150	111	111	111	111
20 Parkhill	1	.....	1	.....	350	70	70	70	36
21 Paris	1	.....	1	.....	200	87	87	87	55
22 Pembroke	7	1	6	550	234	411	411	411	171
23 Perth	2	1	1	425	225	74	128	74	74
24 Peterborough	11	1	10	650	172	613	613	613	613
25 Picton	1	.....	1	.....	400	70	63	60	51
26 Port Arthur	4	.....	4	.....	250	197	197	197	111
27 Prescott	4	1	3	500	187	208	208	205	166
28 Sarnia	3	1	2	612	200	234	234	58	81
29 St. Mary's	1	.....	1	.....	350	84	84	76	52
30 Thorold	4	1	3	500	166	194	214	169	135
31 Trenton	5	.....	5	.....	258	334	334	334	334
32 Whitby	1	.....	1	.....	300	55	64	64	28
Total	116	15	101	532	204	6841	7055	6193	4588
TOTALS.									
1 Counties, etc	170	25	145	350	220	8218	8464	5402	4921
2 Cities	205	51	154	297	167	12765	12932	10223	10099
3 Towns	116	15	101	532	204	6841	7055	6193	4588
4 Grand Total, 1887 ...	491	91	400	351	191	27824	28501	21818	19608
5 Do 1886 ...	461	95	366	346	202	26803	26940	20643	17925
6 Increase	30	.....	34	5	.....	1021	1561	1175	1683
7 Decrease .....	.....	4	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....

Separate Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.									MAPS AND PRIZES.		
Music.	Grammar and Composition.	English History.	Canadian History.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Drill (with Calisthenics.)	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	No. of Maps.	No. of Schools using Maps.	No. of Schools giving Prizes.
1121	110	22	22						8	1	
2269	176	42	42		269	4	4	1	25	2	
3175	175	45	67		227	36	36	36	10	1	1
4271	119	15			100				12	2	2
5338	766	48	97	33	375	9	3	38	16	3	3
6271	176	70	70	271	271	70			18	1	
7156	156	39	89	135	224	39	16	39	12	1	1
8429	377	112	213		843	32		61	21	3	
9240	150	94	63			12			16	2	2
1050	53	10	15		75	7	5	5	6	1	1
11126	84	21	50	50	126				8	1	
12102	66	52	40		102				8	1	1
13478	426	203	203		384	53	65	149	48	2	2
14	34	14	14						7	1	1
15136	37	14	6	5	52	10			10	1	1
1660	45	22	22	60	60				7	1	1
17100	137	48	74		100				9	1	
18145	50	44	44	44	145	79			17	1	
19111	111	17	41	111	111				7	1	1
2070	36	21	21		70				6	1	
2187	55	25	25	55	87	7	7	7	8	1	1
22224	171	54	64	213	224				31	1	1
2374	74	34	34		128				8	1	
24613	613	99	101		613	12	12	24	48	3	
2551	31	17	17				1	1	6	1	
26191	111	27	68		197				8	2	2
27158	208	50	83		71	17		30	13	1	
28	81	42	42						15	2	2
2988	43	26	26		88				9	1	
30169	135	54	33			19	10	10	20	2	
31334	334	63	63	334	334				10	1	1
32	28	17	28						7	1	
5637	5168	1461	1777	1311	5276	406	159	401	454	45	24
13045	4306	1030	1437	250	1858	474	135	174	772	121	48
212268	9204	2585	4717	7017	10231	1092	578	1740	711	64	46
35637	5168	1461	1777	1311	5276	406	159	401	454	45	24
420950	18678	5076	7931	8578	17365	1972	872	2315	1937	230	118
517428	17412	5916	7180	9614	15935	1672	680		1757	211	111
63522	1266		751		1430	300	192		180	19	7
7		840		1036							

VII.—TABLE G.—The

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Number of High Schools.	MONEYS.								
		RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.			
		Legislative Grant for Teachers' Salaries.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Balances and other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Teachers' Salaries.	Building, Rent and Repairs.	Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	
										\$
1 Alexandria	1	402 50	1052 40	.....	284 37	1739 27	1300 00	.....	15 69	
2 Almonte	1	640 81	2752 50	44 00	646 76	4084 07	2250 00	610 00	.....
3 Arnprior	1	459 91	1531 60	.....	707 29	2698 80	1500 00	391 32	8 58	
4 Aylmer	1	904 50	3652 00	70 00	2250 00	6876 50	3245 00	1426 45	315 20	
5 Barrie	C.I. 1	1461 60	2219 10	985 00	1289 91	5955 61	3929 24	47 46	36 95	
6 Beamsville	1	432 90	800 00	13 00	74 75	1320 65	1200 00	.....	11 91	
7 Belleville	1	1055 93	2425 47	432 00	14 75	3928 15	3731 49	38 82	.....
8 Berlin	1	1040 86	3240 86	962 00	55 00	5298 72	4034 00	444 77	222 45	
9 Bowmanville	1	844 43	843 40	2000 00	505 58	4193 41	3200 00	93 00	.....
10 Bradford	1	486 23	886 23	528 50	126 60	2027 56	1701 73	48 11	.....
11 Brampton	1	915 31	3515 31	619 00	571 95	5624 57	4150 00	173 98	.....
12 Brantford	C.I. 1	1761 99	7300 00	2272 00	103 26	11437 25	7146 57	8 22	62 59	
13 Brighton	1	475 88	989 85	.....	966 40	2432 13	1366 72	51 77	2 63	
14 Brockville	1	812 25	3200 00	149 00	43 05	4204 30	3362 73	180 65	.....
15 Caledonia	1	633 15	1133 15	897 85	256 54	2920 69	2295 20	133 30	33 27	
16 Campbellford	1	512 11	512 11	500 00	596 46	2120 68	1670 90	.....	232 64	
17 Carleton Place	1	498 38	3098 38	26 00	114 37	3737 13	1800 00	12 10	13 94	
18 Cayuga	1	428 41	1028 41	.....	383 92	1840 74	1340 00	6 18	91 20	
19 Chatham	1	1422 37	6822 37	.....	371 44	8616 18	4730 62	2021 29	538 19	
20 Clinton	1	1008 45	2408 45	845 50	1072 19	5334 59	3700 00	185 95	70 52	
21 Cobourg	C.I. 1	1233 68	2434 40	346 00	4965 40	8979 48	4330 00	174 37	91 26	
22 Colborne	1	481 06	1481 06	24 00	911 64	2897 76	1555 33	29 15	19 23	
23 Collingwood	C.I. 1	1678 28	3878 28	1022 18	4652 12	11230 86	5169 06	191 11	25 00	
24 Cornwall	1	842 63	3221 81	.....	1107 98	5172 42	2450 00	195 15	.....
25 Dundas	1	479 26	2554 26	246 50	239 69	3519 71	1600 00	144 49	6 50	
26 Dunnville	1	453 61	1252 38	129 00	1310 74	3145 73	1676 34	1163 34	.....
27 Dutton	1	502 21	4148 24	.....	915 86	5566 31	2814 50	96 95	.....
28 Elora	1	467 34	1203 34	466 00	261 79	2398 47	1600 00	36 11	5 54	
29 Essex Centre	1	487 58	2438 24	.....	12 46	2938 28	2334 92	285 84	64 25	
30 Farmersville	1	653 18	2427 13	67 00	1206 31	4353 67	2190 00	370 94	32 11	
31 Fergus	1	455 41	1395 41	39 00	3 98	1893 80	1500 00	.....	.....
32 Galt	C.I. 1	1614 15	3614 15	1921 40	1226 50	8376 20	6141 67	355 23	66 65	
33 Gananoque	1	465 30	1133 49	.....	20 00	1618 79	1600 00	.....	.....
34 Goderich	1	1113 27	2933 27	.....	492 76	4539 30	3530 00	147 78	.....
35 Grimsby	1	434 93	1197 45	242 00	682 27	2556 65	1366 66	312 00	25 06	
36 Guelph	C.I. 1	1890 18	4302 71	538 00	1201 24	7932 13	6026 20	.....	.....
37 Georgetown	1	205 88	1365 07	413 00	29 85	2013 80	1640 00	362 38	.....
38 Hamilton	C.I. 1	2399 80	17149 85	2178 65	.....	21728 30	9846 09	9820 19	.....
39 Harriston	1	722 03	1622 03	700 85	108 44	3153 35	2707 50	156 38	78 35	
40 Hawkesbury	1	466 43	1266 43	.....	37 73	1770 59	1300 00	.....	269 60	
41 Ingersoll	C.I. 1	1231 32	2222 78	577 50	399 61	4431 21	3423 01	258 66	.....
42 Iroquois	1	451 81	2210 00	283 50	336 49	3281 80	1832 00	17 00	.....
43 Kemptville	1	458 10	1020 52	272 50	71 00	1822 12	1500 00	142 95	5 50	
44 Kincardine	1	733 06	2040 56	444 00	681 24	3898 86	2882 77	64 66	11 65	
45 Kingston	C.I. 1	1775 20	2409 00	2256 00	537 47	6977 67	4606 00	411 29	185 35	

High Schools.

MONEYS.			No. of PUPILS ATTENDING.						COST PER PUPIL.		
EXPENDITURE.											
Fuel, Books and Con- tingencies.	Total Expenditure.	Balances.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of average to total attendance.	CHARGES PER TERM.	On Total Attendance.	On Average Attend- ance.	
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.							\$ c.	\$ c.	
1 423 58	1739 27	.....	16	38	54	29	54	Free	32 20	60 00
2 112 40	2972 40	1111 67	76	79	155	96	62	50c. res.; \$5 n. res.	19 17	30 96	
3 499 96	2399 86	298 94	35	45	80	47	59	Free	30 00	51 06	
4 1810 48	6797 13	79 37	79	98	177	105	60	Free	38 40	64 73	
5 1761 96	5775 61	180 00	99	77	176	98	56	\$10 per annum.....	32 82	58 92	
6 108 74	1320 65	.....	24	11	35	24	68	Free	37 70	55 00
7 157 84	3928 15	.....	122	181	303	187	62	Free res.; \$18 per an. n. res.	12 96	21 00
8 587 98	5289 20	9 52	95	40	135	76	56	\$3 and \$12 per an.....	39 18	69 60	
9 685 71	3978 71	214 70	64	66	130	71	55	Free	30 61	56 02	
10 145 93	1895 77	131 79	50	49	99	55	56	\$3	19 15	34 47	
11 274 43	4598 41	1026 16	85	85	170	110	65	\$5 per an.....	27 04	41 80	
12 3268 53	10485 91	951 34	130	160	290	183	63	\$10 res.; \$16 non. res.	36 16	57 30	
13 118 73	1539 85	892 28	45	36	81	47	58	Free	19 01	32 77	
14 637 07	4180 45	23 85	78	78	156	90	58	Free	26 80	46 44	
15 299 58	2761 35	159 34	91	81	172	117	68	\$2, \$2 50	16 05	23 60	
16 217 14	2120 68	.....	80	80	160	89	56	\$1 res.; \$4 non. res.	13 25	23 82
17 277 62	2103 66	1633 47	52	58	110	75	68	Free res.; \$1 non. res.	19 12	28 04	
18 232 69	1670 07	170 67	23	28	51	27	53	Free	32 74	61 85	
19 994 38	8284 48	331 70	162	180	342	200	59	Free	24 22	41 42	
20 295 40	4251 87	1082 72	103	66	169	106	63	\$2, \$2, \$3, \$3, \$3, \$4	25 16	40 11	
21 4547 96	8943 59	35 89	99	72	171	106	62	\$7, \$5 res.; \$8, \$6 non. res.	52 30	84 37	
22 1047 25	2650 96	246 80	50	42	92	50	54	Free	28 80	53 00	
23 5716 02	11011 19	129 67	200	135	335	163	49	\$5.25, \$3.25	33 13	68 10	
24 332 12	2977 27	2195 15	63	80	143	90	63	Free	20 82	33 97	
25 344 87	2095 86	1423 85	41	48	89	43	48	50c. per month.....	23 55	48 74	
26 164 87	3004 55	141 18	55	49	104	60	58	\$5 per annum.....	28 88	50 06	
27 2613 23	5524 68	41 63	57	47	104	62	60	Free	53 11	89 09	
28 170 00	1811 65	586 82	74	54	128	77	60	50c. per month.....	14 16	23 53	
29 194 63	2879 64	58 64	41	49	90	52	58	Free	32 00	55 38	
30 1496 15	4089 20	264 47	51	60	111	65	58	Free	36 84	62 90	
31 273 01	1773 01	120 79	56	54	110	70	64	Free	16 12	25 33	
32 1436 29	7999 84	376 36	127	91	218	130	60	\$14 per annum.....	36 70	61 54	
33 18 79	1618 79	.....	31	42	73	45	61	Free	22 16	36 00
34 292 87	3970 65	568 65	91	128	219	123	56	Free	18 13	32 28	
35 784 33	2488 05	68 60	33	25	58	34	58	\$2	42 90	73 17	
36 1026 86	7053 06	879 07	127	166	293	167	57	Free res.; \$1.50 per m. n. r.	24 07	42 23	
37 11 42	2013 80	.....	66	49	115	75	65	\$3, \$2	17 50	26 85
38 2062 02	21728 30	.....	206	224	430	296	69	25c & \$1 p. m. r.; \$16 p. a. n. r.	50 53	73 40
39 182 15	3124 38	28 97	95	77	172	95	55	\$2, \$2, \$2.50	18 16	32 88	
40 181 15	1750 75	19 84	27	36	63	49	77	Free	27 78	35 72	
41 704 91	4386 58	44 63	90	64	154	103	67	\$2 and \$1	28 48	42 58	
42 532 06	2381 06	900 74	64	64	128	78	61	\$1.25	18 60	30 54	
43 173 67	1822 12	....	75	62	137	74	53	Free res.; \$1 per m. n. res.	13 30	24 6
44 423 23	3382 31	516 55	74	51	125	71	57	\$3, \$2	27 06	47 6	
45 932 78	6135 42	842 25	122	59	181	104	57	\$21 per annum.....	33 90	59 0	

VII.—TABLE G.—The

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Number of High Schools.	MONEYS.								
		RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.			
		Legislative Grant for Teachers' Salaries.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Balances and other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Teachers' Salaries.	Buildings, Rent and Repairs.	Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.	% c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
46 Lindsay	1	941 40	4215 57	.....	1235 00	6391 97	4180 54	1175 74	247 68
47 Listowel	1	491 41	1190 75	388 00	142 69	2212 85	1791 17	123 66	44 36	
48 London	C.I. 1	1664 82	6000 00	910 21	4098 62	12673 65	8600 44	1051 37	77 72	
49 Markham	1	482 86	700 00	591 00	131 35	1905 21	1600 00	33 28	32 82	
50 Mitchell	1	543 24	1943 21	570 00	532 75	3589 20	2093 13	778 32	66 40	
51 Morrisburg	1	836 50	2212 25	264 50	.....	3313 25	3000 00	.....	.....
52 Mount Forest	1	806 41	10106 41	605 10	5331 17	16849 09	3804 18	9155 08	.....
53 Napanee	1	886 51	3461 51	65 00	5 96	4418 98	3020 95	513 20	.....
54 Newburgh.....	1	434 93	1278 09	150 00	35 00	1898 02	1504 76	21 55	.....
55 Newcastle	1	429 53	1229 53	31 00	378 90	2068 96	1406 00	160 00	21 50	
56 Newmarket	1	622 35	1650 00	834 75	136 86	2693 96	2099 50	81 80	.....
57 Niagara	1	442 13	900 00	.....	684 31	2026 44	1481 00	28 43	.....
58 Niagara Falls, S.	1	454 58	1668 02	.....	587 01	2709 61	1609 93	174 08	10 24
59 Norwood	1	478 81	2136 28	.....	.....	2615 09	1650 00	439 93	217 75
60 Oakville	1	511 65	1487 61	197 00	13 73	2209 99	1800 00	104 92	3 85	
61 Oakwood	1	408 60	958 60	36 00	116 11	1519 31	1364 00	.....	.....
62 Omeme	1	424 58	424 58	17 00	1251 55	2117 71	1312 50	59 30	.....
63 Orangeville	1	707 86	1460 55	737 00	190 27	3095 68	2400 00	380 87	.....
64 Orillia	1	604 80	1754 80	452 50	1 95	2814 05	2349 88	155 93	112 83	
65 Oshawa	1	889 51	2818 26	.....	285 48	3993 25	3350 00	121 98	19 80
66 Ottawa	C.I. 1	1978 66	3615 94	4083 45	1798 73	11476 78	7840 70	435 39	197 41	
67 Owen Sound.....	C.I. 1	1606 50	4405 51	1332 00	167 00	7511 01	5707 15	559 58	.....
68 Paris	1	600 95	2500 95	18 00	114 42	3234 32	2350 00	95 12	123 43	
69 Parkhill	1	468 80	1468 80	564 50	329 65	2831 75	2100 00	200 00	20 22	
70 Pembroke	1	864 68	2312 02	.....	244 71	3421 41	2400 00	45 00	.....
71 Perth	C.I. 1	1142 56	2800 00	445 00	3448 66	7836 22	3666 23	.....	.....
72 Peterboro'	C.I. 1	1553 25	4373 00	1337 90	543 53	7807 68	4833 90	750 00	51 20	
73 Petrolia	1	751 05	2656 00	48 00	528 04	3983 09	2650 00	782 84	40 00	
74 Picton	1	881 33	4381 13	.....	472 07	5734 53	3220 00	1024 89	142 60
75 Port Arthur	1	600 00	.....	.....	.....	600 00	600 00	.....	.....
76 Port Dover	1	441 68	1193 79	25 00	.....	1660 47	1518 63	27 03	.....
77 Port Hope	1	845 26	1800 00	1148 00	52 00	3845 26	3100 00	242 91	34 60	
78 Port Perry	1	838 70	2098 70	66 00	33 00	3036 40	2765 00	.....	.....
79 Port Rowan	1	428 63	428 63	21 00	619 29	1497 55	1399 96	.....	.....
80 Prescott	1	439 20	1276 82	71 50	86 27	1873 79	1600 00	16 43	.....
81 Renfrew	1	571 84	1996 43	.....	389 02	2957 29	2100 00	49 04	.....
82 Richmond Hill	1	478 58	900 00	384 25	785 46	2548 29	1600 00	201 15	.....
83 Ridgetown	C.I. 1	1313 56	6713 56	3 00	.....	8030 12	3978 00	222 60	193 08
84 Sarnia	1	977 63	3977 63	.....	.....	4955 26	3682 00	154 28	.....
85 Seaforth	1	921 50	8921 50	1218 75	861 32	11923 07	3481 25	7787 02	26 73	
86 Simcoe	1	868 74	1934 66	98 00	.....	2961 40	2483 56	183 72	.....
87 Smith's Falls	1	571 73	1860 32	.....	26 00	2458 05	2068 95	64 74	91 56
88 Smithville	1	411 31	785 84	265 30	569 90	2032 35	1306 00	.....	101 34
89 Stirling	1	.....	400 00	73 00	4212 39	4685 39	493 07	3988 88	186 04
90 Stratford	C.I. 1	1740 92	4000 00	1081 80	1540 22	8362 94	5200 00	442 07	67 95	
91 Strathroy	C.I. 1	1906 60	3106 60	1829 00	146 20	6988 40	5641 00	425 87	77 96	
92 Streetsville	1	441 01	1091 01	198 50	20 51	1751 03	1165 00	34 23	4 00	
93 St. Catharines.....	C.I. 1	1698 76	5345 95	596 50	260 80	7902 01	6174 67	263 33	.....

High Schools.

MONEYS.			No. of Pupils Attending.			Average Attendance.	Percentage of average to total attendance.	CHARGES PER TERM.	COST PER PUPIL.	
EXPENDITURE.									On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
Fuel, Books and Con- tingencies.	Total Expenditure.	Balances.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				\$ c.	\$ c.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.								
46 788 01	6391 97	.....	105	127	232	128	54	Free	27 55	40 93
47 167 20	2126 39	86 46	65	50	115	63	55	\$1.50, \$2, \$3	18 50	33 74
48 751 83	10481 36	2192 29	272	222	494	291	59	Free res.; \$40 per a. n. res.	21 22	36 00
49 142 61	1808 71	96 50	71	31	102	58	57	\$3	17 73	31 18
50 394 29	3332 14	257 06	70	71	141	87	62	\$3, \$2	23 63	38 30
51 313 25	3313 25	.....	130	119	249	161	65	\$5 per annum	13 30	20 57
52 3489 42	16448 68	400 41	60	58	118	69	59	\$1.50, \$2	139 32	238 38
53 836 14	4370 29	48 69	85	91	176	115	65	\$2.50, \$3.50	24 82	38 00
54 150 76	1677 07	220 95	33	48	81	67	83	\$2.50	20 70	25 03
55 487 46	2068 96	.....	30	36	66	44	70	Free	31 33	47 00
56 305 01	2486 31	207 65	62	55	117	69	59	\$4	21 25	36 03
57 508 83	2918 26	8 18	23	19	42	21	50	Free	48 05	96 10
58 171 84	1966 09	743 52	44	58	102	55	54	Free	19 27	35 74
59 307 41	2615 09	.....	51	55	106	63	60	Free	24 68	41 51
60 167 61	2076 38	133 61	32	48	80	48	60	\$3, \$2	25 95	43 25
61 136 97	1500 97	18 34	52	19	71	37	52	Free	21 10	40 54
62 686 61	2058 41	59 30	19	31	50	29	58	Free	41 16	70 96
63 241 76	3022 63	73 05	117	109	226	120	53	\$3, \$2.50	14 00	25 18
64 179 26	2797 90	16 15	80	67	147	78	53	\$5 per annum	19 03	35 87
65 390 30	3882 08	111 17	104	95	199	120	60	Free	19 50	32 35
66 2971 48	11444 98	31 80	217	136	353	207	59	\$15 res.; \$27 non. res.	32 43	55 29
67 1244 28	7511 01	.....	164	190	354	197	56	\$3, \$2, \$2	21 22	38 13
68 373 53	2942 08	292 24	37	64	101	57	57	Free	29 12	51 61
69 265 44	2585 66	246 09	71	57	128	82	64	\$3.50, \$2.50, \$5, \$3	20 20	31 52
70 615 70	3060 70	360 71	102	100	202	84	42	Free	15 14	36 43
71 4027 74	7693 97	142 25	56	84	140	90	64	\$15 per an. non. res.	54 95	85 47
72 1992 58	7627 68	180 00	112	118	230	147	64	50c. pr m. res.; \$2 p. m. n. r	33 17	51 90
73 354 06	3826 90	156 19	85	72	157	94	60	Free	24 32	40 70
74 513 63	4901 12	833 41	86	110	196	106	54	Free	25 00	46 23
75	600 00	.....	12	10	22	18	83	Free .....	.....	.....
76 114 81	1660 47	.....	33	48	81	50	62	Free	20 50	33 20
77 420 94	3798 45	46 81	79	85	164	117	71	\$9 res.; \$11 non res	23 16	32 46
78 236 32	3091 32	35 08	78	74	152	90	59	Free	19 74	33 34
79 97 59	1497 55	.....	26	21	47	28	60	Free	31 85	53 50
80 235 35	1851 78	22 01	43	42	85	43	51	Free res.; \$1 per m. n. res.	21 78	43 05
81 207 68	2356 72	600 57	57	76	133	74	56	Free	17 72	31 85
82 746 14	2547 29	1 00	45	33	78	41	52	\$2.50	32 65	62 15
83 1899 05	6292 73	1737 39	99	104	203	112	55	Free	31 00	56 26
84 1083 44	4919 72	35 54	77	149	226	127	56	Free	21 77	38 74
85 607 42	11902 42	20 65	82	96	178	110	63	\$3, \$3, \$4	66 86	108 20
86 294 12	2961 40	.....	73	91	164	97	59	Free	18 05	30 52
87 232 80	2458 05	.....	29	41	70	45	64	Free	35 11	54 62
88 434 71	1842 05	190 30	41	47	88	51	58	50c. per month	20 93	36 11
89 17 40	4685 39	.....	18	22	40	34	84	\$1 res.; \$3 non res	11 71	13 78
90 1380 31	7090 33	1272 61	129	142	271	168	62	\$8, \$2, \$6, \$1	26 16	42 20
91 379 90	6524 73	463 67	149	127	276	172	63	\$6, \$4	23 63	37 94
92 147 50	1350 73	400 30	50	40	90	50	56	50c. per month	15 00	27 60
93 1463 96	7901 96	05	155	127	282	175	63	\$16 per annum	28 62	45 15

VII.—TABLE G.—The

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Number of High Schools.	MONEYS.							
		RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.		
		Legislative Grant for Teachers' Salaries.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Balances and other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Teachers' Salaries.	Building, Rent and Repairs.	Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
94 St. Mary's	C.I. 1	1247 86	2600 00	1382 00	227 12	5456 98	3925 00	762 28	.....
95 St. Thomas.....	C.I. 1	1720 81	6101 71	124 00	471 00	8417 52	5960 05	963 02	169 03.
96 Sydenham	1	486 99	1842 28	.....	123 07	2452 34	1600 00	273 07	.....
97 Thorold	1	510 05	2172 56	.....	851 74	3534 35	1600 00	330 00	135 00
98 Tilsonburg	1	441 68	1000 00	.....	530 16	1971 84	1075 00	26 72	1 00
99 Toronto	C.I. 1	1864 13	9800 00	7761 06	3350 21	22775 40	14100 18	7061 52	271 64
100 Trenton	1	643 96	4213 97	94 50	513 13	5465 56	2133 33	2304 05	284 32
101 Uxbridge	1	693 56	2193 56	287 00	5309 47	8483 59	2608 42	4909 85	108 40
102 Vankleekhill	1	437 63	1112 15	.....	416 95	1966 73	1500 00	126 44	.....
103 Vienna.....	1	439 20	1110 94	14 00	.....	1564 14	1375 00	14 15	33 28
104 Walkerton	1	1031 98	2531 98	984 00	7195 41	11743 37	3669 00	35 23	63 54
105 Wardsville	1	445 28	684 28	172 00	1087 75	2389 31	1214 75	216 49	101 89
106 Waterdown	1	447 08	797 08	259 49	246 97	1750 62	1278 35	233 34	20 00
107 Welland	1	637 21	1937 21	305 00	202 78	3082 20	2250 00	98 23	.....
108 Weston	1	470 26	950 00	351 75	400 73	2172 74	1379 67	161 99	.....
109 Whitby	C.I. 1	1433 88	3347 66	590 00	231 25	5602 79	4645 19	227 86	27 50
110 Williamstown ...	1	428 85	800 00	.....	653 14	1881 99	811 87	120 00	.....
111 Windsor	1	839 71	4221 49	.....	42 40	5103 60	2600 00	1950 00	.....
112 Woodstock	C.I. 1	1457 33	3707 33	555 25	177 26	5897 17	4921 66	81 86	72 01
1 Total, 1887.....	112	91977 03	294858 51	56198 49	86288 60	529322 63	327451 77	73061 00	6042 49
2 " 1886.....	109	88561 54	266500 93	47143 93	100108 28	502314 68	307516 51	63248 38	16353 93.
3 Increase....	3	3415 49	28357 58	9054 56	.....	27007 95	19935 26	9812 62	.....
4 Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13819 68	.....	.....	.....	10311 44.
5 Percentage of total.	.....	17	56	11	16	.....	66	15	1
DIVISION OF									
6 Collegiate Institutes	23	37375 84	111447 53	34127 90	30836 11	213787 38	135812 01	24513 28	1673 30.
7 High Schools	89	54601 19	183410 98	22070 59	55452 49	315535 25	191639 76	48547 72	4369 19

High Schools.

MONEYS.			No. OF PUPILS ATTENDING.			Average Attendance.	Percentage of average to total attendance.	CHARGES PER TERM.	COST PER PUPIL.	
EXPENDITURE.			Boys.	Girls.	Total.				On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
Fuel, Books and Contingencies.	Total Expenditure.	Balances.								
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.							\$ c.	\$ c.
94 768 56	5455 84	1 14	106	97	203	124	61	\$2, \$3, \$5 res.; \$6, \$9, \$15 n. res.	26 87	44 00
95 1325 42	8417 52	.....	168	168	336	203	61	Free res.; \$5 per an. n. res.	25 05	50 10
96 146 25	2019 32	433 02	43	53	96	49	50	Free	21 03	41 20
97 975 78	3040 78	493 57	29	46	75	45	60	Free	40 53	67 55
98 297 93	1400 65	571 19	33	36	69	51	74	Free	20 30	27 45
99 1342 06	22775 40	.....	372	283	655	334	51	\$5, \$4.37½, \$4	34 77	68 19
100 693 89	5415 59	49 97	65	87	152	93	61	\$3	35 02	58 23
101 220 25	7846 92	636 67	60	52	112	64	57	\$5 per annum.....	70 06	122 56
102 109 72	1736 16	230 57	25	51	76	47	62	Free	22 84	37 00
103 141 71	1564 14	.....	30	37	67	32	48	Free	23 34	48 88
104 7953 84	11712 61	30 76	121	106	227	123	55	\$4, \$3	51 60	95 23
105 549 84	2082 97	306 34	46	59	105	42	40	\$1 res.; \$1.75 non res.	19 84	49 60
106 40 33	1572 02	178 60	48	30	78	44	56	\$2	20 15	35 73
107 733 97	3082 20	.....	42	65	107	66	62	50c. per month.	28 80	46 77
108 212 50	1754 16	418 58	48	33	81	39	50	\$2.50	21 65	43 30
109 702 24	5602 79	.....	104	114	218	127	58	\$2	25 70	44 11
110 229 25	1161 12	720 87	35	53	88	49	55	Free	13 20	23 70
111 553 60	5103 60	.....	70	92	162	86	53	Free	31 50	59 33
112 712 60	5788 13	109 04	114	125	239	140	59	\$1	24 22	41 33
1 89056 98	495612 24	33710 39	8793	8666	17459	10227	C.I. 59 H.S. 58	{ 54 free..... } { 58 fee..... }	C.I. 31 41 H.S. 26 59	53 22 45 06
							Av. 59	Av.	28 38	48 46
2 90678 53	477797 35	24517 33	7907	7437	15344	8797	C.I. 57 H.S. 57	{ 58 free..... } { 51 fee..... }	C.I. 34 12 H.S. 29 00	59 79 50 41
							Av. 57	Av.	31 14	54 31
3	17814 89	9193 06	886	1229	2115	1430	C.I. 2 H.S. 1	7 fee		
							Av. 2			
4 1621 55	.....	.....						4 free.....	C.I. 2 71 H.S. 2 41	6 57 4 81
								Av.	2 76	5 85
5 18	.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....		
TOTAL.										
6 42219 34	204217 93	9569 45	3417	3085	6502	3837	59	{ 1 free	31 41	53 22
								{ 22 fee		
7 46837 64	291394 31	24140 94	5376	5581	10957	6390	58	{ 53 free..... } { 36 fee..... }	26 59	45 60

VIII.—TABLE H.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Number of High Schools.	SUBJECTS.										In Trigonometry.	In Physics.
		In Reading.	In Orthography and Orthoëpy.	In English Grammar.	In Composition.	In Literature.	In History.	In Geography.	In Arithmetic and Mensuration.	In Algebra.	In Geometry.		
1 Alexandria	1	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	33	.....	1
2 Almonte.....	1	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	1	4
3 Arnprior	1	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	.....	5
4 Aylmer	1	170	170	177	177	177	177	177	170	177	168	7	83
5 Barrie.....	C.I. 1	160	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	164	148	5	60
6 Beamsville	1	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	6	.....	3
7 Belleville	1	290	290	296	296	296	296	294	290	290	150	2	34
8 Berlin.....	1	125	125	135	135	134	135	130	135	135	83	8	12
9 Bowmanville	1	129	129	129	129	129	129	128	128	120	80	10	20
10 Bradford	1	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	76	4	22
11 Brampton	1	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	11	83
12 Brantford	C.I. 1	200	200	290	290	290	285	285	290	290	290	22	37
13 Brighton.....	1	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	20	.....	12
14 Brockville.....	1	131	131	154	154	156	156	156	154	156	120	2	25
15 Caledonia	1	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	4	63
16 Campbellford	1	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	.....	140
17 Carleton Place	1	90	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	5	50
18 Cayuga	1	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	47	1	36
19 Chatham	1	250	330	342	342	342	341	341	341	342	250	15	75
20 Clinton	1	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	129	18	80
21 Cobourg.....	C.I. 1	125	55	171	171	65	139	145	161	165	141	10	39
22 Colborne	1	89	89	89	89	89	91	91	89	88	87	.....	35
23 Collingwood.....	C.I. 1	199	199	331	331	331	331	331	279	335	335	56	102
24 Cornwall.....	1	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	140	140	.....	26
25 Dundas	1	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	85	77	1	.....
26 Dunnville	1	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	100	2	88
27 Dutton.....	1	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	7	43
28 Flora	1	120	120	128	128	128	128	128	118	112	100	20	24
29 Essex Centre	1	85	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	3	18
30 Farmersville.....	1	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	106	111	85	6	12
31 Fergus.....	1	86	86	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	105	.....	9
32 Galt	C.I. 1	189	201	218	218	180	180	201	218	218	195	21	79
33 Gananoque.....	1	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	72	48	.....	10
34 Goderich	1	210	210	219	219	219	216	216	210	219	170	7	68
35 Grimsby	1	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	45	.....	.....
36 Guelph	C.I. 1	293	263	293	293	293	293	293	285	293	203	11	13
37 Georgetown	1	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	80	.....	45
38 Hamilton	C.I. 1	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	350	310	25	80
39 Harriston	1	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	168	2	111
40 Hawkebury.....	1	46	20	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	1	50
41 Ingersoll	C.I. 1	169	169	176	176	176	176	176	169	181	181	12	39
42 Iroquois	1	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	.....	30

High Schools.

BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.

In Chemistry.	In Botany.	In Zoology.	In Latin.	In Greek.	In French.	In German.	In Writing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Drawing.	In Music.	In Precise Writing and Indexing.	In Phonography.	In Agricultural Chemistry.	In Commercial Course.	Preparing for University Matriculation.	Preparing for a Learned Profession.	Preparing for a Teacher's Non-Professional Examination.
															Sen.	Jun.	
1	32	14	10	...	44	...	50	54	54	...	22	...	...	22	...	...	19
2	19	4	...	99	15	...	155	136	136	...	136	...	...	...	...	5	10
3	12	...	39	6	55	...	67	67	67	...	...	...	...	67	...	4	4
4	44	83	...	41	7	39	4	75	165	165	...	44	...	3	1	8	78
5	30	73	84	22	81	21	125	158	161	...	17	...	...	17	12	7	84
6	3	3	...	2	6	10	31	31	31	...	31	6	...	31	2	2	21
7	32	30	82	12	176	15	260	260	260	...	78	...	...	112	2	14	8
8	72	8	32	3	25	96	126	118	129	...	5	3	...	20	15	7	47
9	20	25	24	4	65	12	129	120	120	...	1	...	...	...	8	2	40
10	8	22	46	6	43	8	99	99	99	99	99	...	...	99	8	8	30
11	40	60	60	7	83	8	170	90	150	...	10	...	...	10	12	12	70
12	60	37	107	24	120	32	200	190	190	160	...	...	...	50	5	12	60
13	10	12	40	5	26	2	46	81	81	...	18	...	...	15	6	6	20
14	28	29	70	9	95	12	120	131	131	...	...	...	...	...	2	18	75
15	32	63	62	10	50	...	172	120	160	54	...	...	...	...	5	...	80
16	30	140	40	10	12	...	80	140	160	...	...	...	...	60	6	...	120
17	30	30	32	5	36	...	90	90	90	...	30	...	...	30	1	6	50
18	11	26	18	3	7	...	51	51	46	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	17
19	35	60	138	20	156	21	300	300	370	...	57	...	...	57	1	24	3
20	60	60	50	12	45	4	140	140	80	80	80	...	...	80	4	16	80
21	31	37	85	32	76	30	102	102	50	171	...	...	...	...	43	10	42
22	21	14	33	...	38	13	68	87	89	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	31
23	110	107	68	21	77	12	279	279	279	...	279	...	...	279	1	24	4
24	20	26	49	3	62	...	143	138	142	...	6	...	...	33	...	4	5
25	30	...	25	4	47	...	67	89	85	...	26	...	...	89	...	4	7
26	22	88	18	3	12	1	104	62	104	...	47	...	...	62	...	2	1
27	13	43	27	3	23	3	104	104	104	104	1	...	...	...	...	7	8
28	25	24	40	14	40	25	85	100	50	...	15	...	...	...	...	9	2
29	22	18	38	3	34	...	75	68	50	...	22	...	...	68	...	6	4
30	17	21	48	9	45	2	111	97	97	...	61	...	...	47	...	7	5
31	32	9	52	8	49	...	110	110	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
32	63	39	55	7	72	35	201	133	196	...	39	...	...	32	...	47	21
33	1	5	30	6	46	...	71	63	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
34	26	68	46	6	65	4	70	135	205	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	102
35	23	...	33	1	27	8	58	58	58	58	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
36	25	23	64	10	47	9	263	263	263	1	12	...	...	130	...	7	59
37	18	45	48	2	15	8	115	113	113	...	38	...	...	90	...	7	4
38	85	50	180	25	80	50	338	100	90	70	25	25	...	...	5	20	12
39	50	84	31	11	31	24	172	166	172	...	74	...	...	74	...	10	4
40	4	24	3	...	3	...	50	46	50	...	4	14	...	...	...	...	63
41	37	39	56	12	57	4	169	140	169	60	32	...	...	...	...	3	10
42	22	30	33	6	29	...	128	73	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...

VIII.—TABLE H.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.		Number of High Schools.	SUBJECTS.										
			In Reading.	In Orthography and Orthoëpy.	In English Grammar.	In Composition.	In Literature.	In History.	In Geography.	In Arithmetic and Men- suration.	In Algebra.	In Geometry.	In Trigonometry.	In Physics.
43 Kemptville.....	1	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	135	137	....	95
44 Kincardine.....	1	120	120	123	123	123	123	123	123	125	120	5	70
45 Kingston.....	C.I. 1	92	92	122	181	181	181	122	181	181	160	15	30
46 Lindsay.....	1	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	3	192
47 Listowel.....	1	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	....	45
48 London.....	C.I. 1	393	494	494	494	180	494	494	494	494	380	6	30
49 Markham.....	1	102	102	102	102	88	102	102	102	102	102	....	35
50 Mitchell.....	1	133	133	137	133	138	140	140	136	140	99	3	28
51 Morrisburg.....	1	249	249	249	249	249	240	240	249	249	236	13	40
52 Mount Fcrest ..	1	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	114	114	4	75
53 Napanee.....	1	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	130	6	17
54 Newburgh.....	1	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	47	2	81
55 Newcastle.....	1	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	1	22
56 Newmarket.....	1	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	115	118	5	44
57 Niagara.....	1	41	41	41	41	41	40	41	39	30	30	2	12
58 Niagara Falls, S	1	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	....	9
59 Norwood.....	1	106	104	104	104	106	106	106	106	106	106	....	79
60 Oakville.....	1	80	74	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	68	4	64
61 Oakwood.....	1	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	69	55	1	47
62 Omemeë.....	1	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	48	48	3	5
63 Orangeville.....	1	180	198	212	212	216	212	212	211	216	207	10	120
64 Orillia.....	1	132	140	147	140	147	145	140	143	142	122	7	20
65 Oshawa.....	1	199	199	197	197	199	197	197	196	198	145	4	27
66 Ottawa.....	C.I. 1	316	316	323	323	353	353	353	353	353	353	103	90
67 Owen Sound....	C.I. 1	330	346	346	350	350	346	346	330	354	304	20	145
68 Paris.....	1	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	89	....	20
69 Parkhill.....	1	128	128	128	128	128	124	128	128	128	128	3	74
70 Pembroke.....	1	84	84	84	84	84	83	83	84	84	84	....	42
71 Perth.....	C.I. 1	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	6	5
72 Peterborough....	C.I. 1	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	3	35
73 Petrolia.....	1	153	153	157	157	157	157	153	157	157	153	4	31
74 Picton.....	1	196	100	196	196	150	196	196	196	196	196	2	62
75 Port Arthur.....	1	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	....	....
76 Port Dover.....	1	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	62	6	21
77 Port Hope.....	1	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	152	4	15
78 Port Perry.....	1	145	145	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	130	10	43
79 Port Rowan.....	1	47	43	47	47	47	47	47	43	47	40	5	35
80 Prescott.....	1	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	77	1	6
81 Renfrew.....	1	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	127	127	....	15
82 Richmond Hill..	1	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	38	....	30
83 Ridgetown.....	C.I. 1	185	150	200	200	200	195	195	200	203	203	9	163
84 Sarnia.....	1	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	4	91
85 Seaforth.....	1	110	110	178	178	178	110	110	110	178	178	12	97

High Schools.

BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.

In Chemistry.		In Botany.		In Zoology.		In Latin.		In Greek.		In French.		In German.		In Writing.		In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.		In Drawing.		In Music.		In Pencil Writing and Indexing.		In Phonography.		In Agricultural Chemistry.		In Commercial Course.		Preparing for University Matriculation.		Preparing for a Learned Profession.		Preparing for a Teachers' Non-Professional Examination.		
43	50	96	29	4	33	137	136	137	73	60	10	4	50	73	45	18	3	15	94	4	9	99	50
44	37	70	29	6	30	125	119	119	40	90	18	8	99	40	20	15	4	3	45	18	25	
45	28	30	....	120	16	108	....	90	92	122	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
46	20	131	....	62	9	46	....	8	202	229	....	73	....	45	....	18	....	3	15	94	....	73	....	45	....	18	....	3	15	94	....	4	....	99
47	10	36	....	15	3	17	....	33	494	313	....	279	....	285	....	107	....	16	....	66	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
48	48	30	....	162	17	114	....	11	110	110	....	80	....	52	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
49	14	25	....	38	3	40	....	10	102	102	....	40	....	....	....	40	....	2	11	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
50	24	25	....	28	5	33	....	45	133	133	....	41	....	....	....	41	....	8	4	74	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
51	53	40	....	89	25	90	....	14	249	249	....	80	....	174	....	18	....	13	24	96	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
52	27	75	....	28	7	29	....	11	115	110	....	80	....	52	....	12	....	10	15	70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
53	26	17	....	76	23	67	....	....	60	80	....	81	....	....	....	....	....	7	8	56	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
54	12	47	....	12	....	6	....	....	81	81	....	81	....	....	....	81	....	1	....	47	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
55	16	29	....	11	2	15	....	....	22	66	....	66	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
56	19	44	....	36	4	28	....	5	101	60	....	115	....	....	....	....	....	4	10	66	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
57	30	2	....	6	3	20	....	....	42	25	....	35	....	28	....	12	....	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
58	19	9	....	41	5	35	....	....	102	102	....	71	....	....	....	....	....	2	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
59	20	50	....	12	2	25	....	....	104	104	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
60	15	64	....	12	7	14	....	....	64	70	....	27	....	....	....	64	....	7	3	70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
61	17	47	....	15	5	13	....	....	25	68	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	45	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
62	8	6	....	12	3	26	....	1	42	50	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
63	49	120	....	35	21	32	....	8	65	190	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	5	15	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
64	14	8	....	72	24	66	....	1	130	126	....	56	....	....	....	50	....	11	8	47	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
65	58	46	....	41	....	97	....	1	197	197	....	26	....	....	....	26	....	6	2	38	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
66	58	90	....	222	44	292	....	33	316	316	....	79	....	....	....	316	....	5	37	59	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
67	93	145	....	82	16	110	....	19	330	330	....	330	....	25	....	330	....	12	150	130	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
68	24	20	....	44	1	15	....	....	101	55	....	17	....	....	....	17	....	....	1	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
69	34	74	20	2	18	128	124	68	68	1	3	120	
70	13	....	....	46	8	26	....	....	84	80	....	83	....	....	....	80	....	6	....	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
71	40	5	....	80	5	91	....	27	....	65	....	35	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
72	64	42	....	62	7	140	....	25	230	190	....	153	....	....	....	....	....	10	5	48	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
73	27	31	....	54	4	61	....	5	....	153	....	102	....	....	....	....	....	7	11	70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
74	32	62	....	47	6	70	....	5	100	112	....	2	....	....	....	62	....	12	....	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
75	....	22	....	4	....	20	....	....	22	17	....	....	....	....	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
76	15	21	....	23	....	40	....	10	45	79	....	79	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
77	21	28	....	44	8	73	....	3	114	80	....	24	....	10	....	120	....	7	1	41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
78	27	43	....	35	5	51	....	12	145	145	....	145	....	110	....	20	....	12	4	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
79	8	35	....	6	1	4	....	1	40	47	....	47	....	....	....	47	....	22	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
80	16	10	....	36	....	47	....	....	85	85	....	51	....	....	....	51	....	1	1	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
81	12	15	....	46	5	62	....	....	183	60	....	74	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
82	26	5	....	28	5	32	....	....	78	74	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
83	40	100	....	61	6	57	....	5	160	190	....	40	....	....	....	25	....	12	25	70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
84	53	66	....	80	8	177	....	....	186	209	....	81	....	....	....	56	....	7	12	146	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
85	58	67	....	57	12	60	....	18	31	115	....	80	....	....	....	80	....	12	12	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

VIII.—TABLE H.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Number of High Schools.	SUBJECTS.											
		In Reading.	In Orthography and Orthoëpy.	In English Grammar.	In Composition.	In Literature.	In History.	In Geography.	In Arithmetic and Men- suration.	In Algebra.	In Geometry.	In Trigonometry.	In Physics.
86 Simcoe.	1	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	10	70
87 Smith's Falls..	1	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	1	10
88 Smithville.....	1	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	....	54
89 Stirling.....	1	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	5	4
90 Stratford.....	C.I. 1	260	260	271	271	271	271	271	270	269	220	8	11
91 Strathroy.....	C.I. 1	276	200	276	276	276	276	276	276	250	250	20	100
92 Streetsville....	1	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	40	3	4
93 St. Catharines..	C.I. 1	207	207	249	282	282	249	249	249	270	202	49	57
94 St. Mary's.....	C.I. 1	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	21	34
95 St. Thomas.....	C.I. 1	259	259	336	336	336	336	336	336	336	289	15	72
96 Sydenham.....	1	94	96	96	96	96	96	96	94	96	96	2	77
97 Thorold.....	1	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	70	1	3
98 Tilsonburg	1	69	69	69	69	67	67	67	69	68	30	....	10
99 Toronto.....	C.I. 1	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	568	475	40	257
100 Trenton.....	1	79	79	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	....	25
101 Uxbridge.....	1	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	95	85	5	22
102 Vankleekhill ..	1	74	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	74	....	13
103 Vienna.....	1	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	63	63	...	27
104 Walkerton	1	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	201	6	127
105 Wardsville	1	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	....	36
106 Waterdown	1	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	64	64	....	50
107 Welland	1	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	10	5	7
108 Weston.....	1	81	63	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	5	6
109 Whitby.....	C.I. 1	214	214	217	217	217	214	214	215	218	218	6	83
110 Williamstown ..	1	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	....	20
111 Windsor.....	1	163	163	163	163	110	163	163	163	163	110	....	9
112 Woodstock.....	C.I. 1	223	223	239	239	239	235	235	219	2	235	234	104
1 Total, 1887	112	16186	15999	17086	17171	16649	17010	16962	16939	16904	14839	1017	5265
2 " 1886	109	14691	14538	15182	15142	14878	15201	15126	15122	14813	14406	754	5019
3 Increase.....	3	1495	1461	1904	2029	1771	1809	1836	1817	2091	433	263	246
4 Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Percentage of total .....	.....	94	93	99	99	97	99	98	98	98	86	6	30

DIVISION OF

6 Coll. Institutes	23	5748	5682	6386	6482	6054	6388	6358	6359	6300	5665	717	1665
7 High Schools..	89	10438	10317	10700	10689	10595	10622	10604	10580	10604	9174	300	3600

High Schools.

BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.

	In Chemistry.	In Botany.	In Zoology.	In Latin.	In Greek.	In French.	In German.	In Writing.	In Book-keeping and Com- mercial Transactions.	In Drawing.	In Music.	In Pécis Writing and In- dexing.	In Phonography.	In Agricultural Chemistry.	In Commercial Course.	Preparing for University Matriculation.	Preparing for a Learned Profession.	Preparing for Teachers' Non- Professional Examination.	
																Sen.	Jun.		
86	40	70	....	40	10	71	7	164	144	144	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	10	80
87	11	10	....	25	2	35	1	70	70	70	....	70	....	....	....	....	2	2	35
88	6	44	....	20	1	17	....	88	88	88	....	5	....	....	5	....	1	1	30
89	4	....	....	35	1	....	....	40	40	35	....	35	....	....	....	....	1	1	39
90	54	13	....	82	7	71	161	260	190	260	....	60	....	....	....	....	16	14	100
91	85	100	....	90	14	70	16	250	250	250	....	120	....	....	120	....	20	6	170
92	15	21	....	25	4	30	10	90	90	90	....	90	....	....	10	....	5	....	36
93	60	57	....	113	33	114	10	229	246	246	118	154	....	....	12	....	....	....	....
94	34	72	....	48	13	60	27	182	152	182	....	74	....	....	152	1	17	5	95
95	75	66	....	125	35	130	31	259	259	259	157	86	....	....	83	8	15	17	82
96	24	77	....	19	7	....	....	96	94	91	....	....	....	....	....	5	3	43	....
97	6	3	....	20	2	44	....	75	18	18	....	18	....	....	2	....	2	10	17
98	15	15	....	21	20	20	5	65	66	66	64	3	....	....	2	....	3	1	15
99	166	100	....	267	43	217	97	528	528	330	....	70	152	....	175	....	....	....	....
100	22	25	....	21	4	46	....	79	79	79	....	30	....	....	....	....	6	....	42
101	17	22	....	58	12	92	12	51	112	112	....	62	....	....	57	....	12	....	40
102	15	13	....	7	4	45	....	76	74	74	....	2	....	....	2	....	1	3	11
103	6	27	....	10	....	15	....	67	67	67	....	67	....	....	67	....	....	....	7
104	63	129	....	66	16	53	61	227	203	211	....	44	....	....	207	....	10	44	162
105	15	36	....	20	....	14	....	105	92	105	....	41	....	....	....	....	....	....	45
106	14	50	....	14	4	10	....	30	72	70	....	72	....	....	2	....	....	6	60
107	7	10	4	73	25	24	6	104	78	84	....	75	....	....	19	3	6	6	30
108	8	6	....	43	12	26	2	64	48	72	....	48	....	....	8	48	3	10	8
109	43	18	....	77	11	117	14	204	204	204	15	4	25	....	....	....	10	6	85
110	7	8	....	14	2	42	5	88	88	88	....	1	....	....	....	....	8	....	22
111	11	15	....	31	1	50	2	100	161	161	....	17	....	....	100	....	3	....	....
112	48	104	....	49	11	67	13	171	213	213	....	43	....	....	25	....	6	7	74
1	3411	4640	11	5409	997	6180	1350	14163	14064	14295	1955	4341	317	8	4747	56	832	791	6224
2	3807	3937	....	4954	1029	5379	1172	12819	12150	12956	1917	1099	406	....	1733	131	969	723	5777
3	....	703	11	455	....	801	178	1344	1914	1339	38	3242	....	8	3014	....	....	68	447
4	396	....	....	....	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	89	....	....	75	137	....	....
5	20	27	....	31	6	36	8	82	82	83	12	25	2	....	28	....	5	5	37

TOTAL.

6	1377	1377	....	2339	431	2398	794	5382	4901	4567	1077	1549	227	....	2097	36	330	338	1773
7	2034	3263	11	3070	566	3782	556	8781	9163	9728	878	2792	90	8	2650	20	502	453	4451

IX.—TABLE I.—The

MISCELLANEOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Number of High Schools.	Brick, Stone or Frame School House.	Freehold or Rented School House.	Size of Playground.	Schools under United Board.	Number of Maps.	Number of Globes.	Schools using Authorized Scripture Readings.	Schools opened or closed with Prayer.	Schools using Bible.	Number of Pupils who Matriculated at any University.
				Acres.							
1 Alexandria	1	B.	F.	$\frac{1}{2}$	13	1	1	1	1	1	3
2 Almonte	1	S.	F.	1	23	1	1	1	1	1	3
3 Arnprior	1	B.	F.	$2\frac{1}{4}$	34	1	1	1	1	1	2
4 Aylmer	1	B.	F.	$4\frac{1}{4}$	20	1	1	1	1	1	1
5 Barrie	C.I. 1	B.	F.	3	16	1	1	1	1	1	5
6 Beamsville	1	B.	R.	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	5
7 Belleville	1	B.	F.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	28	3	1	1	1	1	8
8 Berlin	1	B.	F.	$4\frac{1}{2}$	20	1	1	1	1	1	5
9 Bowmanville	1	B.	F.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	12	1	1	1	1	1	5
10 Bradford	1	B.	F.	2	10	2	1	1	1	1	3
11 Brampton	1	B.	F.	5	30	1	1	1	1	1	4
12 Brantford	C.I. 1	B.	F.	1	37	3	1	1	1	1	7
13 Brighton	1	B.	F.	$\frac{1}{2}$	34	1	1	1	1	1	1
14 Brockville	1	B.	F.	$\frac{1}{4}$	25	1	1	1	1	1	3
15 Caledonia	1	B.	F.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	29	1	1	1	1	1	5
16 Campbellford	1	B.	F.	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	3
17 Carleton Place	1	S.	F.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	18	1	1	1	1	1	5
18 Cayuga	1	B.	F.	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1
19 Chatham	1	B.	F.	2	20	2	1	1	1	1	8
20 Clinton	1	B.	F.	$3\frac{1}{4}$	27	2	1	1	1	1	7
21 Cobourg	C.I. 1	B.	F.	$2\frac{1}{5}$	46	4	1	1	1	1	13
22 Colborne	1	B.	F.	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	2
23 Collingwood	C.I. 1	B.	F.	1	53	2	1	1	1	1	4
24 Cornwall	1	B.	F.	$4\frac{1}{5}$	28	2	1	1	1	1	1
25 Dundas	1	B.	F.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	30	2	1	1	1	1	1
26 Dunnville	1	B.	F.	$\frac{1}{2}$	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
27 Dutton	1	B.	R.	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	2
28 Elora	1	S.	R.	1	29	1	1	1	1	1	5
29 Essex Centre	1	F.	R.	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	1	1	1	1	1	1
30 Farmersville	1	S.	F.	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	2
31 Fergus	1	S.	F.	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	2
32 Galt	C.I. 1	S.	F.	$8\frac{1}{2}$	54	4	1	1	1	1	3
33 Gananoque	1	S.	F.	$\frac{1}{2}$	35	1	1	1	1	1	1
34 Goderich	1	B.	F.	$\frac{1}{2}$	22	1	1	1	1	1	3
35 Grimsby	1	F.	F.	1	10	2	1	1	1	1	1
36 Guelph	C.I. 1	S.	F.	4	17	1	1	1	1	1	1
37 Georgetown	1	B.	F.	$1\frac{1}{5}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
38 Hamilton	C.I. 1	S.	F.	$\frac{1}{4}$	40	2	1	1	1	1	11
39 Harrison	1	B.	F.	3	24	1	1	1	1	1	2
40 Hawkesbury	1	B.	F.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	17	1	1	1	1	1	1
41 Ingersoll	C.I. 1	B.	F.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	15	1	1	1	1	1	1
42 Iroquois	1	S.	F.	1	7	2	1	1	1	1	1
43 Kemptville	1	B.	F.	2	18	2	1	1	1	1	1
44 Kincardine	1	B.	F.	$1\frac{3}{4}$	25	1	1	1	1	1	1

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

Number of Pupils who entered Mercantile Life.		Number of Pupils who became occupied with Agriculture.		Number of Pupils who joined any Learned Profession.		Number of Pupils who left for other occupations.		Number of Pupils in Prepara- tory Department.		Number of Masters and Teachers.		Salary of Head Master.		HEAD MASTERS AND THEIR UNIVERSITIES.
												\$		
1	3	3	6	1	.....	2	800	James Smith, A.M., <i>Aberdeen.</i>					
2	4	5	9	6	.....	3	1000	P. C. McGregor, B.A., <i>Queen's.</i>					
3	12	1	12	8	.....	2	875	L. C. Corbett, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>					
4	3	10	3	15	.....	4	1200	W. W. Rutherford, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>					
5	5	8	4	19	.....	4	1500	H. B. Spotton, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>					
6	6	12	.....	4	.....	2	700	David Hicks, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>				
7	12	2	25	12	.....	5	1200	G. S. Wright, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>					
8	12	6	8	23	.....	4	1400	J. W. Connor, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>					
9	3	.....	13	2	.....	3	1400	W. W. Tamblin, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>				
10	2	11	14	9	.....	2	1000	William Forrest, B.A., M.D., <i>Toronto.</i>					
11	6	.....	3	9	.....	4	1100	Alexander Murray, A.M., <i>Aberdeen.</i>				
12	4	.....	10	25	.....	8	1500	William Oliver, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>				
13	4	3	4	7	.....	2	1000	John Houston, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>					
14	12	5	9	5	.....	4	1200	A. W. Burt, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>					
15	4	10	.....	5	.....	3	1000	J. R. Street, B.A., <i>Victoria.</i>				
16	4	10	.....	50	.....	3	1050	A. G. Knight, B.A., <i>Victoria.</i>				
17	6	4	12	8	.....	2	1000	J. R. Johnston, B.A., <i>Queen's.</i>					
18	4	3	.....	10	.....	2	840	Addison Cole, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>				
19	30	25	4	.....	.....	6	1200	J. D. Christie, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>				
20	10	8	5	22	.....	4	1200	James Turnbull, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>					
21	4	2	6	23	43	4	1400	D. C. McHenry, M.A., <i>Victoria.</i>						
22	5	5	.....	7	.....	2	800	J. T. Lillie, B.A., <i>Victoria.</i>				
23	11	8	85	22	.....	5	1654	William Williams, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>					
24	3	6	.....	37	.....	3	1100	W. D. Johnston, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>				
25	4	5	7	15	.....	2	1000	J. D. Bissonnette, B.A., <i>Queen's.</i>					
26	8	3	14	3	.....	3	900	C. W. Harrison, M.A., <i>Victoria.</i>					
27	3	11	10	7	1	3	1000	William Rothwell, B.A., <i>Queen's.</i>						
28	10	10	14	5	.....	2	1100	Donald Mackay, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>					
29	9	10	5	6	.....	2	1100	L. A. Kennedy, M.A., <i>Victoria.</i>					
30	1	1	5	40	.....	3	1000	M. M. Fenwick, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>					
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	920	J. C. Pomeroy, B.A., <i>Albert.</i>	
32	18	8	19	15	.....	5	1650	Thomas Carscadden, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>					
33	8	5	2	4	.....	2	1000	W. K. T. Smellie, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>					
34	11	.....	24	5	.....	4	1200	H. I. Strang, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>				
35	2	3	2	3	.....	2	900	C. W. Mulloy, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>					
36	30	10	4	50	.....	5	1400	William Tytler, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>					
37	2	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1000	M. S. Clark, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>			
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1400	P. S. Campbell, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>	
39	14	15	3	48	.....	3	1200	James McMurchie, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>					
40	.....	4	.....	9	39	2	900	William Moore, B.A., <i>Trinity.</i>				
41	10	9	19	10	.....	4	1200	William Briden, B.A., <i>Queen's.</i>					
42	5	10	8	11	.....	3	1000	J. A. Carman, B.A., <i>Victoria.</i>					
43	12	6	25	.....	.....	2	900	W. S. Cody, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>				
44	5	3	2	25	.....	3	1100	Benjamin Freer, B.A., <i>Trinity.</i>					

IX.—TABLE I.—The

MISCELLANEOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Number of High Schools.	Brick, Stone or Frame School House.	Freehold or Rented School House.	Size of Playground.	Schools under United Board.	Number of Maps.	Number of Globes.	Schools using Authorized Scripture Readings.	Schools opened or closed with Prayer.	Schools using Bible.	Number of Pupils who Matriculated at any University.
				Acres.							
45 Kingston.....	C.I. 1	S.	F.	1	....	28	2	1	1	1	14
46 Lindsay	1	B.	F.	6	1	....	....	1	1	....	5
47 Listowel	1	B.	F.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	16	1	....	1	....	....
48 London	C.I. 1	B.	F.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	21	2	....	1	....	4
49 Markham	1	B.	F.	2	....	25	2	....	1	....	....
50 Mitchell	1	B.	F.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	21	2	....	1	....	1
51 Morrisburg	1	B.	F.	1	1	9	....	1	1	1	5
52 Mount Forest	1	B.	F.	2	....	15	1	....	1	1	....
53 Napanee	1	B.	F.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	32	2	....	1	....	7
54 Newburgh.....	1	S.	F.	2	1	8	1	1	1	....	1
55 Newcastle	1	B.	F.	1	1	10	1	1	1	....	....
56 Newmarket.....	1	B.	F.	2	....	25	1	1	1	....	2
57 Niagara	1	B.	F.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	16	1	1	1	....	3
58 Niagara Falls, S.....	1	F.	F.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	12	1	....	1	1	....
59 Norwood	1	B.	F.	1	1	20	1	....	1	....	2
60 Oakville... ..	1	B.	F.	2	1	6	2	1	1	....	1
61 Oakwood	1	B.	F.	....	....	8	....	1	1	....	....
62 Omemee	1	F.	F.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	11	1	....	....	....	....
63 Orangeville	1	B.	F.	2	....	27	1	1	1	....	12
64 Orillia	1	B.	F.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	12	1	....	1	1	3
65 Oshawa	1	B.	F.	3	1	14	....	1	1	....	2
66 Ottawa.....	C.I. 1	S.	F.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	....	36	3	1	1	....	2
67 Owen Sound.....	C.I. 1	B.	F.	4	1	23	1	1	1	....	4
68 Paris.....	1	B.	F.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	23	1	1	1	1	....
69 Parkhill.....	1	B.	R.	1	1	15	2	1	1	1	....
70 Pembroke	1	B.	F.	1	1	12	....	....	1	....	4
71 Perth	C.I. 1	B.	F.	5	1	23	1	....	1	1	7
72 Peterborough.....	C.I. 1	B.	R.	2	1	26	3	1	1	1	....
73 Petrollea.....	1	B.	F.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	10	....	1	1	....	1
74 Picton	1	B.	F.	....	....	15	1	1	1	....	6
75 Port Arthur	1	B.	F.	....	....	3	....	1	1	1	....
76 Port Dover	1	B.	F.	2	1	8	2	1	1	....	2
77 Port Hope	1	B.	F.	....	....	21	1	1	1	....	....
78 Port Perry	1	B.	F.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	25	2	1	1	1	4
79 Port Rowan	1	B.	F.	3	1	8	1	1	1	....	....
80 Prescott.....	1	S.	F.	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	1	19	2	1	1	1	....
81 Renfrew	1	B.	F.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	9	....	1	1	1	3
82 Richmond Hill	1	B.	F.	1	1	13	1	1	1	....	2
83 Ridgetown	C.I. 1	B.	F.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	36	1	....	1	....	4
84 Sarnia	1	B.	F.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	22	3	1	1	....	4
85 Seaforth	1	B.	F.	3	....	40	1	....	1	1	....
86 Simcoe	1	B.	F.	1	1	30	....	1	1	1	2
87 Smith's Falls.....	1	B.	F.	1	1	9	2	....	1	....	2
88 Smithville	1	F.	F.	1	....	16	2	1	1	....	1
89 Stirling	1	B.	F.	1	1	5	....	....	1	1	1
90 Stratford.....	C.I. 1	B.	F.	3	....	58	2	1	1	1	4

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

Number of Pupils who entered Mercantile Life.		Number of Pupils who became occupied with Agriculture.		Number of Pupils who joined any Learned Profession.		Number of Pupils who left for other Occupations.		Number of Pupils in Prepara- tory Department.		Number of Masters and Teachers.		Salary of Head Master.		HEAD MASTERS AND THEIR UNIVERSITIES.	
												\$			
45	20	5	14	.....	.....	7	1400	A. P. Knight, M.A., M.D., <i>Queen's</i> .							
46	15	10	27	10	.....	5	1400	J. C. Harstone, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .							
47	4	.....	12	.....	12	1000	J. A. Tanner, M.A., <i>Trinity</i> .								
48	98	42	9	35	.....	12	1600	Samuel Woods, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .							
49	3	7	6	4	.....	2	900	John Simpson, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .							
50	10	10	4	18	.....	3	1000	William Elliot, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .							
51	10	12	22	29	.....	4	1000	J. S. Jamieson, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .							
52	10	4	20	4	.....	3	1100	E. W. Hagarty, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .							
53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1200	Cortez Fessenden, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .							
54	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	12	900	C. W. Williams, B.A., <i>Cambridge</i> .							
55	3	4	6	14	.....	2	800	W. W. Jardine, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .							
56	3	4	8	10	.....	3	1000	J. E. Dickson, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .							
57	1	4	.....	9	.....	2	900	Albert Andrews, <i>Certificate</i> .							
58	5	5	.....	17	.....	2	800	Eliza S. Fitzgerald, B.A., <i>Queen's</i> .							
59	10	2	17	2	.....	2	1000	John Davidson, M.A., <i>Victoria</i> .							
60	2	2	7	4	.....	2	1050	N. J. Wellwood, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .							
61	4	4	17	10	.....	2	800	S. T. Hopper, B.A., <i>Victoria</i> .							
62	1	2	.....	5	.....	2	800	J. O. McGregor, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .							
63	12	10	37	27	.....	3	1200	Alexander Steele, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .							
64	7	8	6	25	.....	3	1000	Jesse Ryerson, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .							
65	9	8	7	22	.....	4	1300	L. C. Smith, B.A., <i>Victoria</i> .							
66	75	20	26	10	.....	8	1800	John Macmillan, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .							
67	30	35	67	50	.....	6	1500	F. W. Merchant, M.A., <i>Victoria</i> .							
68	2	8	8	14	.....	3	1100	J. W. Acres, B.A., <i>Trinity</i> .							
69	6	10	2	25	.....	3	850	E. M. Bigg, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .							
70	9	10	6	.....	.....	3	900	Levi Lapp, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .							
71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1150	R. R. Cochrane, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .							
72	15	6	3	10	.....	5	1200	J. H. Long, M.A., LL.B., <i>Toronto</i> .							
73	6	5	36	6	.....	3	1200	Sylvanus Phillips, B.A., <i>Victoria</i> .							
74	10	10	25	20	.....	4	1200	Robert Dobson, B.A., <i>Victoria</i> .							
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1125	H. K. Coleman, <i>Certificate</i> .							
76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1000	R. A. Barron, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .							
77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1300	Adam Purslow, M.A., LL.D., <i>Victoria</i> .							
78	10	15	12	11	.....	3	1400	Dugald McBride, B.A., <i>Victoria</i> .							
79	3	6	.....	5	.....	2	800	Stephen Burwash, B.A., <i>Victoria</i> .							
80	6	4	.....	20	.....	2	1000	Moses McPherson, M.A., <i>Victoria</i> .							
81	7	.....	20	.....	.....	3	900	Charles McDowell, B.A., <i>Queen's</i> .							
82	5	10	2	5	.....	2	1000	T. H. Redditt, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .							
83	14	12	4	38	.....	5	1200	G. A. Chase, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .							
84	27	14	27	15	.....	4	1100	William Sinclair, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .							
85	10	30	2	.....	.....	5	1200	Charles Clarkson, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .							
86	12	20	3	25	.....	3	1200	D. S. Paterson, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .							
87	3	5	3	6	.....	2	1000	J. A. Houston, B.A., <i>Trinity</i> .							
88	4	8	7	.....	.....	2	800	A. C. Crosby, B.A., <i>Albert</i> .							
89	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1100	Joseph Reid, B.A., LL.B., <i>Toronto</i> .							
90	12	10	45	19	.....	5	1300	William McBride, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .							

IX.—TABLE I.—The

MISCELLANEOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.										
	Number of High Schools.	Brick, Stone or Frame School House.	Freehold or Rented School House.	Size of Playground.	Schools under United Board.	Number of Maps.	Number of Globes.	Schools using Authorized Scripture Readings.	Schools opened or closed with Prayer.	Number of Pupils who Matriculated at any University.
				Acres.						
91 Strathroy	C.I. 1	B.	F.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	38	2	1	1	7
92 Streetsville	1	B.	F.	....	....	13	2	1	1	2
93 St. Catharines	C.I. 1	B.	F.	....	....	42	2	1	1	....
94 St. Mary's	C.I. 1	B.	F.	2	....	19	2	1	1	3
95 St. Thomas	C.I. 1	B.	F.	2	1	16	2	....	1	4
96 Sydenham	1	S.	F.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	12	1	1	1	4
97 Thorold	1	B.	F.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	12	1	....	1	2
98 Tilsonburg	1	B.	R.	1	....	1	1	....	1	....
99 Toronto	C.I. 1	B.	F.	2	....	45	2	....	1	17
100 Trenton	1	B.	F.	3	1	18	1	1	1	2
101 Uxbridge	1	B.	F.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	10	....	1	1	2
102 Vankleekhill	1	B.	F.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	....	19	1	....	....	1
103 Vienna	1	B.	F.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	28	1	1	1	....
104 Walkerton	1	B.	F.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	....	18	1	1	1	2
105 Wardsville	1	B.	F.	2	1	12	4	....	....	2
106 Watertown	1	S.	F.	2	1	17	1	....	1	....
107 Welland	1	B.	F.	1	....	12	2	....	1	2
108 Weston	1	B.	F.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	15	1	....	1	2
109 Whitby	C.I. 1	B.	F.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	32	1	1	1	4
110 Williamstown	1	B.	F.	1	1	20	1	1	1	1
111 Windsor	1	B.	F.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	22	1	....	....	2
112 Woodstock	C.I. 1	B.	F.	1	....	34	2	1	1	2
		B. S. F.	F. R.	Acres.						
1 Total, 1887	112	91 16 5	104 8	199	55	2250	148	66	103	305
2 Total, 1886	109	85 18 6	102 7	198	53	2228	148	....	100	337
3 Increase	3	6	2 1	1	2	22	....	....	3	....
4 Decrease .....	....	2 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32

DIVISION OF

5 Collegiate Institutes..	23	18	5	..	22	1	50 1/5	9	755	45	16	21	11	120
6 High Schools.....	89	73	11	5	82	7	148 4/5	46	1495	103	50	82	34	185

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

HEAD MASTERS AND THEIR UNIVERSITIES.													
Number of Pupils who entered Mercantile Life.		Number of Pupils who became occupied with Agriculture.		Number of Pupils who joined any Learned Profession.		Number of Pupils who left for other Occupations.		Number of Pupils in Propara-tory Department.		Number of Masters and Teachers.		Salary of Head Master.	
												\$	
91	10	.....	30	.....	.....	5	1500	J. E. Wetherell, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .					
92	3	4	.....	5	.....	2	750	A. B. Cooke, B.A., <i>Trinity</i> .					
93	12	4	5	20	.....	7	1600	John Henderson, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .					
94	16	20	8	25	.....	5	1200	I. M. Levan, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .					
95	42	63	20	50	.....	7	1580	John Millar, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .					
96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1200	J. E. Burgess, M.A., <i>Queen's</i> .					
97	10	5	2	5	.....	2	1100	Andrew McCulloch, M.A., <i>Queen's</i> .					
98	3	1	.....	1	.....	3	850	A. W. Reavley, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .					
99	81	11	40	113	87	12	2350	Archibald MacMurchy, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .					
100	4	8	.....	21	.....	3	1000	D. C. Little, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .					
101	12	.....	.....	20	.....	3	1150	J. J. Magee, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .					
102	1	2	.....	2	.....	2	900	A. H. Watson, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .					
103	3	.....	4	3	.....	2	850	Arnoldus Miller, M.A., <i>Victoria</i> .					
104	17	32	7	74	.....	5	1200	Joseph Morgan, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .					
105	18	20	12	5	.....	2	800	Daniel Francis, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .					
106	6	15	3	10	.....	2	800	T. O. Page, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .					
107	5	8	20	24	.....	3	1200	J. M. Dunn, B.A., LL.B., <i>Toronto</i> .					
108	5	6	9	4	.....	2	1200	Richard Dawson, B.A., <i>Dublin</i> .					
109	10	10	16	25	.....	5	1400	L. E. Embree, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .					
110	2	.....	9	16	.....	2	850	J. A. Monroe, B.A., <i>Victoria</i> .					
111	7	2	10	39	.....	3	1100	Angus Sinclair, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .					
112	35	20	45	10	.....	5	1200	D. H. Hunter, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .					
												70 Toronto.	2 Albert.
												19 Victoria.	1 Dublin.
												9 Queen's.	1 Cambridge.
												6 Trinity.	2 Certificates.
												2 Aberdeen.	
1	1141	882	1189	1604	170	398	1129	High. sal. H. M., \$2,350. Low. sal. H. M., \$700					
2	964	638	797	1596	208	378	1107	High. sal. H. M., \$2,350. Low. sal. H. M., \$700					
3	177	244	392	8	.....	20	22						
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....				

TOTAL.

5		552	303	479	569	130	147	1464	19 Toronto. 2 Victoria.	2 Queen's.
6		589	579	710	1035	40	251	1029	51 Toronto. 17 Victoria. 7 Queen's. 6 Trinity. 2 Aberdeen.	2 Albert. 1 Dublin. 1 Cambridge. 2 Certificates.

TABLE K.—PROTESTANT SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

STATISTICS.																	
		Puslinch.		Rama.		Anderdon.		No. 9, Cambridge.		No. 1, Osgoode.		L'Orignal.		Penetanguishene.		Total.	
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Receipts:</i>																	
Balance from 1886																	
Government Grant																	
Municipal Grant																	
Trustees' School Tax																	
Other sources																	
Total																	
<i>Expenditure:</i>																	
Teachers' salaries																	
School sites and buildings																	
Libraries, maps, etc.																	
Other expenses																	
Total																	
Balance on hand																	
<i>Teachers:</i>																	
Certificate																	
Salary																	
<i>Pupils:</i>																	
School population																	
Total pupils attending school																	
Boys																	
Girls																	
Less than 20 days																	

20 to 50 days	2	30	7	4	4	7	7	7	7	57
51 to 100 days	12	26	4	12	18	9	9	12	13	75
101 to 150 days	7	25	18	3	7	8	8	12	73	73
151 to 200 days	14	20	7	.....	.....	5	5	26	26	72
201 to whole year	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Average attendance.....	22	46	18	7	12	12	12	37	142	142
Number in First Reader, Part I.....	13	17	10	7	10	2	2	13	62	62
“ “ Second Reader.....	8	27	6	2	4	4	4	4	51	51
“ “ Third “	8	43	3	1	10	9	9	15	80	80
“ “ Fourth “	3	20	15	10	5	5	5	13	75	75
“ “ Fifth “	2	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	49	49
“ “ Spelling	38	110	40	9	14	14	14	62	273	273
“ “ Writing	42	110	40	11	28	28	28	62	293	293
“ “ Arithmetic.....	42	118	40	10	28	28	28	62	300	300
“ “ Drawing	42	3	40	19	1	1	1	62	167	167
“ “ Geography	21	38	24	9	24	24	24	45	161	161
“ “ Music.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	42	42
“ “ Grammar	21	14	21	9	14	14	14	45	134	134
“ “ History	13	11	21	.....	5	5	5	30	80	80
School House	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Bick.	1 B. 4 F.	
Number of maps	8	7	6	.....	.....	1	1	7	29	
“ “ blackboards	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	10	
“ “ globes	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	
Trees planted, Arbor Day.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	9	

X.—TABLE L.—A GENERAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, exhibiting the comparative state and progress of Education in Ontario, as connected with Public, Separate and High Schools; also, Normal and Model Schools. From the years 1878 to 1887, inclusive, compiled from Returns in the Education Department.

No.	SUBJECTS COMPARED.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
1..	Population.....	.....	.....	1613460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2..	School Population (between the ages of five and sixteen years, up to 1884, and five to twenty-one subsequently).....	492360	494424	489924	484224	483817	478791	471287	583147	601294	611212
3..	County High Schools.....	104	104	104	104	104	104	106	107	109	112
4..	Normal and Model Schools.....	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
5..	Total Public Schools in operation.....	4813	4932	4941	5043	5013	5058	5109	5177	5213	5277
6..	Total Roman Catholic Separate Schools.....	177	191	196	195	190	194	207	218	224	229
7..	Grand Total of all Schools in operation.....	5008	5231	5245	5348	5313	5362	5428	5508	5552	5654
8..	Total Pupils attending County High Schools.....	10574	12136	12910	13136	12248	11843	12737	14250	15344	17459
9..	Total Students and Pupils attending Normal and Model Schools.....	608	820	1090	1116	1059	1098	1093	1063	1039	1240
10..	Total Pupils attending Public Schools.....	463405	462233	457734	451449	445364	438192	430454	444868	458297	462830
11..	Total Pupils attending Roman Catholic Separate Schools.....	25610	24779	25311	24819	26148	26177	27463	27590	29199	30373
12..	Grand Total, Students and Pupils attending Public, Separate and High, Normal and Model Schools.....	500197	499968	497045	490520	484919	477310	480747	487771	503939	511911
13..	Total amount paid for the Salaries of Public and Separate School Teachers.....	\$2011208	2072822	2113180	2106019	2144448	2210187	2246027	2327050	2385464	2458540
14..	Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of Public and Separate School-Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, Books, Fuel, Stationery, etc.....	\$878139	760262	708872	738252	882526	898243	984835	985650	1072235	1288505

15..	Grand Total paid for Public and Separate School Teachers' Salaries, the erection and repairs of School-Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, etc.	\$2889347	2833084	2822032	2844271	3026974	3108430	3280862	3312700	3457039	3742105
16..	Total amount paid for High School Teachers' Salaries	\$223010	241097	247894	257218	253864	266317	282776	294078	307317	327432
17..	Total amount paid for erection or repairs of High School-Houses, Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, Fuel, Books, etc.	\$173000	159691	166035	88632	89857	82630	102690	135683	170280	168160
18..	Amount paid for other educational purposes *	\$282848	259375	253052	256861	262307	267688	265239	269977	281798	280832
19..	Grand total paid for educational purposes †	\$3568205	3193247	3189033	3446982	3633002	3725065	3831567	4012138	4217294	4518549
20..	Total Public School Teachers	6473	6596	6747	6922	6857	6911	7085	7218	7364	7594
21..	Total Male Teachers	3060	3153	3264	3362	3062	2829	2789	2744	2727	2718
22..	Total Female Teachers	3413	3443	3483	3560	3795	4082	4296	4174	4637	4876
23..	Average number of days each Public School has been kept open	206	208	208	208	206	207	208	208	208	208

* Including Mechanics' Institutes.

† Not including Colleges and Private Schools.

APPENDIX B.—*PROCEEDINGS FOR THE YEAR 1888.**1. ORDERS IN COUNCIL.*

- I. MISS MAY K. CAULFEILD APPOINTED ASSISTANT IN THE GIRLS' PROVINCIAL MODEL SCHOOL AT TORONTO (29th December, 1887).
-
- II. CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL TO RANK AS A COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE (26th January, 1888).
-
- III. ESTABLISHMENT OF A HIGH SCHOOL IN THE VILLAGE OF PORT ELGIN (9th February 1888).
-
- IV. SEAFORTH HIGH SCHOOL TO RANK AS A COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE (27th February, 1888).
-
- V. ESTABLISHMENT OF A HIGH SCHOOL IN THE VILLAGE OF GLENCOE (19th March, 1888).
-
- VI. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ADDITIONAL HIGH SCHOOL IN THE CITY OF TORONTO (18th May, 1888.)
-
- VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF A HIGH SCHOOL IN THE TOWN OF PARKDALE (18th May, 1888).
-
- VIII. ESTABLISHMENT OF A HIGH SCHOOL IN THE VILLAGE OF AURORA (27th July, 1888).
-
- IX. SURRENDER OF CERTAIN HIGH SCHOOL LANDS IN THE CITY OF STRATFORD (27th July, 1888).
-
- X. MISS MATTIE ROSE APPOINTED ASSISTANT IN THE BOYS' PROVINCIAL MODEL SCHOOL AT TORONTO (28th September, 1888).
-

2. MINUTES OF DEPARTMENT.

- I. REVISED SCRIPTURE READINGS, APPROVED (26th January, 1888).
-
- II. APPOINTMENT OF N. W. CAMPBELL AS PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR OF THE TOWN OF MEAFORD, APPROVED (8th March, 1888).

III. APPOINTMENT OF DAVID P. CLAPP, B.A., AS PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR OF THE TOWNS OF MOUNT FOREST AND HARRISTON, APPROVED (6th April, 1888).

IV. TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT OF THE REV. JOHN PRINGLE, B.A., AS PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR OF THE TOWN OF PORT ARTHUR, APPROVED (6th April, 1888).

V. APPOINTMENT OF WELBERN ATKIN AS PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR OF THE TOWN OF AYLMER, APPROVED (1st May, 1888).

VI. ESTABLISHMENT OF A TRAINING INSTITUTE AT OWEN SOUND (12th May, 1888).

VII. APPOINTMENT OF DAVID FOTHERINGHAM AS PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR OF THE TOWN OF PARKDALE, APPROVED (8th October, 1888).

VIII. APPOINTMENT OF A. B. DAVIDSON AS PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR OF THE TOWN OF AURORA, APPROVED (5th October, 1888).

IX. APPOINTMENT OF ISAAC DAY AS PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR OF THE TOWN OF GRAVENHURST, APPROVED (8th October, 1888).

X. THOMAS H. MCGUIRL, B.A., APPOINTED WRITING AND DRAWING MASTER OF THE OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL (3rd December, 1888).

XI. OLIVER McDONALD* APPOINTED JANITOR OF THE OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL, AND JOHN MCKAY JANITOR OF THE GIRLS' PROVINCIAL MODEL SCHOOL, OTTAWA (14th December, 1888).

3. CIRCULARS FROM THE MINISTER.

EXAMINATION IN DRAWING.

Your attention is directed to the coming annual examination in Drawing, and the following extracts from the Acts and Regulations respecting the promotion of Industrial Art Education in this Province.

1. Any college or school may, with the consent of the Education Department, take the Departmental Examinations.

2. The Education Department will accept a primary certificate in lieu of the non-professional examination in Drawing for any class or grade of public school teacher's certificate.

3. The holder of an Art Certificate will be legally qualified to teach the subjects named therein in any Art School, High School, Model School, or Mechanics' Institute.

At the last annual examination in Drawing, pupils from the following High Schools and Collegiate Institutes *were awarded over two thousand Proficiency Certificates* in Free-hand Drawing, Practical Geometry, Linear Perspective, Model Drawing and Memory or Blackboard Drawing; also, *forty-five Teachers' Certificates* (full course):—Aylmer, Barrie, Berlin, Brantford, Belleville, Brockville, Carleton Place, Collingwood, Fergus, Hawkesbury, Kemptville, Lindsay, Morrisburg, Mount Forest, Niagara Falls, S., Owen Sound, Orangeville, Port Dover, Perth, Parkhill, St. Thomas, Strathroy, St. Marys, Stratford, Seaforth, Tilsonburg, Woodstock, Whitby.

Notwithstanding the large number of certificates granted to Art Schools, Mechanics' Institutes, High Schools, etc., there is still a great demand for teachers to take charge of Drawing Classes in Mechanics' Institutes, etc. I refer to this not only as a means of increasing the incomes of teachers, but to show that teachers, by employing some of their spare time in this way can benefit those engaged in the various trades and manufactures, and thus assist in increasing the commercial wealth of the country.

The next annual examination will be held on the 26th, 27th and 28th days of April. Blank forms of application will be ready at the Department on the 15th of March; these forms are sent free of expense, and must be filled in and returned to the Department not later than the 2nd of April. The examination papers are sent from the Education Department free, and the only expense to schools holding the examinations is the payment of a Presiding Examiner appointed by the Minister.

TORONTO, February, 1888.

APPORTIONMENT OF LEGISLATIVE PUBLIC SCHOOL GRANT FOR 1888.

The apportionment of the Grant to the several Municipalities is based upon the latest Returns of Population for the year 1887, and the division between the Public and Separate Schools on the average attendance of that year, as reported by the Inspectors, Public School Boards, and Separate School Trustees respectively.

While the Separate Schools will receive their portion of the Grant direct from the Department, that of the Public Schools will be paid, according to this Schedule, through the respective County, City, Town, and Village Treasurers.

The County Councils—whose duty it is to raise from the several Townships in their Counties a sum at least equal to the amounts respectively apportioned to each County—are reminded that *all the supporters of Roman Catholic Separate Schools are exempt* from any rate to be levied for this purpose.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, May, 1888.

PUBLIC SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES FOR 1888, for which an assessment is to be made by the County Council, in the several Townships in each County, sufficient to raise an amount at least equal to the amount apportioned to each County.

All Roman Catholic Separate School supporters are exempted from any rate for such purpose.

1. COUNTY OF BRANT.

Municipalities.	Apportionment.
Brantford	\$811 00
Burford	612 00
Dumfries, South	108 00
Oakland	106 00
Onondaga	176 00
Total	\$2113 00

2. COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Albemarle	\$141 00
Amabel	189 00
Arran	371 00
Brant	591 00
Bruce	439 00
Carrick	490 00
Culross	407 00
Eastnor	156 00
Elderslie	394 00
Greenock	524 00
Huron	335 00
Kincardine	466 00
Kinloss	283 00
Lindsay and St. Edmunds	77 00
Saugeen	246 00
Total	\$5109 00

3. COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Fitzroy	\$300 00
*Gloucester (including U. R. C., No. 1)	688 00
Goulbourn	373 00
Gower, North	314 00
Huntley	309 00
March	119 00
Mariborough	225 00
Nepean	845 00
*Osgoode (including U. R. C., No. 1)	527 00
Torbolton	124 00
Total	\$3824 00

*Where the amount for the Separate School is included, it will be ascertained and deducted on receipt of returns.

4. COUNTY OF DUFFERIN.

Amaranth	\$428 00
Garrafraxa, East	375 00
Luther, East	255 00
Melancthon	447 00
Mono	597 00
Mulnaur	572 00
Total	\$2674 00

5. COUNTY OF ELGIN.

Municipalities.	Apportionment.
Aldborough	\$631 00
Bayham	399 00
Dorchester, South	224 00
Dunwich	540 00
Malahide	502 00
Southwold	562 00
Yarmouth	742 00
Total	\$3600 00

6. COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Anderdon	\$240 00
Colchester, North	178 00
" South	316 00
Gosfield	464 00
Maldston	359 00
Malden	132 00
Mersea	445 00
Pelée Island	42 00
Rochester	294 00
Sandwich, East	591 00
" West	355 00
Tilbury, West	543 00
Total	\$3959 00

7. COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Barrie	\$ 72 00
Bedford	197 00
Clarendon and Miller	108 00
Hinchinbrooke	154 00
Howe Island	49 00
Kennebec	140 00
Kingston	360 00
Loughborough	229 00
Olden	113 00
Oso	148 00
Palmerston and Canoto	100 00
Pittsburg	353 00
Portland	295 00
Storrington	267 00
Wolfe Island	161 00
Total	\$2746 00

8. COUNTY OF GREY.

Artemesia	\$495 00
Bentline	639 00
Collingwood	597 00
Derby	277 00
Egremont	460 00
Euphrasia	409 00
Glennel	392 00
Holland	444 00

PUBLIC SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES—*Continued.*8. COUNTY OF GREY—*Continued.*

<i>Municipalities.</i>	<i>Apportionment.</i>
Keppel.....	\$453 00
Normanby	624 00
Osprey	415 00
Proton	406 00
Sarawak	108 00
St. Vincent	482 00
Sullivan	487 00
Sydenham.....	477 00
Total.	\$7165 00

9. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

Canborough	\$138 00
Cayuga, North.....	227 00
South.....	99 00
Dunn	113 00
Moulton	203 00
Oneida.....	219 00
Rainham	250 00
Seneca.....	309 00
Sherbrooke.....	55 00
Walpole.....	629 00
Total.....	\$2242 00

10. COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.

Anson and Hindon.....	\$ 36 00
Cardiff	70 00
Clyde, Burton, Dudley, Dysart, Harcourt, Harburn, Eyre, Guilford, Havelock, etc.	120 00
Glamorgan.....	57 00
Lutterworth.....	53 00
Minden	143 00
Monmouth.....	44 00
Snowdon.....	100 00
Stanhope, Sherbourne and McClintock...	63 00
Total.....	\$686 00

11. COUNTY OF HALTON.

Esquering.....	\$552 00
Nassagaweya.....	350 00
Nelson.....	402 00
Trafalgar.....	446 00
Total.....	\$1750 00

12. COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Carlow and Mayo	\$114 00
Elzevir and Grimsthorpe.....	156 00
Faraday and Dunganon.....	158 00
Hungerford.....	536 00
Huntingdon	290 00
McClure, Wicklow and Bangor.....	90 00
Herschel and Monteagle	149 00
Madoc.....	394 00
Marmora and Lake	247 00
Rawdon	385 00

12. COUNTY OF HASTINGS—*Continued.*

<i>Municipalities.</i>	<i>Apportionment.</i>
Sidney	\$501 00
Thurlow	575 00
Tudor and Cashel.....	104 00
Limerick.....	78 00
Wollaston	90 00
Tyendinaga.....	547 00
Total.....	\$4414 00

13. COUNTY OF HURON.

Ashfield.....	\$490 00
Colborne.....	284 00
Goderich.....	352 00
Grey.....	504 00
Hay	479 00
Howick.....	628 00
Hullett.....	404 00
McKillop	410 00
Morris.....	410 00
Stanley	316 00
Stephen	505 00
Tuckersmith.....	388 00
Turnberry.....	339 00
Usborne.....	354 00
Wawanosh, East.....	282 00
West.....	261 00
Total.....	\$6406 00

14. COUNTY OF KENT.

Camden	\$297 00
Chatham	601 00
Dover.....	472 00
Harwich	598 00
Howard	406 00
Orford.....	368 00
Raleigh.....	518 00
Romney.....	139 00
Tilbury, East.....	257 00
Zone.....	168 00
Total.....	\$3824 00

15. COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Bosanquet.....	\$358 00
Brooke.....	390 00
Dawn	251 00
Enniskillen.....	326 00
Euphemia.....	320 00
Moore.....	572 00
Plympton.....	511 00
Sarnia.....	274 00
Sombra	362 00
Warwick.....	448 00
Total.....	\$3812 00

PUBLIC SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES—*Continued.*

16. COUNTY OF LANARK

<i>Municipalities.</i>	<i>Apportionment.</i>
Bathurst	\$399 00
Beekwith	218 00
Burgess, North	125 00
Dalhousie and Sherbrooke, North	273 00
Darling	84 00
Drummond	270 00
Elmsley, North	135 00
Lanark	229 00
Lavant	74 00
Montague	332 00
Pakenham	237 00
Ramsay	315 00
Sherbrooke, South	114 00
Total	\$2805 00

17. COUNTY OF LEEDS.

Bastard and Burgess, South	\$422 00
Crosby, North	161 00
“ South	226 00
Elizabethtown	573 00
Elmsley, South	108 00
Escott, Front	152 00
Kitley	268 00
Leeds and Lansdowne, Front	398 00
“ Rear	295 00
Yonge and Escott, Rear	246 00
Yonge, Front	188 00
Total	\$3037 00

17½. COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

Augusta	\$574 00
Edwardsburg	527 00
Gower, South	110 00
Oxford Rideau	412 00
Wolford	243 00
Total	\$1866 00

18. COUNTY OF LENNOX AND
ADDINGTON.

Adolphustown	\$ 88 00
Amherst Island	134 00
Anglesea, Eftingham and Kaladar	132 00
Camden, East	623 00
Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby	93 00
Ernestown	422 00
Fredericksburg, North	207 00
“ South	159 00
Richmond	318 00
Shetfield	271 00
Total	\$2447 00

19. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Caistor	\$263 00
Clinton	275 00
Gainsborough	341 00
Grantham	258 00

19. COUNTY OF LINCOLN—*Continued.*

<i>Municipalities.</i>	<i>Apportionment.</i>
Grimsby, North	\$142 00
“ South	195 00
Louth	217 00
Niagara	239 00
Total	\$1930 00

20. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Adelaide	\$388 00
Biddulph	315 00
Caradoc	506 00
Delaware	231 00
Dorchester, North	447 00
Ekfrid	353 00
Lobo	354 00
London	1155 00
McGillivray	464 00
Metcalfe	237 00
Mosa	284 00
Nissouri, West	433 00
Westminster	1002 00
Williams, East	222 00
“ West	194 00
Total	\$6585 00

21. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Charlottetown	\$483 00
Houghton	239 00
Middleton	417 00
Townsend	550 00
Walsingham	627 00
Windham	513 00
Woodhouse	315 00
Total	\$3144 00

22. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Alnwick	\$146 00
Brighton	368 00
Cramahe	401 00
Haldimand	548 00
Hamilton	584 00
Monaghan, South	132 00
Murray	409 00
Percy	402 00
Seymour	415 00
Total	\$3405 00

22½. COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Cartwright	\$277 00
Cavan	416 00
Clarke	629 00
Darlington	609 00
Hope	550 00
Manvers	448 00
Total	\$2929 00

PUBLIC SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES—*Continued.*

23. COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

<i>Municipalities.</i>	<i>Apportionment.</i>
Brook	\$498 00
Mara	335 00
Pickering	807 00
Rama	124 00
Reach	548 00
Scott	299 00
Scugog Island	76 00
Thorah	194 00
Uxbridge	450 00
Whitby, East	409 00
Whitby	365 00
Total	\$4105 00

24. COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Blandford	\$246 00
Blenheim	631 00
Dereham	445 00
Nissouri, East	358 00
Norwich, North	295 00
“ South	353 00
Oxford, North	181 00
“ East	252 00
“ West	302 00
Zorra, East	507 00
“ West	333 00
Total	\$3903 00

25. COUNTY OF PEEL.

Albion	\$407 00
Caledon	561 00
Chingacousy	631 00
Gore of Toronto	135 00
Toronto	679 00
Total	\$2413 00

26. COUNTY OF PERTH.

Blanchard	\$367 00
Downie	329 00
Easthope, North	320 00
“ South	227 00
Ellice	352 00
Elma	480 00
Fullarton	301 00
Hibbert	301 00
Logan	370 00
Mornington	405 00
Wallace	392 00
Total	\$3844 00

27. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Asphodel	\$200 00
Belmont and Methuen	222 00
Burleigh, Anstruther and Chandos	175 00
Douro	275 00

27. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH—*Con.*

<i>Municipalities.</i>	<i>Apportionment.</i>
Dummer	\$261 00
Ennismore	117 00
Galway and Cavendish	95 00
Harvey	148 00
Monaghan, North	105 00
Otonabee	448 00
Smith	353 00
Total	\$2399 00

28. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

Alfred	\$312 00
Caledonia	172 00
Hawkesbury, East	287 00
“ West	180 00
Longueuil	118 00
Plantagenet, North	452 00
“ South	268 00
Total	\$1789 00

28½. COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

Cambridge	\$183 00
Clarence	631 00
Cumberland, including R. C., No. 1	454 00
Russell	286 00
Total	\$1554 00

29. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Ameliasburg	\$391 00
Athol	170 00
Hallowell	397 00
Hillier	229 00
Marysburg, North	187 00
“ South	255 00
Sophiasburg	360 00
Total	\$1989 00

30. COUNTY OF RENFREW.

Admaston	\$279 00
Algona, South	98 00
Alice and Fraser	203 00
Bagot and Blithfield	131 00
Brougham	64 00
Bromley	207 00
Brudenell and Lynedoch	163 00
Grattan	155 00
Griffith and Matawatchan	85 00
Hagarty, Jones, Sherwood, Richards and Burns	213 00
Head, Clara and Maria	42 00
Horton	163 00
McNab	437 00
Pembroke	88 00
Petawawa and McKay	80 00
Ratcliffe and Raglan	99 00

PUBLIC SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES—*Continued.*30. COUNTY OF RENFREW—*Continued.*

<i>Municipalities.</i>	<i>Apportionment.</i>
Rolph, Wylie and Buchanan	\$98 00
Ross	306 00
Sebastopol	86 00
Stafford	98 00
Westmeath	371 00
Wilberforce and Algona, North	213 00
Total	\$3679 00

31. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Adjala	\$240 00
Cardwell	50 00
Essa	512 00
Flos	379 00
Gwillimbury, West	337 00
Humphrey	60 00
Innisfil	532 00
Medonte	436 00
Monck	80 00
Morrison	73 00
Muskoka	80 00
Nottawasaga	761 00
Orillia and Matchedash	406 00
Oro	502 00
Sunnidale	307 00
Tay	383 00
Tiny	391 00
Tecumseth	513 00
Tossorontio	154 00
Vespra	348 00
Watt	107 00
Wood and Medora	99 00
Total	\$6750 00

32. COUNTY OF STORMONT.

Cornwall	\$477 00
Finch	348 00
Osnabrock	663 00
Roxborough	492 00
Total	\$1980 00

32½. COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

Matilda	\$562 00
Mountain	391 00
Williamsburg	505 00
Winchester	566 00
Total	\$2024 00

32¾. COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

Charlottenburg	\$783 00
Kenyon	655 00
Lancaster	513 00
Lochiel	506 00
Total	\$2457 00

33. COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

<i>Municipalities.</i>	<i>Apportionment.</i>
Bexley	\$ 96 00
Carden	104 00
Dalton	61 00
Draper and Oakley	168 00
Eldon	378 00
Emily	298 00
Fenelon	344 00
Laxton, Digby and Longford	107 00
Macaulay	100 00
McLean and Ridout	96 00
Mariposa	588 00
Ops	384 00
Ryde	89 00
Somerville	186 00
Stephenson	108 00
Verulam	268 00
Total	\$3375 00

34. COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

Dumfries, North	\$370 00
Waterloo	835 00
Wellesley	515 00
Wilnot	641 00
Woolwich	588 00
Total	\$2949 00

35. COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Bertie	\$495 00
Crowland	158 00
Humberstone	345 00
Pelham	298 00
Stamford	237 00
Thorold	265 00
Wainfleet	392 00
Willoughby	144 00
Total	\$2334 00

36. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

Arthur	\$394 00
Eramosa	431 00
Erin	490 00
Garafraxa, West	390 00
Guelph	334 00
Luther, West	227 00
Maryborough	490 00
Minto	501 00
Nichol	230 00
Peel	484 00
Pikington	235 00
Puslinch	469 00
Total	\$4675 00

PUBLIC SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES—*Concluded.*

37. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

<i>Municipalities.</i>	<i>Apportionment.</i>
Ancaster	\$527 00
Barton	548 00
Beverley	616 00
Binbrook	217 00
Flamborough, East	326 00
“ West	395 00
Glanford	231 00
Saltfleet	327 00
Total	\$3187 00

38. COUNTY OF YORK.

Etobicoke	\$399 00
Georgina	304 00
Gwillimbury, East	491 00
“ North	240 00

38. COUNTY OF YORK—*Continued.*

<i>Municipalities.</i>	<i>Apportionment.</i>
King	\$745 00
Markham	664 00
Scarborough	447 00
Vaughan	507 00
Whitchurch	471 00
York	1254 00
Total	\$5522 00

39. DISTRICTS.

Algoma	\$2000 00
Nipissing, including R. C. S. Schools	500 00
Parry Sound	1500 00
Total	\$4000 00

APPORTIONMENT TO ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS FOR 1888, PAYABLE THROUGH
THIS DEPARTMENT.

<i>School Sections.</i>	<i>Apportionment.</i>
Adjala	10
Alfred	3
" 7 (with 8, Plantagenet South)	15 00
"	7
Anderdon	3 and 4
Artemesia, 6 (1) with 7 (Glenelg)	5 00
"	6 (2)
Arthur	6
"	10
Asphodel	4
Biddulph	6
" 9 (with 1, McGillivray)	6 00
Bonfield 1 A, 1 B and 1 C (see Nipissing District)	
Brighton	1 (15)
Burgess, North	6
Cambridge 2 (included in grant to Township)	
Cambridge	6 and 7
Caledonia	3, 4 and 10
Carrick	1
"	2
"	14
Charlottenburg	15
Colchester, North	7
Cornwall	1
"	16
Crosby, North	4
Cumberland 1, (included in grant to Township)	
Downie	9
Edwardsburg	2
Ellice	7
Finch	5
Flamborough, West	2
Glenelg	5
" 7, (with 6, Artemesia (1))	10 00
Gloucester (included in grant to Township)	
1, (with 3, Osgoode)	
Gloucester	4, 5 and 12
"	14
Grattan, etc.	1
Haldimand	21
Harwich	9
Hawkesbury, East	2
"	4
"	7
"	10
"	12
"	15
"	16
" West	4
Hilbert	(1) 3
Holland, etc.	3
Hullett	2
Innisfil 12, (with Town of Barrie)	9 00
Kingston	8
Kitley	7
Lancaster	14
Lochiel	12 A
"	12 B
Longueuil, West	4
Maidstone 4, (with 2, Rochester)	31 00
Malden	3 A
"	3 B

<i>School Sections.</i>	<i>Apportionment.</i>
Mara	3
March	3
Mattawa 1 (see District of Nipissing)	19 00
McKim 1	
Moore	3, 4 and 5
Mornington	4
McGillivray 1, (with 9, Biddulph)	7 00
McKillop	1
Nepean	7
"	15 A
"	15 B
Nichol	1
Normanby	5
"	10
Osgoode	1
" 3, (with 1 Gloucester, included in grant to Township)	
"	15 (2)
Otonabee	10
Papineau 2 (see District of Nipissing)	17 00
Peel	8
"	12
Percy	5
" 12, (with 12 Seymour)	5 00
Plantagenet, North	9
" South	7
" South 8, (with 7 Alfred)	13 00
Proton	6
Raleigh	4
"	5
"	6
Rat Portage 1, (see Algoma District, etc.)	
Richmond	10 and 17
Rochester 2 (with 4 Maidstone)	21 00
Roxboro	12
Russell	6
"	7
Seymour 12, (with 12 Percy)	7 00
Sheffield	5
Sombra	5
Stamford	7
Stafford	2
Stephen	6
Sydenham	7
"	14 (2)
Tilbury, W. and E.	1
Tiny	2
Toronto Gore	6
Vespra	7
Waterloo	13
Wawanosh, West	1
Wellesley	5
"	9 and 10
"	11
"	12
Westminster	13
Widdifield 1 (see District of Nipissing)	
Williams, West	10
Wilmot	15 1/2
Windham	8
Wolfe Island	1
"	2
"	4
Yonge and Escott R.	4
York	1

APPORTIONMENT TO CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES FOR 1888.

	Public Schools.	Separate Schools.	TOTAL.
CITIES.			
Belleville	\$1086 00	\$ 242 00	\$1328 00
Brantford	1497 00	151 00	1648 00
Guelph	1108 00	231 00	1339 00
Hamilton	4470 00	774 00	5244 00
Kingston	1493 00	485 00	1978 00
London	2964 00	450 00	3414 00
Ottawa	2095 00	2374 00	4469 00
St. Catharines	1011 00	283 00	1294 00
St. Thomas	1312 00	145 00	1457 00
Stratford	986 00	202 00	1188 00
Toronto	14301 00	2251 00	16552 00
Total	\$32323 00	\$7588 00	\$39911 00
TOWNS.			
Almonte	\$ 302 00	\$ 87 00	\$ 389 00
Amherstburg	147 00	160 00	307 00
Aylmer	262 00	.....	262 00
Barrie	482 00	95 00	577 00
Berlin	676 00	126 00	802 00
Blenheim	182 00	.....	182 00
Bothwell	115 00	.....	115 00
Bowmanville	491 00	.....	491 00
Brampton	437 00	.....	437 00
Brockville	878 00	248 00	1126 00
Chatham	948 00	144 00	1092 00
Clinton	365 00	.....	365 00
Cobourg	479 00	166 00	645 00
Collingwood	614 00	.....	614 00
Cornwall	346 00	436 00	782 00
Dresden	246 00	.....	246 00
Dundas	375 00	155 00	530 00
Durham	135 00	.....	135 00
Galt	817 00	61 00	878 00
Goderich	449 00	64 00	513 00
Gravenhurst	258 00	.....	258 00
Harriston	253 00	.....	253 00
Ingersoll	521 00	72 00	593 00
Kincardine	362 00	.....	362 00
Lindsay	443 00	271 00	714 00
Listowel	404 00	.....	404 00
London, East	590 00	.....	590 00
Meaford	322 00	.....	322 00
Mitchell	307 00	.....	307 00
Milton	182 00	.....	182 00
Mount Forest	282 00	.....	282 00
Napanee	427 00	.....	427 00
Newmarket	233 00	38 00	271 00
Niagara	156 00	.....	156 00
Niagara Falls	320 00	69 00	389 00
Oakville	178 00	34 00	212 00
Orangeville	468 00	.....	468 00
Orillia	412 00	91 00	503 00
Oshawa	464 00	75 00	539 00
Owen Sound	717 00	69 00	786 00
Palmerston	212 00	.....	212 00
Parkhill	183 00	32 00	215 00
Paris	388 00	58 00	446 00
Parry Sound	173 00	.....	173 00
Pembroke	269 00	210 00	479 00
Penetanguishene	256 00	.....	256 00
Perth	411 00	103 00	514 00
Peterborough	762 00	366 00	1128 00
Petrollea	377 00	.....	377 00

APPORTIONMENT TO CITIES, ETC.—*Continued.*

	Public Schools.	Separate Schools.	TOTAL.
<i>TOWNS—Continued.</i>			
Pictou	\$316 00	\$ 42 00	\$358 00
Port Arthur	490 00	188 00	678 00
Port Hope	675 00	.....	675 00
Prescott	254 00	128 00	382 00
Ridgetown	287 00	.....	287 00
Sandwich	155 00	.....	155 00
Sarnia	646 00	88 00	734 00
Sault Ste. Marie	156 00	.....	156 00
Seaforth	331 00	.....	331 00
Simcoe	353 00	.....	353 00
Smith's Falls	291 00	.....	291 00
Stayner	145 00	.....	145 00
St. Mary's	385 00	47 00	432 00
Strathroy	468 00	.....	468 00
Thornbury	156 00	.....	156 00
Thorold	261 00	120 00	381 00
Tilsonburg	291 00	.....	291 00
Trenton	423 00	234 00	657 00
Uxbridge	267 00	.....	267 00
Walkerton	374 00	.....	374 00
Waterloo	352 00	.....	352 00
Weiland	249 00	.....	249 00
Whitby	351 00	35 00	386 00
Windsor	996 00	.....	996 00
Wingham	253 00	.....	253 00
Woodstock	987 00	.....	987 00
Total	\$28988 00	\$4112 00	\$33100 00
<i>INCORPORATED VILLAGES.</i>			
Acton	\$131 00	.....	\$131 00
Ailsa Craig	99 00	.....	99 00
Alexandria	23 00	134 00	157 00
Alliston	219 00	.....	219 00
Alvinston	120 00	.....	120 00
Arkona	76 00	.....	76 00
Arnprior	189 00	120 00	309 00
Arthur	97 00	56 00	153 00
Ayr	145 00	.....	145 00
Ashburnham	186 00	.....	186 00
Aurora	275 00	.....	275 00
Bath	69 00	.....	69 00
Bayfield	82 00	.....	82 00
Beamsville	97 00	.....	97 00
Beaverton	107 00	.....	107 00
Beeton	80 00	.....	80 00
Belle River	89 00	.....	89 00
Blyth	134 00	.....	134 00
Bobcaygeon	109 00	.....	109 00
Bolton	92 00	.....	92 00
Bracebridge	146 00	.....	146 00
Bradford	137 00	.....	137 00
Brighton	213 00	.....	213 00
Brussels	164 00	.....	164 00
Burlington	152 00	.....	152 00
Caledonia	127 00	.....	127 00
Campbellford	253 00	.....	253 00
Cannington	127 00	.....	127 00
Cardinal	93 00	.....	93 00
Carleton Place	435 00	.....	435 00
Cayuga	108 00	.....	108 00
Chesley	167 00	.....	167 00
Chippewa	74 00	.....	74 00
Clifford	74 00	.....	74 00

APPORTIONMENT TO CITIES, ETC.—*Continued.*

	Public Schools.	Separate Schools.	TOTAL.
INCORPORATED VILLAGES— <i>Continued.</i>			
Colborne	\$110 00		\$110 00
Deseronto	314 00		314 00
Drayton	101 00		101 00
Dundalk	116 00		116 00
Dunnville	289 00		289 00
Elmira	116 00		116 00
Elora	142 00	\$ 41 00	183 00
Embro	72 00		72 00
Erim	74 00		74 00
Essex Centie	156 00		156 00
Exeter	218 00		218 00
Penelon Falls	154 00		154 00
Fergus	200 00	15 00	215 00
Forest	197 00		197 00
Fort Erie	100 00		100 00
Gananoque	433 00		433 00
Garden Island	49 00		49 00
Georgetown	206 00		206 00
Glencoe	119 00		119 00
Grimsby	107 00		107 00
Hagersville	113 00		113 00
Hastings	71 00	36 00	107 00
Hawkesbury	191 00		191 00
Hespeler	147 00		147 00
Holland Landing	67 00		67 00
Huntsville	98 00		98 00
Iroquois	133 00		133 00
Kemptville	137 00		137 00
Kingsville	119 00		119 00
Lakeville	145 00		145 00
Lanark	98 00		98 00
Leamington	168 00		168 00
L'Orignal	87 00	16 00	103 00
London West	227 00		227 00
Lucan	123 00		123 00
Lucknow	200 00		200 00
Madoc	127 00		127 00
Markham	144 00		144 00
Merrickville	121 00		121 00
Merritton	180 00	50 00	230 00
Midland	231 00		231 00
Millbrook	131 00		131 00
Milverton	80 00		80 00
Morrisburg	260 00		260 00
Newboro'	56 00		56 00
Newburgh	103 00		103 00
Newbury	66 00		66 00
Newcastle	94 00		94 00
New Hamburg	159 00		159 00
Niagara Falls, South	129 00		129 00
North Bay	103 00		103 00
Norwich	187 00		187 00
Norwood	126 00		126 00
Oil Springs	82 00		82 00
Omeme	88 00		88 00
Paisley	161 00		161 00
Parkdale	471 00		471 00
Point Edward	201 00		201 00
Portsmouth	67 00	36 00	103 00
Port Colborne	121 00	39 00	160 00
Port Dalhousie	86 00	30 00	116 00
Port Dover	175 00		175 00
Port Elgin	270 00		270 00
Port Perry	247 00		247 00
Port Stanley	81 00		81 00

APPORTIONMENT TO CITIES, ETC.—*Continued.*

	Public Schools.	Separate Schools.	TOTAL.
INCORPORATED VILLAGES— <i>Continued.</i>			
Preston	\$216 00		\$216 00
Renfrew	161 00	129 00	290 00
Richmond	47 00		47 00
Richmond Hill	114 00		114 00
Rockland	120 00		120 00
Shelburne	169 00		169 00
Southampton	149 00		149 00
Springfield	77 00		77 00
Stirling	104 00		104 00
Stouffville	134 00		134 00
Streetsville	103 00		103 00
Tara	95 00		95 00
Teeswater	151 00		151 00
Thamesville	97 00		97 00
Thedford	99 00		99 00
Tilbury Centre	117 00		117 00
Tiverton	87 00		87 00
Tottenham	80 00		80 00
Vienna	51 00		51 00
Wallaceburg	279 00	84 00	363 00
Wardsville	53 00		53 00
Waterdown	95 00		95 00
Waterford	196 00		196 00
Watford	144 00		144 00
Wellington	75 00		75 00
Weston	99 00	29 00	128 00
Warton	188 00		188 00
Woodbridge	107 00		107 00
Woodville	66 00		66 00
Wyoming	97 00		97 00
Wroxeter	58 00		58 00
Total	\$18061 00	\$815 00	\$18876 00

SUMMARY OF APPORTIONMENT FOR 1888.

		Public Schools.	Separate Schools.	TOTAL.
COUNTIES.				
1.	Brant	\$2113 00		\$2113 00
2.	Bruce	5109 00	141 00	5250 00
3.	Carleton	3824 00	389 00	4213 00
4.	Dufferin	2674 00		2674 00
5.	Elgin	3600 00		3600 00
6.	Essex	3959 00	201 00	4160 00
7.	Frontenac	2746 00	103 00	2849 00
8.	Grey	7165 00	211 00	7376 00
9.	Haldimand	2242 00		2242 00
10.	Haliburton	686 00		686 00
11.	Halton	1750 00		1750 00
12.	Hastings	4414 00		4414 00
13.	Huron	6406 00	110 00	6516 00
14.	Kent	3824 00	154 00	3978 00
15.	Lambton	3812 00	45 00	3857 00
16.	Lanark	2805 00	10 00	2815 00
17.	{ Leeds	3037 00	70 00	3107 00
	{ Grenville	1866 00	10 00	1876 00
18.	Lennox and Addington	2447 00	27 00	2474 00
19.	Lincoln	1930 00		1930 00
20.	Middlesex	6585 00	92 00	6677 00
21.	Norfolk	3144 00	24 00	3168 00
22.	{ Northumberland	3405 00	61 00	3466 00
	{ Durham	2929 00		2929 00
23.	Ontario	4105 00	59 00	4164 00
24.	Oxford	3903 00		3903 00
25.	Peel	2413 00	21 00	2434 00
26.	Perth	3844 00	93 00	3937 00
27.	Peterborough	2399 00	44 00	2443 00
28.	{ Prescott	1789 00	475 00	2264 00
	{ Russell	1554 00	117 00	1671 00
29.	Prince Edward	1989 00		1989 00
30.	Renfrew	3679 00	123 00	3802 00
31.	Simcoe	6750 00	121 00	6871 00
	{ Stormont	1980 00	210 00	2190 00
32.	{ Dundas	2024 00		2024 00
	{ Glengarry	2457 00	117 00	2574 00
33.	Victoria	3375 00		3375 00
34.	Waterloo	2949 00	257 00	3206 00
35.	Welland	2334 00	35 00	2369 00
36.	Wellington	4675 00	147 00	4822 00
37.	Wentworth	3187 00	15 00	3202 00
38.	York	5522 00	34 00	5556 00
39.	Districts—			
	(a) Algoma	2000 00		2000 00
	(b) Nipissing	500 00		500 00
	(c) Parry Sound	1500 00		1500 00
	Total	\$147,400 00	\$3,516 00	\$150,916 00
GRAND TOTALS.				
COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS		147400 00	3516 00	150916 00
CITIES		32323 00	7588 00	39911 00
TOWNS		28988 00	4112 00	33100 00
VILLAGES		18061 00	815 00	18876 00
TOTALS		\$226,772 00	\$16,031 00	\$242,803 00

LITERATURE SELECTIONS FOR 'TEACHERS' THIRD, SECOND AND FIRST CLASS GRADE C, NON-PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1888-89.

*Class III,**English.*—The following Selections from the High School Reader :—

- No. VIII. *Walton*—Angling.
 “ XXV. *Burke*—On the attacks on his Pension.
 * “ XXX. *Scott*—The Trial by Combat at the Diamond of the Desert.
 “ LIX. *Lever*—Waterloo.
 * “ LXI. *Newman*—The Plague of Locusts.
 “ LXXXVIII. *Lowell*—The Robin.
 * “ III. *Shakespeare*—The Trial Scene in “The Merchant of Venice.”
 * “ V. *Herricks*—To Daffodils.
 “ XX. *Gray*—The Bard.
 * “ XXXI. *Wordsworth*—To a Highland Girl.
 * “ XLI. *Shelley*—The Cloud.
 * “ LXIV. *Aytoun*—The Island of the Scots.
 “ LXVII. *Longfellow*—The Hanging of the Crane.
 * “ LXIX. *Clough*—“As Ships, becalmed at Eve.”
 “ LXXV. *Rossetti*—The Cloud Confines.
 “ LXXXIX. *Tennyson*—The Lord of Burleigh.
 “ LXXX. “ “Break, break, break.”
 “ LXXXI. “ The Revenge.
 * “ OI. *Swinburne*—The forsaken Garden.

Latin—*Cæsar*—Bellum Gallicum, I., 1-33.*French*—*De Fivas*’ Introductory French Reader.*German*—High School German Reader (Grimm, Kinderund-Haus-Märchen).*Class II.**English*—*Scott*—Lay of the Last Minstrel.*Goldsmith*—Citizen of the World. Preface and Nos. 13, 14, 23, *25, 26, 30, 36, 37, 49, 50, 55, 60.*Latin*—*Cicero*—In Catilinam I.*Cæsar*—Bellum Gallicum I., 1-33.*French*—*Lamartine*—Christophe Colomb.*German*—*Hauff*—Das Kalte Herz.*Class I.—Grade C.**English*—*Shakespeare*—As you like it.*Goldsmith*—(Same selections as for Class II).*Greek*—*Demosthenes*—Philippics I., II.*Homer*—Odyssey VI.*Latin*—*Horace*—Odes III.*Livy*—XXIII.*French*—*Scribe*—Le Verre d'Eau.*German*—*Schiller*—Belagerung von Antwerpen (Olarendon Press Series).

Die Kraniche des Ibycus.

TORONTO. July, 1888.

NOTE.—*Biology*—As in 1888, only Botany will be required under the head of Biology from candidates for Second and First C Certificates in 1889. The first paper in Zoology will be set in July, 1890.

* Those selections marked with an asterisk will be repeated for 1889-90.

 SUBJECTS FOR FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES, GRADES A. AND B, 1888-89.

(In accordance with the Curriculum of the University of Toronto.)

I.—Department of English.

Grade B—(1) Critical reading of :—*Shakespeare*, As you like it ; *Milton*, Paradise Lost, Book V. and Il Penseroso ; *Chaucer*, Prologue and the Clerkes Tale. (2) Composition, History and Etymology of the English Language ; Prosody and Rhetoric ; History of English Literature from Chaucer to the end of the Reign of James I.

For reference :—*Earle*, The Philology of the English Tongue ; *Bain*, English Composition and Rhetoric ; *Craik*, History of Literature and Learning in England ; *Abbott and Seeley*, English Lessons for English People ; *Marsh*, English Language and Literature, Lectures VI. to XI. inclusive.

(3) *Ancient History*—Origin of Civilization.

Greece—Persian Wars to Achæan League. *Grote* : Chaps. 35, 36, 38-42, 44-46, 66-71, 77-79, 86-91. *Thirlwall* : Chaps. 60-63.

Rome—*Mommsen* : Book III., Chaps. 1-6, 13, 14 ; Book IV., Chaps. 11, 12. *Merivale* : History of the Romans, Chaps. 31-34, 37-41, 51, 61, 67.

Outlines of Medieval History : Italy, France, Spain, England, Ireland, Scotland ; Intrusion of the Barbarians on the Roman Provinces ; The Crusades ; Rise of the Ottoman Power.

Grade A—(1) Critical reading of :—*Shakespeare*, Richard III. ; *Milton*, Lycidas ; *Dryden*, To Sir Godfrey Kneller ; *Wordsworth's* Excursion, Book IV. ; Sonnets to Liberty, Part I., Nos. 4, 6, 8, 12, 14, 15 ; *Coleridge*, Ode to the Departing Year ; France, an Ode. (2) Principles of Composition, Grammar, and Etymology ; History of the Formation of the English Language ; History of English Literature, from the Rise of the Regular Drama down to Wordsworth. (3) Medieval History from the rise of Mohammedanism to the Conquest of Constantinople in 1453 ; Spain, Italy, Germany, France, England.

Outlines of Modern History—England, Germany, France, Spain, United States, Canada to Peace of 1815.

For reference :—*Earle*, The Philology of the English Tongue ; *Craik*, History of Literature and Learning in England ; *Marsh*, English Language and Literature, Lectures XI. and XII.

II.—Department of Mathematics.

Grade B—Algebra, omitting Theory of Probability ; Euclid, Book IV., VI., and definitions of Book V. ; Plane Trigonometry ; Analytical Plane Geometry (*Salmon's*, omitting the Abridged Notation).

Grade A—*Newton's* Principia, S. I. ; Differential and Integral Calculus (*Williamson's*) ; Solid Geometry (*Salmon*—The selected Course for Junior Readers, omitting methods of Abridged Notation) ; Theory of Equations (for reference—*Burnside* and *Panton*) ; Spherical Trigonometry (*Todhunter*).

III.—Department of Natural Science.

Grades A and B—In all the Examinations in this Department a practical acquaintance with the work will be required.

(1) *Chemistry*—Inorganic Chemistry ; Qualitative Inorganic Analysis.

(2) *Biology*—Structure and Classification of flowering plants, with special reference to the Canadian Flora ; Zoology of Vertebrata ; Canadian Vertebrate Fauna.

For reference :—*Bessey's* Botany ; *Packard's* Zoology ; *Martin's* "Human Body ;" *Gray's* Manual of Botany ; *Jordan's* Manual of American Vertebrates.

For Laboratory Work—The Candidate is expected to be familiar with the principal methods employed in the investigation of the structure of Plants and Animals, with the structure of the forms described in *Huxley* and *Martin's* Elementary Biology, and with the Histology of the higher types of these.

For reference :—*Klein's* Histology.

The following works may also be consulted :—*Poulsen's* Botanical Micro-Chemistry, translated by *Trelease* ; *Lee*, Methods of Microscopical Research ; *Fol's* Comparative Histology ; *Bekrens'* The Microscope in Botanical Research ; *Strassburger*, Practical Botany.

(3) *Mineralogy and Geology*—Elementary Mineralogy ; Elementary Geology and Physical Geography ; Principles of Crystallography ; Use of the Blowpipe in the Practical Examination of Minerals.

(4) *Physics*—Elementary Mechanics and Hydrostatics.

Only definitions and statements of Principles with simple illustrations will be required. The scope of the Examination shall not exceed the limits of *Balfour Stewart's* Elementary Lessons in Physics.

IV.—Department of French and German.

Grade B—

(1) *French*—*Scribe*—Le Verre d'Eau.

“ *Ponsard*—Charlotte Corday, Le Lion Amoureux.

“ *About*—La Fille du Chanoine and La Mère de la Marquise (*Hachette's* edition).

“ *Fevillet*—Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre. (The Romance, not the Play of the same name.)

(2) *German*—*Schiller*—Belagerung von Antwerpen (*Clarendon Press Series*). Die Kraniche des Ibycus. Wilhelm Tell.

“ *Goethe*—Knabenjahre.

“ “ Minor Poems (*Sonnenschein's* Annotated German Classics).

“ *Lessing*—Laoköon.

(3) Translation of unspecified passages from French and German authors ; Translation from English into French and German ; French and German Grammar ; Writing French and German from Dictation ; Outlines of the History of French and German Literature (*Helen Conant and Saintsbury Primer*). History of French Literature in the 19th Century, (*Saintsbury's Short History of French Literature*), History of German Literature ; *Goethe* and *Schiller* (*Sime's Schiller*, and *Lewes' Study of the Life of Goethe*).

Grade A—

(1) *French*—*Beaumarchais*—Le Barbier de Séville.

“ *Hugo*—Hernani.

“ *Molière*—Les Précieuses Ridicules, L'Avare.

“ *Balzac*—Eugénie Grandet.

“ *Voltaire*—Zaïre.

“ *La Fontaine*—Fables, Books I-III., inclusive.

“ *Mérimée*—Colomba.

“ *Corneille*—Horace.

“ *Racine*—Athalie.

“ *La Bruyère*—De La Cour and Des Grands.

(2) *German*—*Lessing*—Minna von Barnhelm.

“ *Goethe*—Iphigenie auf Tauris, Goetz von Berlichingen, Lichtung und Wahrheit, Books X. and XI.

“ *Schiller*—Thirty Years' War, Book III., Maria Stuart.

(3) Translation of unspecified passages from French and German authors ; Translation from English into French and German ; French and German Grammar (*Brachet*, *Historical Grammar of the French Language* ; Writing French and German from Dictation ; History of French Literature to end of 18th Century (*Saintsbury's Short History of French Literature* ; History of German Literature to date (*Bayard Taylor's Studies in German Literature*).

V.—Department of Classics.

Grade B—

(1) *Latin*—*Horace*—Odes I.

“ *Livy*—XXIII.

“ *Cicero*—Pro Sestio and Tusculan Disputations, IV.

“ *Virgil*—Georgics I.

(2) *Greek*—*Demosthenes*—Philippics I., II., III., ; Pro Rhodiis.

“ *Homer*—*Odyssey* III. and VII.

(3) Translation from unspecified Latin and Greek authors ; Translation from English into Latin and Greek Prose ; Latin and Greek Grammar and Philology.

Grade A—

(1) *Latin*—*Livy*—II.

“ *Virgil*—*Æneid* VI.

“ *Cicero*—2nd Philippic ; In Verrem, Act I.

“ *Horace*—Odes II., IV.

“ *Tacitus*—Histories I.

(2) *Greek*—*Sophocles*—*Antigone*.

“ *Demosthenes*—*De Falsa Legatione*.

“ *Plato*—*Crito*.

“ *Thucydides*—Book III.

“ *Euripides*—*Alcestitis*.

(3) Translation from unspecified Latin and Greek authors ; Translation from English into Latin and Greek Prose ; Latin and Greek Grammar and Philology.

TORONTO, August, 1888.

NOTE.—The books of reference in the above Syllabus are those recommended in the curriculum of Toronto University.

TO HEAD MASTERS OF HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

According to paragraph five of the Regulations respecting authorized text books for use in Public and High Schools, (circular 14) it is provided that “all text books prescribed or required for senior matriculation or for the examinations for the first year in any of the Universities of Ontario may be used in such forms as take up senior matriculation work.” As the senior and junior matriculation classes are generally combined, the same text books are usually necessary. The Department, therefore, desires it to be understood that the liberty allowed by said paragraph in the case of text books required for senior matriculation shall hereafter be allowed for junior matriculation with honors. The rule as to the use of unauthorized text books in every other subject, class, and form, shall remain as at present.

In order that all reasonable facility should be granted to deserving pupils to proceed with the course prescribed for second class certificates, head masters may allow those who obtained an aggregate of 600 marks at the recent examination on third class work, (even if they failed in the minimum marks required in each subject) to proceed with the work prescribed for a second class certificate.

All candidates who wrote for second class and failed, may go on with their second class course.

TORONTO, August 25th, 1888.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE REGULATIONS.

SIR,—Your attention is directed to the departmental regulations respecting Mechanics' Institutes.

I.—*Conditions on which the Government Grant is paid.*

All grants are made subject to the regulations of the Education Department, and each Mechanics' Institute is paid according to the work done, or money expended during the financial year immediately preceding the grant, therefore books, newspapers, periodicals, etc., must be purchased so as to be in use not later than the first day of April ; and all invoices must be paid before the thirtieth day of April in each year, otherwise the grant for Library and Reading Room will not be allowed until the following year.

II.—*Amount of Government Grant.*

(1) **MEMBERSHIP.**—Institutes with fifty members subscribing \$25 will receive \$25 annually, and Institutes with one hundred members subscribing \$50 will receive \$50 annually. Institutes with less than fifty members are not entitled to any Government grant.

(2) **LIBRARY.**—Institutes with not less than fifty members will receive the sum of \$1 for every dollar expended on books in accordance with above conditions, but so as not to exceed the sum of \$150 for library purposes, provided that not more than 20 per cent. thereof be expended for works of fiction.

(3) **READING ROOM.**—In order to obtain the grant every Reading Room must be conveniently situated, properly warmed and lighted, furnished with suitable racks and paper files, and with chairs for every alternate ten persons. It must be opened regularly to the members at least three hours every alternate week day, and supplied with at least two daily papers, five weeklies and three standard monthly magazines. The grant for Reading Rooms is paid on the same conditions as for libraries, but so as not to exceed the sum of \$50.

(4) **EVENING CLASSES.**—Evening classes are intended to provide technical instruction for adults who were denied early educational advantages, and also for those who desire to pursue an advanced course of study in subjects not within the Public School programme. The legislative grant for evening classes is as follows: Every institute with not less than fifty members having twenty-five pupils or under, who are not attending school (non-resident pupils attending a Model or High School are allowed for in the Drawing Course) is entitled to the sum of \$3 for every pupil over fifteen years of age who attends at least twenty lessons in either of the prescribed courses, and \$1 for every additional pupil, but so as not to exceed \$100 in all for Evening Classes. The programme of studies for Evening Classes consists of four courses, viz:

English Course.—English and Canadian History, Composition and Grammar.

Commercial Course.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic and Writing.

Drawing Course.—Primary, Advanced and Mechanical Drawing.

Science Course.—Botany, Physiology and Sanitary Science.

As Drawing is considered to be the basis of industrial education, Mechanics' Institutes having Drawing Classes are placed on the same footing as Provincial Art Schools. The pupils attending Mechanics' Institutes may compete at the annual examination in Drawing, held at the end of April, and the sum of \$1 will be paid to the Institute for every pupil taking one certificate, or \$2 for two or more certificates. They may also compete for the Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals.

The advantages to pupils who possess the official certificates in Drawing cannot be over estimated. Employers of labor consider them as an evidence of industry, sobriety and general intelligence, and the holders are thus enabled to obtain more permanent and lucrative employment.

III.—*Annual Meeting, etc.*

The annual meeting should be held on the first Monday of May of each year, and the annual report and invoices of booksellers, etc., sent to this Department not later than the tenth day of May. The works of fiction must be entered on separate invoices, and all invoices must give the titles of the books purchased.

The books in the Library must be properly numbered and placed in order on suitable shelves.

A satisfactory record according to the regulations of the Education Department must be kept of all books given out and returned; Library stock catalogues and roll and record books (price \$1.50 each) can be obtained from the printers to the Ontario Government, Messrs. Warwick & Sons, Front street west, Toronto.

TORONTO, Sept. 30th, 1888.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES FOR 1889.

Dates of Annual Meetings.

	I.		II.
<i>January.</i>		<i>September.</i>	
24th and 25th.....	North Hastings.	19th and 20th.....	Dundas.
31st and February 1st.....	South Hastings.	25th and 27th.....	Renfrew.
<i>February.</i>		<i>October.</i>	
7th and 8th.....	North Wellington.	3rd and 4th.....	East Leeds.
14th and 15th.....	South Wellington.	10th and 11th.....	West Leeds.
21st and 22nd.....	Wentworth.	17th and 18th.....	Stormont.
28th and March 1st.....	Halton.	24th and 25th.....	Perth.
		31st and 1st November.....	Lambton.
<i>March.</i>			
7th and 8th.....	Peterboro'.		
<i>April.</i>			
17th and 18th.....	Welland.		
25th and 26th.....	Northumberland.		
<i>May.</i>			
9th and 10th.....	Durham.		
16th and 17th.....	West Bruce.		
22nd and 23rd.....	East Bruce.		
30th and 31st.....	Norfolk.		
<i>June.</i>			
6th and 7th.....	Ontario.		
13th and 14th.....	West Huron.		
20th and 21st.....	East Huron.		

Mr. Tilley will attend the Institutes named in column I, and Dr. McLellan those in column II.

The Inspectoral Districts not named in this list will appoint their own time for holding their Institutes.

A grant of \$25 will be paid all Institutes not attended by an officer of the Department.

TORONTO, December, 1888.

PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

SIR,—I purpose submitting to the Legislative Assembly at its next Session, a scheme for establishing, in the School of Practical Science, full courses of instruction in Applied Chemistry, Applied Mechanics and Architecture.

While, in the interests of the industrial classes, it is necessary that the course of instruction should be thoroughly practical, and at the same time educational, it is also necessary that the special wants of the industries of the country should be kept in view. It occurred to me, therefore, if I only could consult those employing skilled labor of various kinds, that I should be able to provide this special training with more certainty and satisfaction to both manufacturer and artisan.

I have accordingly decided to invite a number of manufacturers, skilled mechanics and others having interests of a similar character, to meet me at the Education Department on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 2.30 p.m., in order that I may ascertain, if possible, on what particular lines, instruction such I have above indicated, could be made most useful.

The attention of the meeting will be mainly directed (1) To a consideration of the various kinds of skilled labor now required to carry on the industries of the country and the best means of rendering it more productive and therefore more valuable; (2) To a consideration of what courses of instruction would be necessary to provide such skilled labor at home as is now supplied from abroad, and (3) To enquire what industries (if any) not yet established in Ontario could be made productive, provided we could supply them with skilled labor.

I shall be gratified if you can make it convenient to attend at the time above-mentioned and aid with your counsel and experience.

TORONTO, 3rd December, 1888.

4. CONFIRMATION OF BY-LAWS.

The following is a list of the By-laws confirmed during 1888.

Municipality passing the By-law.	Date of Application to Confirm.	School Corporation affected.	Other Municipalities concerned.	How disposed of.
Township of Brock, By-law No. 386.....	Dec. 10th, 1887.	Union School Section No. 4.....	Mariposa	Confirmed Jan. 9th, 1888.
Township of Mariposa, By-law No. 337.....	Dec. 10th, 1887.	Union School Section No. 3	Brock.....	Confirmed Jan. 9th, 1888.
Township of Nepean, By-law No. 430.....	Jan. 17th, 1888.	Schools Nos. 2 and 15...	None	Confirmed Feby. 4th, 1888.
Township of Nepean, By-law No. 432.....	Jan. 17th, 1888.	Schools Nos. 2 and 15...	None	Confirmed Feby. 4th, 1888.

APPENDIX C.—PROVINCIAL NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

1.—TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.

1. *Staff of Toronto Normal School, 1888.*

Thomas Kirkland, M. A.	Principal.
James Carlyle, M. D.	Mathematical Master.
J. H. McFaul, M.D.	Drawing Master, and in Model School.
S. H. Preston	Music “ “ “
Miss Natalie Gillmayr	French Teacher.
Sergt. T. Parr	Drill and Calisthenics “

2. *Students in Toronto Normal School, 1888.*

	ADMITTED.	
	Male.	Female.
First Session	33	91
Second Session	22	98
Total.....	55	189

2.—OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.

1. *Staff of Ottawa Normal School, 1888.*

John A. MacCabe, M.A.	Principal.
Wm. Scott, B.A.	Mathematical Master.
T. H. McGuirl, B.A.	Drawing Master, and in Model School.
W. G. Workman.....	Music “ “ “
J. A. Guignard	French Teacher.
E. B. Cope	Clerk and Accountant, also Drill and Calisthenics Master, and in Model School.

2. *Students in Ottawa Normal School, 1888.*

	ADMITTED.	
	Male.	Female.
First Session	31	64
Second Session	32	74
Total.....	63	138

3.—TORONTO MODEL SCHOOL.

1. *Staff of Toronto Model School, 1888.*

Angus McIntosh	Head Master, Boys' Model School.		
R. W. Murray	First Assistant,	"	"
Thos. Porter	Second	"	"
Miss Ada E. Rose	Third	"	"
" Mattie Rose	Fourth	"	"
" Margaret T. Scott	Head Mistress, Girls' Model School.		
" K. F. Hagarty	First Assistant,	"	"
" M. Meehan	Second	"	"
" May K. Caulfeild	Third	"	"
" C. M. Hart	Kindergarten Teacher.		
" Mary M. Ross	Assistant	"	

2. *Number of Pupils in 1888.*

Boys, 194.	Girls, 175.	Total, 369.
Kindergarten ...		Total, 64.

4.—OTTAWA MODEL SCHOOL.

1. *Staff of Ottawa Model School, 1888.*

Edwin D. Parlow	Head Master, Boys' Model School.		
Thomas Swift	First Assistant	"	"
R. H. Cowley	Second	"	"
Miss M. P. Thomson	Third	"	"
" Adeline Shenick	Head Mistress, Girls' Model School.		
" Mary G. Joyce	First Assistant	"	"
" Margaret A. Mills	Second	"	"
" M. E. Butterworth	Third	"	"
" E. Bolton	Kindergarten Teacher.		
" J. B. Hardie	Assistant	"	

2. *Number of Pupils in 1888.*

Boys, 154.	Girls, 154.	Total, 308.
Kindergarten ...		Total, 53.

APPENDIX D.—

STATISTICS OF COUNTY

NAME OF MODEL SCHOOL	No. of Students on Roll.		No. of Students admitted for District Certificates.	Average age of Candidates — Males.	Average age of Candidates — Females.	No. that withdrew during the Term.	No. that passed final ex- amination.			No. that failed.	Was Vocal Music taught?	Was Drill taught?	No. of Lectures on Educa- tion.	No. of Lectures on School Law.	No. of Lectures on Tem- perance and Hygiene.	No. of Lessons taught each Student.
	Males.	Females.						Males.	Females.							
1 Barrie	18	5	13	3	19	20	18	5	13	...	yes.	yes.	36	12	20	30
2 Beamsville	13	4	9	...	19	18	12	4	8	1	...	...	9	3	3	35
3 Berlin	9	4	5	...	18 ³ / ₄	17 ³ / ₄	8	4	4	...	...	...	80	5	5	50
4 Bracebridge	18	3	15	18	19	18	18	3	15	...	...	...	56	20	60	27
5 Bradford	16	11	5	...	19	19	15	10	5	...	...	...	60	10	40	30
6 Brampton	16	4	12	...	18	17	11	3	8	5	...	...	24	8	13	30
7 Brantford	17	6	11	...	20	18	17	6	11	...	...	...	57	15	32	32
8 Caledonia	9	3	6	...	18	17	9	3	6	...	...	...	60	60	60	30
9 Chatham	30	16	14	...	19	18	29	16	13	...	...	...	75	15	30	40
10 Clinton	18	9	9	...	19	18 ¹ / ₂	17	8	9	1	...	...	60	15	20	30
11 Cobourg	24	11	13	...	18 ¹ / ₂	18	22	10	12	2	...	...	60	15	28	40
12 Cornwall	18	6	12	9	18	19	16	5	11	1	...	...	30	12	20	30
13 Durham	9	7	2	...	19	18	9	7	2	...	...	...	30	15	30	30
14 Elora	19	5	14	...	19	18	19	5	14	...	...	...	67	28	67	34
15 Farmersville	6	2	4	...	20	17	6	2	4	...	...	...	76	9	16	20
16 Forest	20	7	13	...	18	17 ³ / ₄	14	4	10	6	...	...	65	20	40	35
17 Galt	13	7	6	...	18 4-7	18 ³ / ₄	13	7	6	...	...	...	52	6	20	28
18 Goderich	18	9	9	...	19	18	17	8	9	1	...	...	45	6	12	25
19 Gananoque	9	3	6	8	19 ¹ / ₃	18 ¹ / ₃	9	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
20 Hamilton	34	10	24	...	19 ¹ / ₂	18	33	9	24	1	...	...	50	17	17	30
21 Ingersoll	16	8	8	...	19	18	16	8	8	...	...	...	32	5	7	30
22 Kincardine	18	5	13	...	13	18 ³ / ₄	18	5	13	...	...	...	35	8	12	31
23 Kingston	32	8	24	13	17 ¹ / ₂	17	30	6	24	2	...	...	60	10	20	18
24 Lindsay	12	6	6	...	...	...	12	6	6	...	...	...	100	10	24	24
25 London	16	7	9	...	19	18	9	3	6	7	...	...	100	10	4	40
26 Madoc	36	11	25	9	19	18	36	11	25	...	...	...	40	15	26	14
27 Martintown	11	...	11	7	...	18	10	...	10	...	...	...	30	15	30	30
28 Meaford	22	10	12	...	20 ¹ / ₂	19 ¹ / ₂	20	9	11	2	...	...	40	10	40	30
29 Milton	19	10	9	...	18	18	19	10	9	...	...	...	125	25	45	30
30 Mitchell	18	11	7	...	18	18	18	7	11	...	...	...	47	11	13	40
31 Morrisburg	27	8	19	...	19 ¹ / ₄	19	26	8	18	1	...	...	67	10	20	30
32 Mount Forest	25	11	14	...	19	18	24	10	14	1	...	...	36	9	18	27
33 Napanee	19	6	13	7	19 ³ / ₄	18	10	5	8	...	...	...	40	5	15	24
34 Newmarket	14	8	6	...	20	19 ³ / ₄	12	6	6	1	...	...	75	20	20	30
35 Norwood	11	7	4	...	19	18	11	7	4	...	No.	...	65	10	45	33
36 Orangeville	21	10	11	...	19	20	21	10	11	...	yes.	...	92	15	26	30
37 Owen Sound	24	9	15	...	18	17	20	6	14	1	...	...	58	10	15	30
38 Parkdale	19	3	16	...	18	18	1	18	3	15	...	...	60	29	44	30
39 Perth	31	6	25	3	20	18	31	6	25	...	...	...	40	8	15	30
40 Picton	15	9	6	...	18 ¹ / ₄	17 ¹ / ₄	15	9	6	...	...	...	70	5	40	26
41 Port Hope	18	5	13	...	18 3-5	19 ³ / ₄	16	5	11	2	...	...	56	14	28	28
42 Port Perry	11	3	8	...	19	18	11	3	8	...	...	...	75	15	30	30
43 Prescott	4	2	2	...	17 ¹ / ₂	17 ¹ / ₂	4	2	2	...	...	...	46	16	30	34
44 Renfrew	38	10	28	32	19	18	38	10	28	...	...	...	95	30	48	25
45 Richmond	16	8	8	...	18	17	15	8	7	...	...	...	35	30	35	36
46 St. Thomas	23	11	17	...	19	18	25	10	15	3	...	...	45	10	15	30
47 Sarnia	16	10	6	...	18 2-5	17 ¹ / ₄	15	10	5	1	...	...	108	18	44	41
48 Simcoe	27	11	16	...	19	18	27	11	16	...	...	...	55	25	25	26
49 Stratford	20	11	9	...	18 ¹ / ₂	17	18	9	9	2	...	...	60	40	35	31
50 Strathroy	33	18	15	...	19	18	23	12	11	8	...	...	60	10	23	36
51 Toronto	13	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	96	6	20	72
52 Vankleekhill	19	6	13	...	18 2-3	8 ¹ / ₄	19	6	13	...	...	...	60	15	30	30
53 Walkerton	22	16	6	...	19	17 ¹ / ₄	21	15	6	1	...	...	46	8	28	33
54 Welland	9	3	6	...	20 ¹ / ₂	17 ¹ / ₄	9	3	6	...	...	...	110	14	15	33
55 Whithy	19	9	10	...	19	19	19	9	10	...	...	...	66	36	47	35
56 Windsor	19	6	13	...	21	18	19	6	13	...	...	...	33	14	15	30
57 Woodstock	20	6	14	...	19	18	20	6	14	...	No.	...	30	10	15	20
Total	1072	420	652	109	...	...	14	1000	382	618	58	...	...	...	...	...

COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS.

MODEL SCHOOLS, 1888.

No. of departments used for teaching.	Time given daily by Principal to Lectures, Criticisms, etc.	Had Principal an Assistant.	To what extent was Principal relieved each day.	Allowance received from Municipal Grant.	What fees were received.	Was separate room provided?	Was this room in school building?	No. of Assistants with required qualifications.	No. of Students under age. (Males 18, females 17.)	Males.	Females.	Are any unauthorized Text Books used?	NAME OF PRINCIPAL.
1	11	all day	yes	all day	\$159	\$90	yes.	yes.	11	1	1	no.	J. Winterborn.
2	3	"	"	"	150	65	"	"	3	1	1	"	A. E. Caverhill.
3	10	"	"	"	150	45	"	"	6	"	"	"	J. Suddaby.
4	5	"	"	"	"	90	"	"	2	"	2	"	G. H. Thomas.
5	4	"	"	"	150	80	"	"	3	2	1	"	D. H. Lent.
6	4	"	"	"	"	80	"	"	4	"	"	"	W. G. Jessop.
7	11	4 hrs.	"	3½ hrs.	150	85	"	"	11	"	"	"	W. Wilkinson.
8	4	all day	"	all day	150	45	"	"	4	1	1	"	I. S. Rowat.
9	11	"	"	"	150	"	"	no	6	"	"	"	G. Kirk.
10	7	"	"	"	150	90	"	yes.	7	"	"	"	W. R. Lough.
11	10	"	"	"	150	120	"	"	6	1	1	"	A. Barber.
12	7	½ day.	"	½ day	150	75	"	"	3	4	4	"	P. Talbot.
13	4	all day	"	all day	150	45	yes.	no.	4	"	"	"	T. A. Allan.
14	4	"	"	"	150	95	"	yes.	4	2	1	"	A. Petrie.
15	3	"	"	"	150	30	"	"	3	"	"	"	G. Sharman.
16	5	"	"	"	200	100	"	no.	6	3	2	"	C. E. Falconer.
17	8	"	"	"	150	65	"	yes.	4	"	"	"	R. Alexander.
18	7	"	"	"	150	90	"	"	6	"	"	"	A. Embury.
19	7	"	"	"	150	45	"	"	3	"	"	"	H. Linklater.
20	20	"	"	"	150	170	"	"	16	1	1	"	S. B. Sinclair.
21	12	"	"	"	150	80	"	"	8	"	"	"	H. F. McDairmid.
22	8	"	"	"	150	90	"	"	7	"	"	"	F. C. Powell.
23	7	"	"	"	150	160	"	"	7	3	3	"	R. K. Row.
24	12	"	"	"	150	60	"	"	12	"	"	"	G. E. Broderick.
25	7	"	"	"	150	80	"	"	7	"	"	"	W. J. Carson.
26	5	"	"	"	250	180	"	"	4	2	2	"	D. Marshall.
27	3	"	"	"	150	55	"	"	2	1	1	"	F. Burwash.
28	6	"	"	"	150	110	"	"	5	2	1	"	H. H. Burgess.
29	6	"	"	"	150	95	"	"	3	2	2	"	H. Gray.
30	8	"	"	"	150	90	"	"	5	5	5	"	S. Nethercott.
31	7	"	"	"	150	135	"	"	3	3	2	"	A. Wherry.
32	8	"	"	"	150	125	"	"	4	2	2	"	S. B. Westervelt.
33	5	"	"	"	200	80	"	"	3	"	"	"	J. Bowerman.
34	5	"	"	"	175	70	"	"	5	1	1	"	W. Rannie.
35	4	"	"	"	150	55	"	"	4	"	"	"	A. Hutchison.
36	9	"	"	"	150	105	"	"	9	"	"	"	M. Armstrong.
37	6	"	"	"	150	120	"	"	4	1	1	"	T. Frazer.
38	10	"	"	"	175	95	"	"	9	"	"	"	J. A. Wismer.
39	9	"	"	"	150	31	"	"	9	1	1	"	M. M. Jaques.
40	8	"	"	"	150	75	"	"	6	3	2	"	R. F. Greenless.
41	12	"	"	"	150	90	"	"	8	2	1	"	F. Wood.
42	5	"	"	"	150	55	"	"	4	"	"	"	A. M. Rae.
43	6	"	"	"	150	20	"	"	6	1	1	"	C. Macpherson.
44	5	"	"	"	150	190	"	"	3	4	3	"	T. C. Smith.
45	3	"	"	"	300	"	"	"	1	1	1	"	W. J. Simpson.
46	8	"	"	"	150	"	"	"	7	"	"	"	N. M. Campbell.
47	9	"	"	"	200	80	"	"	8	3	2	"	A. Wark.
48	7	"	"	"	150	135	"	no.	6	1	1	"	A. A. Jordan.
49	15	"	"	"	150	100	"	yes.	15	6	3	"	J. R. Stuart.
50	8	"	"	"	150	165	"	"	8	1	1	"	T. Dunsmore.
51	10	"	"	"	150	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	R. W. Doan.
52	3	all day.	"	all day.	150	95	"	"	3	1	1	"	L. K. Fallis.
53	7	"	"	"	150	110	"	"	4	"	"	"	W. R. Telford.
54	4	"	"	"	150	45	"	"	4	"	"	"	J. W. Garvin.
55	4	"	"	"	150	95	"	yes.	3	"	"	"	J. Brown.
56	8	"	"	"	150	95	"	no.	8	1	1	"	J. Duncan.
57	all.	"	"	"	150	100	"	yes.	all.	"	"	"	G. W. Van Slyke.
													Total.
									65	44	21	..	

APPENDIX E.—TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

I. ONTARIO TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Extracts from the Proceedings of Convention held on the 14th, 15th and 16th days of August, 1888.

The Convention met on Tuesday, August 14th, 1888.

The President, Mr. J. H. Smith, in the chair.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Resolved,—That the Secretary of the Association be instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of the Toronto Ministerial Association, and direct the attention of that reverend body to the resolution of last and other years anent the subject of religious instruction and Scripture reading in the schools of the country, as indicating fairly the views of this Association.

Resolved,—That in view of the rapid advance in this Province of the Tonic Sol-fa system of vocal music—there being not less than 30,000 pupils taught daily by this method—this Association holds the opinion that the Tonic Sol-fa should be placed on the same basis in our Public and High Schools as the Staff Notation, and would recommend that a Tonic Sol-fa reader, or series of readers, be authorized at an early date by the Education Department.

*Report of Committee on the Professional Training of Teachers.**Deficiencies which need to be remedied in the training of teachers :—*

1. Their training secures them little or no experience in the work of ungraded schools.
2. They have little or no training and experience in actual governing and classifying.
3. The non-professional training is not now given, as a rule, with a view to qualifying for professional work.
4. The age now required for teachers entering the profession does not guarantee sufficient maturity for its responsibilities.
5. The low percentage now required to pass in the non-professional examination does not protect against the immaturity of judgment and character any more than against imperfect knowledge.
6. Different standards in the professional examination in different counties interfere seriously with the general efficiency of teachers.
7. The work of Normal Schools is not now sufficiently confined to professional training, and especially to practice in teaching.
8. The training of High School Assistants is not now extended over sufficient time to admit of adequate drill in the theory and practice of teaching.

Remedies suggested :—

1. (a) Require all Model School students, after a session at a Model School, to serve for a year as pupil teachers under first or second-class teachers, and thereafter to pass their professional examination.

(b) During this year of service, require a course of reading and study, and, at its close, an examination in subjects on which the Model School Master reports defective knowledge.

(c) To induce trustees to employ normal-trained teachers and pupil teachers as assistants, there should be a special grant of say \$50 per annum, either from a special

fund provided by the Government or out of the Legislative grant, for every normal-trained teacher employed; and say \$25 for employing an undergraduate of a county model school as an assistant.

(d) The age before admission to the Model Schools should be; of females, 17 years, and of males, 18 years.

(e) Pupil teachers should be required to attend the Teachers' Institutes and Conventions of their county.

2. A decidedly higher percentage for passing the now professional examination should be required in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Literature and Composition.

3. Unless a Central Board of Examiners to read the professional papers of Third Class Candidates be provided, the certificates granted in any county should be valid in that county only, unless endorsed by the Inspector of another county for some school in his county.

4. The time now devoted in the Normal Schools to non-professional work should be employed in practical teaching in both the Provincial Model Schools, and in city and rural schools to which access is practicable.

5. Until lectures on Pedagogics, accompanied with practical work, are delivered in University College, the professional training of High School Assistants should be extended over at least a year.

6. Only teachers of thorough professional training and lengthened experience should be employed in Model Schools.

7. If arrangements could be made by which the Normal School Masters should conduct Institutes and Conventions throughout the Province, much would be accomplished towards bringing the whole educational system into harmonious working by placing more recent normal methods before the profession.

Report of Committee on Representation.

1. That the principle of Representation be affirmed.

2. That each Local Association be entitled to send one Delegate for every fifty members or fraction thereof to this Association.

3. That any five Delegates may demand a strictly delegate vote upon any question that has been submitted by the Executive of this Association to the Local Associations. And that this report be sent down to the Local Associations for consideration.

Public School Section.

Resolved,—That no candidate be allowed to attend a County Model School till he has passed the non-professional examination for a second class certificate.

Resolved,—That the training of candidates for third class certificates be extended to one year.

Resolved,—That the students-in-training before the close of the Model School term shall have attained (males) to the age of 21 years, and (females) to the age of 20 years.

High School Section.

Resolved,—That this Section request the Law Society to give up holding the preliminary examination by its own examiners; and to insist, in every case, on a certificate of having matriculated in arts in some University in Ontario or Great Britain and Ireland.

Resolved,—That it is desirable that the practice of the University Senate in prescribing texts several years in advance should be followed by the Department in regard to texts to be used for teachers' examinations, so far as these are not already dependent upon the University list.

Resolved,—That, in the opinion of the High School Masters of Ontario, the declaration regarding the use of authorized text books in High Schools, now required to be signed by principals and trustees, is unnecessary.

Resolved,—That whilst we recognize the necessity of prescribing a list of books, authorized for use in Forms I. and II. of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, in the opinion of this Section the choice of the books to be used in the higher work—viz., for Junior Matriculation, with Honors, and for Senior Matriculation (Pass and Honors)—should be left to the choice of the principal and masters concerned.

Report of the Committee on the University Curriculum.

I. *Classics*.—(1) That the proportion of marks given at matriculation be divided as follows :—One-third for prose, one-third for sight translation and grammar, one-third for translation of prescribed work.

(2) That an easy pass paper in Greek grammar be set both in matriculation and at the first year for those taking Greek; at present Greek grammar is sadly neglected from the fact that students are not required to pass in it.

(3) That easy sentences in Greek prose be exacted from all candidates, based on the work read.

(4) That fewer authors and more of each be exacted in the pass course.

(5) That the Honor work for the first two years of the course be sight translation from special authors. Such as Cæsar, Virgil's *Æneid*, etc., in the first year for Latin, and from Plato's simpler Dialogues, Lucian's Dialogues, etc., for Greek; in the second year from Horace and Livy in Latin, and from Homer's *Odyssey* and *Heroides* in Greek.

(6) That sight passages be given in the pass course for matriculation in both Latin and Greek, but that such sight passages shall be short sentences selected from the authors read in such course.

(7) That examiners should have due regard to syntax in setting papers for Latin and Greek grammar, and that they should avoid making such papers a collection of exceptional examples in accident.

(8) That the pass work in Greek should be confined to Xenophon (two books), and that Greek grammar should be exacted from all candidates in Greek.

II. *Mathematics*.—No change recommended in the mathematical course.

III. *History and Geography*.—That ancient history and geography, English history and modern geography be not crowded into one paper as at present, but divided into two papers.

IV. *Modern Languages*.—(1) That the marks given for sight translation, prose and prescribed work, be the same as those given for the classics.

(2) That the Honor work consist principally of sight translation, prose and grammar.

(3) That sight work be given in the pass course, and the marks given for this count equally in proportion with those given for prescribed work.

V.—(1) *Science* should have a greater value given to it at the matriculation examination.

(2) As chemistry is now compulsory for second class certificates, it should also be compulsory for matriculation.

Report of Committee Appointed to Consider Desirable Changes in English in the University Curriculum.

1. That wherever English is prescribed for pass, the critical reading of prose texts for grammatical and rhetorical purposes form part of the work.

2. That at the Junior Matriculation and the First Examination only authors of the nineteenth and the latter part of the eighteenth centuries be selected in both prose and poetry.

3. That fewer authors be prescribed in each year, and that more be taken from each author.

4. That Chaucer and the older texts, including Anglo-Saxon, be prescribed as part of the Honor Work of the later years in order that intending teachers of English may have opportunities of mastering the philology and historical grammar of the language without memorizing from text-books.

5. That all students of University College and the University of Toronto be required to take Pass English for the first three years of the course.

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Section it is greatly to be regretted that Examination papers of so retrograde and objectionable a character as the third class Latin and French grammar papers should have been set at the recent examinations, and this Section trusts that in future more careful supervision will be exercised in order to prevent such papers being set.

Resolved,—That teachers skilled in teaching the several subjects in the High Schools have the preference as examiners of the papers of candidates for the Departmental Examinations.

Resolved,—That a Committee be appointed to press upon the notice of the Minister of Education the views of this Section as expressed in the several resolutions passed by the section.

Resolved,—That this Section place on record its disapproval of the practice of publishing comparative lists of successful candidates as necessarily indicative of the efficiency of the schools, and that we as High School Masters employ our best endeavors to create a better public opinion in regard to this matter.

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Section the third class practical literature paper set at the recent examinations was not only of too difficult a character in itself for candidates of that grade, but was really harder than that set for second class candidates, and that it is desirable that more care should be exercised in grading the difficulty of the papers in English Literature.

Resolved,—That the work in prescribed texts for Third and Second Class Teachers' Examinations should be made to correspond in English prose and poetic literature, in French and in German as is now the case in Latin.

Resolved,—That natural science has at present sufficient prominence in the Departmental Examinations, and that this Section request the Department to omit the requirement of zoology.

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Section it is desirable that the High School Entrance Examination at Christmas should be abolished.

Inspectors' Section.

Resolved,—That the report of the Committee appointed to urge upon the Minister of Education the wisdom of holding the Entrance and Non-Professional Examinations at different times be received: The Section learns with pleasure that the Minister agreed with the views expressed by the Committee, but regrets that owing, no doubt, to circumstances of temporary force, the examinations were held this year simultaneously.

The Section reiterates its opinion that they should be held at different times. This view is held for the following, among other reasons:—1. When held simultaneously it is, in many places, extremely difficult to get suitable and adequate accommodation for the examinations. 2. If the High School Entrance Examination were held at an earlier date than the Non-Professional Examination, the answers of the candidates could be read and the results announced at an earlier date than is now possible, and before the Inspectors had to undertake other important duties. More especially is the plan adopted this year extremely inconvenient to those who are members of the Sub-Committee of Examiners.

Resolved,—That whereas the practice of placing more questions on the High School Entrance Examination than are required to be answered is found extremely perplexing to the inexperienced candidates who attend these examinations; and whereas it is extremely difficult, and perhaps in all subjects impossible, to make questions so that any one set of options may be neither more or less difficult than any other set of options on the paper; therefore, this Section instructs its Secretary to lay before the Honorable the Minister of Education its respectful request that the examination papers aforesaid should not contain more questions than those that the candidates are expected to attempt.

APPENDIX E.—TEACHERS' INSTITUTES—FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1887.

NAME OF INSTITUTE.	Number of Institutes.	Total number of Members.	Government Grant.		Municipal Grant.		Members' Fees.		Balances and other sources.		Total receipts.		Printing and postage.		Libraries, Educational Journals, etc.		Miscellaneous.		Total Expenditure.		Balances.	
			\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
1 Brant and City of Brantford	1	110	25 00		25 00		16 80		42 99		109 79		5 00		13 51		2 00		20 51		89 28	
2 Bruce, East	1	124	25 00		25 00		.....		63 31		113 31		12 77		24 30		17 00		54 07		59 24	
3 Bruce, West	1	64	25 00		50 00		16 25		105 39		196 64		17 50		4 88		114 94		137 32		59 32	
4 Carleton	1	136	25 00		.....		.....		105 00		130 00		11 38		15 50		60 23		87 11		42 89	
5 Dufferin	1	98	25 00		25 00		17 50		27 71		95 21		11 85		15 51		3 35		66 71		28 50	
6 Dundas	1	52	25 00		25 00		13 00		73 77		130 29		1 81		.....		30 00		31 81		98 48	
7 Durham	1	81	25 00		25 00		.....		73 77		123 77		11 89		.....		8 11		20 00		103 77	
8 Elgin	1	179	25 00		25 00		.....		62 85		112 85		9 06		50 00		28 86		87 92		24 93	
9 Essex, North	1	84	25 00		50 00		.....		47 49		122 49		24 25		19 50		12 50		56 25		66 24	
10 Essex, South	1	80	25 00		50 00		.....		113 15		188 15		32 00		.....		36 40		68 40		119 75	
11 Frontenac	1	135	25 00		25 00		.....		80 43		130 43		29 52		.....		50 00		79 52		50 91	
12 Glengarry	1	88	25 00		50 00		.....		63 64		138 64		8 25		20 40		22 05		50 70		87 94	
13 Grenville	1	60	25 00		.....		.....		97 24		122 24		5 17		6 47		6 76		18 40		103 84	
14 Grey, East	1	75	25 00		25 00		5 75		68 54		124 29		24 72		29 00		14 00		67 72		56 57	
15 Grey, West	1	50	25 00		25 00		7 75		67 16		124 91		8 25		6 00		7 40		21 65		103 26	
16 Grey, South	1	103	25 00		25 00		5 50		64 64		120 14		12 18		17 84		20 87		50 89		69 25	
17 Haldimand	1	43	25 00		25 00		.....		184 87		234 87		6 15		4 50		27 50		38 15		186 72	
18 Haliburton	1	110	25 00		25 00		.....		35 02		85 02		10 49		3 15		31 00		14 59		70 43	
19 Halton	1	96	25 00		25 00		16 00		71 43		137 43		24 25		7 50		31 00		62 75		74 68	
20 Hastings, North	1	75	25 00		50 00		15 25		105 49		195 74		10 00		29 75		26 25		66 00		129 74	
21 Hastings, South	1	126	25 00		50 00		17 70		49 85		142 55		.....		.....		47 55		47 55		95 00	
22 Huron, East (N.)	1	28	25 00		75 00		9 80		31 34		141 14		19 93		56 09		12 25		88 27		52 87	
23 Huron, West (S.)	1	119	25 00		25 00		14 50		122 86		187 36		13 95		28 70		55 80		98 45		88 91	
24 Kent, East	1	60	25 00		25 00		3 00		94 67		147 67		8 24		10 00		29 95		48 19		99 48	
25 Kent, West	1	120	25 00		25 00		7 50		128 21		185 71		15 45		13 79		70 55		99 79		85 92	
26 Lambton, East	1	105	25 00		25 00		21 50		60 57		132 07		33 09		6 00		14 30		53 39		78 68	
27 Lambton, West	1	115	25 00		25 00		.....		163 77		213 77		38 91		21 60		66 55		127 06		86 71	
28 Leeds	1	90	25 00		25 00		.....		337 30		387 30		8 00		.....		139 65		147 65		239 65	
29 Lennox	1	78	25 00		50 00		50 55		141 12		266 67		.....		46 50		69 65		116 15		150 32	
30 Lennox and Addington	1	120	25 00		25 00		.....		53 65		103 65		14 92		18 40		.....		33 32		70 33	
31 Lincoln	1	126	25 00		25 00		.....		117 01		167 01		1 00		.....		12 00		13 00		154 01	
32 Middlesex, East	1	114	25 00		54 10		29 50		281 54		390 14		21 90		.....		339 60		361 50		28 64	

33 Middlesex, West	1	116	25 00	200 00	32 75	66 23	323 98	56 30	.....	232 71	280 01	34 97
34 Norfolk	1	133	25 00	50 00	.....	50 89	135 89	.....	11 40	43 00	54 90	70 99
35 Northumberland	1	135	25 00	25 00	16 75	69 51	136 26	.....	.....	43 00	74 70	61 56
36 Ontario	1	28	25 00	25 00	6 50	56 34	112 84	9 57	.....	46 55	56 12	57 81
37 Oxford	1	40	25 00	25 00	10 00	29 25	89 25	.....	.....	11 65	31 44	57 81
38 Peel	1	78	25 00	.....	20 25	68 26	113 51	12 53	33 50	26 85	72 83	40 63
(F) 39 Perth	1	150	25 00	50 00	.....	6 25	81 25	11 56	5 00	32 00	88 56	32 69
40 Peterborough	1	80	25 00	.....	.....	63 65	90 65	20 72	48 00	.....	68 72	21 93
41 Prescott and Russell	1	146	25 00	25 35	.....	69 48	119 83	7 37	33 98	.....	43 53	76 48
42 Prince Edward	1	90	25 00	25 00	.....	100 64	150 64	3 78	12 25	19 50	53 53	115 11
43 Renfrew	1	80	25 00	.....	.....	68 04	93 04	6 75	.....	19 71	26 46	66 58
44 Simcoe, North	1	21	25 00	25 00	5 25	77 51	132 76	13 20	20 75	30 15	64 10	68 66
45 Simcoe, South	1	78	25 00	25 00	19 50	126 79	196 29	7 65	22 50	72 25	102 40	93 80
46 Stormont	1	26	25 00	25 00	26 00	90 49	166 49	9 96	38 59	13 25	61 80	104 69
47 Victoria, East	1	47	25 00	25 00	5 75	109 26	165 01	8 73	55 76	9 75	74 24	90 77
48 Victoria, West	1	86	25 00	25 00	.....	142 20	192 20	9 13	15 25	10 40	34 80	157 40
49 Waterloo	1	67	25 00	25 00	36 00	112 36	173 36	11 60	74 10	63 14	148 84	24 52
50 Welland	1	104	25 00	25 00	.....	42 05	92 05	39 00	.....	21 95	60 95	31 10
51 Wellington, North	1	52	25 00	.....	13 00	75 43	113 43	7 09	46 41	14 14	67 64	45 79
52 Wellington, South, and City of Guelph	1	120	25 00	25 00	36 05	105 72	191 77	18 88	83 45	50 35	109 68	89 09
53 Wentworth	1	100	25 00	25 00	12 50	42 50	105 00	22 00	.....	33 00	55 00	50 00
54 York, North	1	75	25 00	25 00	53 51	37 24	140 75	18 98	55 46	6 25	80 69	60 06
55 York, South	1	115	25 00	25 00	34 50	80 13	164 63	22 85	52 00	24 55	99 40	65 23
56 District of Algoma (Manitowlin)	1	53	25 00	.....	.....	7 71	32 71	6 86	14 70	11 15	32 71	.....
57 District of Algoma (North Shore)	1	12	.....	.....	.....	25 00	25 00	7 00	.....	.....	7 00	18 00
58 District of Muskoka	1	90	25 00	25 00	.....	24 59	74 59	1 00	.....	14 50	15 50	59 09
59 District of Parry Sound	1	75	25 00	25 00	.....	.....	50 00	4 30	.....	11 25	15 55	34 45
60 City of Hamilton	1	124	25 00	25 00	.....	40 30	90 30	1 00	38 00	6 75	45 75	44 55
61 City of Kingston	1	42	25 00	25 00	.....	72 36	122 36	37 53	56 49	.....	94 02	28 34
62 City of London	1	51	25 00	25 00	9 00	192 28	251 28	3 75	.....	20 00	23 75	227 53
63 City of Ottawa	1	100	25 00	25 00	.....	47 77	97 77	6 61	.....	29 20	35 81	61 96
64 City of St. Catharines	1	25	25 00	25 00	5 75	18 95	74 70	.....	.....	4 75	4 75	69 95
65 City of Toronto	1	251	25 00	25 00	62 75	87 60	200 35	14 73	59 60	121 58	195 93	4 42
66 Ontario Teachers' Association	1	884	200 00	.....	57 00	657 76	914 76	151 73	.....	261 00	415 73	499 63
Total, 1887	66	6718	1800 00	1879 45	730 66	5995 84	10405 95	1027 37	1234 08	2714 05	4975 50	5430 45
Total, 1886	65	5974	1820 00	1995 90	916 54	5304 08	10036 52	1107 09	1520 64	2030 03	4657 76	5378 76
Increase	1	744	.....	.....	.....	691 76	369 43	79 72	.....	684 02	317 74	51 69
Decrease .....	.....	.....	20 00	116 45	185 88	.....	.....	.....	286 56	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX F.—DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

ADMISSION of Candidates to Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.

SCHOOLS AT WHICH EXAMINATIONS WERE HELD.	December, 1887.		July, 1888.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Alexandria	56	14	72	24
Almonte	38	17	46	22
Arnprior	11	3	52	22
Aylmer	76	30	91	45
Barrie, C.I.	98	27	101	41
Beamsville	21	13	21	11
Belleville	113	42	136	26
Berlin	84	39	79	49
Bowmanville	48	30	34	22
Bradford	56	20	42	18
Brampton	73	39	67	21
Brantford, C.I.	68	53	94	75
Brighton	36	18	46	16
Brockville	40	22	69	29
Caledonia	73	35	54	26
Campbellford	59	16	66	36
Carleton Place	43	21	43	30
Cayuga	22	13	43	18
Chatham, C.I.	118	43	152	69
Clinton, C.I.	43	30	63	41
Cobourg, C.I.	82	33	59	36
Colborne	23	17	29	11
Collingwood, C.I.	48	14	57	21
Cornwall	60	21	71	20
Dundas	53	20	61	22
Dunnville	25	13	32	22
Dutton	89	16	67	40
Elora	24	8	22	14
Essex Centre	32	17	41	17
Farmersville	59	16	51	19
Fergus	25	16	39	22
Galt, C.I.	99	42	105	49
Gananoque	57	34	57	8
Georgetown	39	22	40	22
Glencoe	No Examination.		41	18
Goderich			76	39
Grimsby	59	33	12	5
Guelph, C.I.	29	16	118	56
Hamilton, C.I.	110	64		
Harriston	157	98	206	89
Hawkesbury	44	35	58	36
Ingersoll, C.I.	33	21	29	21
Iroquois	49	26	60	31
Kemptville	56	12	53	13
Kincardine, (including Lucknow, Port Elgin and Teeswater)	36	28	64	35
Kingston, C.I.	110	63	146	65
	84	20	106	57

ADMISSION of Candidates, etc.—*Continued.*

SCHOOLS AT WHICH EXAMINATIONS WERE HELD.	December, 1887.		July, 1888.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Lindsay	80	42	89	22
Listowel	66	63	53	36
London, C.I.	149	20	170	74
Markham	63	32	93	36
Mitchell	47	21	65	29
Morrisburg	51	26	46	16
Mount Forest	39	22	31	25
Napanee	71	22	78	19
Newburgh	45	22	56	23
Newcastle	35	15	33	14
Newmarket	50	14	102	34
Niagara	10	4	25	2
Niagara Falls, South	37	18	43	18
Norwood	35	15	53	26
Oakville	39	25	41	21
Oakwood	84	38	34	12
Omeme	29	16	20	9
Orangeville	63	30	74	46
Orillia	76	34	83	30
Oshawa	41	20	69	20
Ottawa, C.I.	106	56	124	56
Owen Sound, C.I.	111	59	118	54
Parkdale	59	28	49	19
Paris	30	17	41	18
Parkhill	82	41	87	21
Pembroke	38	18	62	23
Perth, C.I.	68	39	57	28
Peterborough, C.I.	83	43	94	16
Petrolia	99	54	60	34
Pictou	63	36	87	29
Port Arthur	21	17	13	8
Port Dover	35	13	33	13
Port Hope	36	21	49	26
Port Perry	71	37	62	32
Port Rowan	21	6	20	5
Prescott	44	23	30	14
Renfrew	56	26	41	14
Richmond Hill	53	18	44	13
Ridgetown, C.I.	62	33	70	23
Sarnia	96	48	105	52
Seaforth, C.I.	59	47	79	45
Simcoe	99	36	122	35
Smith's Falls	22	14	34	19
Smithville	37	16	45	23
Stirling	24	8	27	8
Stratford, C.I.	93	43	102	46
Strathroy, C.I.	119	37	98	33
Streetsville	24	9	22	5
St. Catharines, C.I.	54	40	80	44
St. Mary's, C.I.	63	43	45	25
St. Thomas, C.I.	119	61	168	80
Sydenham	58	14	80	27
Thorold	31	13	38	14

ADMISSION of Candidates, etc—*Continued.*

SCHOOLS AT WHICH EXAMINATIONS WERE HELD.	December, 1887.		July, 1888.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Tilsonburg	41	33	34	18
Toronto, C. I.	144	59	138	80
Trenton	43	12	55	14
Uxbridge	58	33	71	22
Vankleekhill	37	17	47	10
Vienna	12	2	26	14
Walkerton	55	25	75	45
Wardsville	44	23	16	11
Waterdown	33	18	58	38
Welland	78	43	77	45
Weston	47	21	37	12
Whitby, C. I.	58	10	107	57
Williamstown	41	15	29	17
Windsor	65	32	85	21
Woodstock, C. I.	127	80	95	67
OTHER PLACES.				
Alliston	71	30	57	37
Alvinston			49	15
Ameliasburg	26	6	25	10
Amherstburg	40	17	30	5
Arthur			18	8
Bancroft	2	1	10	3
Bath	28	9	25	7
Blenheim	13	10	49	21
Bolton	23	7	27	11
Burk's Falls			14	7
Charleston	12	3	11	2
Clifford			21	10
Deseronto	25	14	25	1
Drayton	30	18	24	12
Dresden	24	21	29	16
Dungannon			19	9
Durham			51	21
Eganville			36	30
Erin	7	6	20	8
Exeter	43	35	18	11
Fenelon Falls			32	10
Flesherton	54	19		
Florence			24	8
Forest			66	20
Gore Bay			23	16
Gravenhurst			18	14
Harrow	6	2	13	8
Huntsville			7	4
Kingsville	22	21	14	11
Kirkfield			23	10
Lakefield	14	9		

ADMISSION of Candidates, etc.—*Continued.*

SCHOOLS AT WHICH EXAMINATIONS WERE HELD.	December, 1887.		July, 1888.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Leamington	17	10	32	15
London, East	139	49	158	35
Lucan	36	18	49	13
Lucknow, included in Kincardine				
Madoc	26	9	35	9
Markdale			34	18
Marshville			9	6
Mattawa			7	1
Meaford			56	27
Millbrook	40	22	38	19
Milton	33	23	49	26
Milverton			18	8
Mount Hope			24	15
Newboro'			37	24
Newington	31	11	31	11
Neustadt	20	8		
North Bay			6	2
Norwich	22	17	30	17
Paisley	40	16	29	12
Parry Sound			15	8
Pelham, S.S. No. 2			23	14
Penetanguishene	5	3		
Port Elgin, included in Kincardine				
Richmond	7	4	31	15
Ridgeway			12	8
Sault Ste. Marie			7	1
Shelburne	26	8	51	26
Stayner	39	11	28	8
Stoney Creek			21	5
Sutton, West	34	11		
Tara	25	11	38	15
Teeswater, included in Kincardine				
Thamesville	24	12	47	25
Thessalon			11	5
Thornbury	84	27		
Tweed	31	9	25	14
Wallaceburg	21	8	35	14
Watford			73	25
Westport			20	14
West Winchester	59	31	47	11
Wingham	47	39	57	39

SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING.

Collegiate Institutes	2371	1120	2666	1293
High Schools	4316	2046	4799	2021
Other places	1246	585	1961	850
Grand Total	7933	3751	9426	4164
<i>Comparison with December, 1886, and July, 1887.</i>				
Increase	408		1111	
Decrease		1045		1449

APPENDIX G.—CERTIFICATES.

(Continued from the Report of 1887.)

1. NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED INSPECTORS' CERTIFICATES.

NOTE.—All Inspectors shall be *ex officio* members of the Board of Examiners for their respective Counties.

 Waugh, John.

2. NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED EXAMINERS' CERTIFICATES.

 Cameron, Thomas.

 Malloy, William, B.A.

3. NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED HIGH SCHOOL MASTERS' CERTIFICATES.

 Conboy, Daniel, B.A.
 Croly, J. Edgar, B.A.
 Crawford, Henry J., B.A.
 Davidson Hugh, B.A.
 Elliott, Thomas E., B.A.
 Grey, Jeremiah Wilson, B.A.

 Hunt, Wm. H., B.A.
 Harstone, J. C., B.A.
 Holgate, Thomas F., B.A.
 Kinnear, Louis, M.A.
 Laird, Geo. J., B.A.
 Lochead, William, B.A.

 Manley, Fred. F., M.A.
 Milner, William S., B.A.
 Somerville, T. C., B.A.
 Wilson, Gilbert Daniel, B.A.

4. NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE QUALIFIED AS HIGH SCHOOL ASSISTANTS.

 Anderson, Edward Albert, B.A.
 Burgess, John Armstrong.
 Balmer, Eliza, B.A.
 Cairns, James Frederick.
 Clayton, John Alexander, B.A.
 Christie, Duncan McLaren.
 Cameron, Charlotte Alice, B.A.
 Conboy, Daniel, B.A.
 Corkill, Edward James, B.A.
 Clarke, Joseph Campbell.
 Donly, Augustine William.
 Donly, Margaret Euphemia Nuala,
 B.A.
 Dales, John Nelson, B.A.
 Farquharson, Robert Andrew.
 Galbraith, Daniel Ernest, B.A.
 Giffin, James Andrew, B.A.

 Hitchon, Alice R.
 Holland, Richard Josias, B.A.
 Hardy, Edwin A., B.A.
 Hill, Ethelbert L., B.A.
 Hume, Nettie Achash.
 Hogarth, Eber Septimus, B.A.
 Jones, Alice, B.A.
 Jamieson, Thomas, B.A.
 Jackson, Joseph A.
 Knox, Andrew Alexander, B.A.
 Leacock, Stephen Butler.
 Metzler, William Henry, B.A.
 Morden, Gilbert Walworth, B.A.
 Milden, Alfred William, B.A.
 Mabee, George.
 McGeary, John Henry, M.A.
 McMahon, Henry C.

 McEachern, Peter.
 Philp, James Henry, B.A.
 Perry, Edith C. B.
 Prendergast, William, B.A.
 Ross, Alexander Herbert Dou-
 glas, B.A.
 Reed, George Henry, B.A.
 Radcliffe, Samuel John, B.A.
 Revell, Daniel Graiseberry.
 Sinclair, John.
 Scott, Jean T.
 Sparling, John Alfred, B.A.
 Wilson, Harry Langford, M.A.
 Watt, Lila Guthrie.
 Wismer, John Anderson, B.A.
 Weaver, Richard Leigh.

5. NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

THIRD, SECOND AND FIRST CLASS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Third Class, as per County Model School Report, p. 82	382	618	1000
Second Class :			
From Ottawa Normal School.....	73	142	215
" Toronto " "	55	187	242
Trained elsewhere	1	1	2
First Class	30	13	43
Total.....	541	961	1502

District Certificates.

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	Number of Candidates.	Number who obtained Certificates.
Lennox and Addington		14
Prescott and Russell.....	67	53
Renfrew	82	55

6.—LIST OF PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES GRANTED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	GRADE.		NAME.	GRADE.	
	First Class.	Second Class.		First Class.	Second Class.
Anderson, Geo. Edmund.....		1	Bostwick, Frances.....		1
Anthes, Martha Magdelene.....		1	Brough, Mary A.....		1
Armstrong, Alex.....		1	Byam, Frances P.....		1
Aldridge, Emma Jane.....		1	*Byam, Maretta W.....		1
Allan, James Edwin.....		1	Boyes, Robert.....	A	
Anderson, Margaret.....			Brown, Malcolm D.....	B	
Anderson, Mary A.....			Burwash, Frank McNeil.....	C	
Armstrong, Margaret E.....			Bullen, Mary A.....	C	
Anderson, James L.....		1	Boddy, Martha.....	C	
*Angus, Jessie Annetta.....		1	Coulter, David Moss.....		1
Annable, Susan.....		1	Cook, Wilbur S.....		1
Bonham, Chas. Robt.....		1	Crockard, Joseph.....		1
Burnham, Norman Leonard.....		1	Cairnes, Mary.....		1
Berry, John Walter.....		1	Caldwell, Elizabeth.....		1
Berry, Henry Le.....			Campbell, Adelaide Rebecca.....		1
Box, Norman Frank.....		1	Campbell, Jessie Maria.....		1
Boyes, Robt.....		1	Carey, Lily Anna.....		1
Bushell, John.....		1	Chase, Edith Annie.....		1
Brennan, Robt. Wilson.....		1	Cobb, Minnie.....		1
Bayne, Margt. White.....		1	Craigmill, Jennie.....		1
Barr, Janet.....		1	Carr, Marg't Jane.....		1
Balmer, Minnie Louise.....		1	Cameron, John Allan.....		1
Bethune, Hughena Marion.....		1	Clarke, John Thomas.....		1
Bongè, Maude.....		1	Cotton, James.....		1
Brogden, Lillie Fraser.....		1	Cummings, James A.....		1
Brown, Anna.....		1	Creasy, Arthur.....		1
Brown, Louise Emma.....		1	Carrick, Annie.....		1
Brownlee, Marg't.....		1	Coffey, Hanna.....		1
Brodie, Mary Jane.....		1	Coleman, Sarah Marg't.....		1
Brodie, Christina.....		1	Coombes, Emily.....		1
Bruce, Eliza Jane.....		1	Coulter, Augusta Bertha.....		1
Burdett, Harriet Anne.....		1	Campbell, John K.....		1
Black, Thomas.....		1	Cameron, Cath. E.....		1
Bonham, Abraham Lincoln.....		1	Capron, Emily Mary.....		1
Brown, Robt. Morton.....		1	Clarke, Mary C.....		1
Brown, Thomas Allen.....		1	*Cooper, Sophia.....		1
Burwash, Frank McNeil.....		1	*Carstairs, John Stuart.....		1
Booth, Jennie.....		1	Cairnes, Ada.....		1
Botting, Esther.....		1	Campbell, Margt. J.....		1
Broadfoot, Elizabeth.....		1	Christie, Emily E.....		1
Brooks, Margaret.....		1	Clarke, Elizabeth A.....		1
Buchanan, Bessie.....		1	Clegg, Martha.....		1
Burgess, David Allan.....	A		Crunican, Catharine.....		1
Breckon, Watson.....		1	Carbery, Mary Ellen.....		1
Burch, Arthur L.....		1	Crawford, Jane Cath.....		1
Booth, Elizabeth J.....		1	Cole, James McLarty.....	C	
Bogart, Zelma.....		1	Cummings, James Alex.....	C	
Baxter, Marion.....		1	Campbell, Angus.....	C	
Bearss, Bessie.....		1	Cloney, Sarah Louise.....	C	
Bell, Minnie.....		1	Cuzner, Jennie Louisa.....	C	
Blackwell, Elizabeth K.....		1	Currie, Peter W.....	C	
Blight, Elizabeth.....		1	Davis, Walter Hammill.....	B	
*Bowman, Catharine.....		1	Dainty, Wm. Charles.....		1
Brass, Annie.....		1	Day, Joel Eleazar.....		1
Breen, Mary Ellen.....		1	Donaldson, Wm.....		1
*Brown, Harriet.....		1	Dallas, Mary.....		1
Bruce, Lewella.....		1	Dawson, Marg't. Christina.....		1
*Bunnell, Grace A.....		1	DeForest, Eliz'th. Shaver.....		1
Booth, John D.....		1	Dingle, Susan Geach.....		1
Brough, Frank.....		1	Dixon, Sarah Eliz'th.....		1
Brown, Geo. Edward.....		1	Doan, Emma Maude.....		1
Burnett, William.....		1	Duffin, Wilhelmina.....		1
*Blakeley, Helen.....		1	Davis, Annie Bertha.....		1
Bond, Ida J.....		1	Denny, James.....		1
Bonis, Belle.....		1	Dow, John Russell.....		1

* Obtained honors.

LIST OF PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES—*Continued.*

NAME.	GRADE.		NAME.	GRADE.	
	First Class.	Second Class.		First Class.	Second Class.
De Pencier, Adam Urias.....		1	Hall, Marg't. Ann.....		1
Dewar, Jessie Christina.....		1	Halliday, Mary Agnes.....		1
Donglass, Mary.....		1	Halliday, Sarah.....		1
Drinkwalter, Mina.....		1	Hayes, Sabina.....		1
Davis, John S.....		1	Horkins, Barbara.....		1
Dawson, John M.....		1	Hewitt, John A.....		1
Dolan, Margaret.....		1	Hurst, Joseph.....		1
Dale, Bella Bruce.....		1	*Hamilton, Mary.....		1
Danard, Fausta A.....		1	Hawkins, Catharine.....		1
*Dunlop, Lillian.....		1	Henderson, Minnie J.....		1
Dunn, Kathleen.....		1	Hook, Annie.....		1
Davidson, Donald.....		1	Hough, Ella.....		1
Deamud, Arvilla.....		1	Hudson, Margaret.....		1
Davies, Mary.....		1	Hastings, Walter S.....		1
Dandeno, James Brown.....	C		Hay, Maud M.....		1
Eadie, Maria.....		1	Heinricks, Henrietta.....		1
Evans, Ernest Alfred.....		1	Helmer, Gertrude.....		1
Evans, John Aguila.....		1	Henry, Elizabeth C.....		1
Esson, Helen Campbell.....		1	*Hewitt, Marie.....		1
Ellsworth, Josephine.....		1	Hinde, Elizabeth.....		1
Eldon, Robert Henry.....	A		Holmes, Alice S.....		1
*Fenton, Thos. Albert.....		1	Howard, Jennie.....		1
*Fletcher, Wm. Hugh.....		1	Hubbs, Annie.....		1
Forest, Isabel.....		1	Hardy, Christina.....	C	
Forfar, Florence Elizabeth.....		1	Harrison, Persie Amelia.....	C	
Fetterley, Adam Christopher.....		1	Hinde, Edward William.....	C	
Freele, Harvie Beatrice.....		1	Hughes, Jacob E.....	C	
Fleming, Annie.....		1	Imrie, Jessie.....		1
French, Charles Morley.....		1	Irwin, Margaret Jane.....		1
*Fennacy, Nettie V.....		1	Inksater, Florence.....		1
Fielding, Edith.....		1	Ionson, Sarah.....		1
Franklin, Teresa B.....		1	James, Wesley Edgar.....		1
Franklin, Jennie.....		1	Jackman, Isabella.....		1
Fyfe, Elizabeth.....		1	Johnston, Catharine Violet.....		1
Ferguson, Walter J.....		1	Johnson, John.....		1
Flynn, Michael B.....		1	Jeffrey, Charlotte.....		1
Flannigan, Ella.....		1	Johnson, John K.....		1
Fleming, Margaret.....		1	Johnston, Dora A.....		
Furlong, Thos. Henry.....	B		Jamieson, Belle.....		1
Foster, James Milton.....	C		Jones, Samuel S.....	C	
Gill, Mary Ellen.....		1	Kelty, Ellen.....		1
Gordon, Emma.....		1	Kennedy, Helena Alberta.....		1
Grange, Nancy.....		1	Killins, Ada Margaret.....		1
Grant, Thomas.....		1	Karr, Alexander.....		1
Gerrie, Jessie Christina.....		1	Keat, Sarah.....		1
Grange, Bertha.....		1	Kerr, Susan M.....		1
Grout, Mary Jane.....		1	King, Christina Mabel.....		1
Griffin, Josephine B.....		1	Kirkwood, Catherine McDonald.....		1
Gillies, Robert.....		1	Kramer, Lewis L.....		1
Goth, John A.....		1	Kyle, Robert J. L.....		1
*Graham, Wm. G.....		1	Kent, Mrs. Annie, <i>nee</i> Spillwell.....		1
Geary, Johanna C.....		1	Kerr, Clara.....		1
Gibbs, Harriet E.....		1	Kyles, Belle.....		1
Galbraith, Robert.....	C		Kirkendale, Jessie.....		1
Hogg, James Scott.....		1	Livingston, Duncan Laughlin.....		1
Henderson, Willelmine.....		1	Laven, Adelaide Frances.....		1
Highfield, Catharine.....		1	Lewis, Catherine Matilda.....		1
Hindson, Hannah Jane.....		1	Lowe, Elizabeth Laura.....		1
Howard, Almira Edith.....		1	Lynch, Frances Isabella.....		1
Hunter, Rebecca Louise.....		1	Lewis, Elizabeth Victoria.....		1
Howe, Marg't. Anne.....		1	Lawson, Margaret Jane.....		1
Hughes, Elizabeth Jane.....		1	Lennon, Catherine.....		1
Hardy, Chas. Rich.....		1	Lester, Mary Ann.....		1
Hopkins, Geo. B.....		1	Lackey, Isaac H.....		1
Hutcheson, Geo. Alex.....		1	Lewis, Henry T.....		1

*Obtained honors.

LIST OF PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES—*Continued.*

NAME.	GRADE.		NAME.	GRADE.	
	First Class.	Second Class.		First Class.	Second Class.
Lewis, Harriet E.		1	MacKay, Janet Ross		1
Little, Mary.		1	McKee, Matilda.		1
Locke, Leonore.		1	McManus, Lillie J. T.		1
Lough, Daniel A.		1	McNiven, Flora		1
Lawlor, Adelaide.		1	MacLachlan, John B.		1
Leech, Mary M.		1	McGuffin, Wesley		1
Legge, Charlotte E.		1	McPherson, Albert		1
Little, Elizabeth.		1	McAnley, Margaret		1
Lent, Agnes C.	C		McBurney, Jennie.		1
Mitchell, David		1	McIntyre, Jessie Ellen.		1
Moore, Robert		1	McPhail, Cassie		1
Miller, Gideon Alexander.		1	McKee, Thomas		1
Miller, Henry Napier.		1	MacLean, Allan E.		1
Mechian, Mary Ann.		1	MacIntosh, May		1
Mellis, Annie Wilson		1	McAlpine, Christie A.		1
Milne, Jessie McIntosh.		1	McCorkell, Ida Jane.		1
Moir, Isabella		1	McInnes, Eliza M.		1
Moore, Crozier Adam.		1	*McIvor, Martha J.		1
Magee, Mary Elizabeth.		1	McLaurin, Susan		1
Moore, Annie Mand.		1	McPherson, Martha		1
Moynahan, Nellie Loretto.		1	McIntyre, Alexander	B	
Murray, Mary Louise		1	MacArthur, Christina.	C	
Meyer, James Elmer.		1	McConachie, Robert George	C	
Moore, Thomas James		1	McDougall, Catherine	C	
Moore, Samuel		1	McIntyre, Isabella.	C	
Mance, Cora		1	McPhail, Alexander C.	C	
Mason, Maria		1	McRae, Jennie C.	C	
Midgley, Lila		1	Nichol, John		1
Miller, Mary B.		1	Norrie, Fannie		1
Mitchell, Esther Grace.		1	Nelson, Elizabeth C.		1
Mitchell, Ida Anna		1	North, Margaret.		1
Morris, Nellie		1	Nash, Sophia		1
Morrison, Maude		1	Nelson, Annie C.		1
Mulheron, Agnes		1	Nelson, John	B	
*Murray, Elizabeth.		1	O'Connor, Marguerite		1
Martin, William E.		1	Ostrain, Ada Lillian		1
Meldrum, Albert E.		1	O'Shea, Grace		1
Moulton, John		1	O'Loane, Elizabeth.		1
Maddock, Catherine.		1	*O'Connor, Mary M.		1
Macklin, Clara Mabel		1	Olliver, Emma		1
Moles, Cora A.		1	Orr, Jennie Inglis		1
Moir, Mary Ann	C		Orr, Lulu Scott.		1
Marty, Sophia E.	C		O'Brien, Stanislaus J.		1
McKellar, Margaret A.		1	O'Leary, Francis H.		1
McTulloch, Henry		1	Odell, Albert.	A	
McIntosh, George		1	Palin, Lucy Margaret		1
McNiven, James Archibald		1	Parker, Mary Armstrong		1
McEachern, Gilbert		1	Parry, Margaret Ann		1
McCrea, Anna Rebecca.		1	Prichard, Carrie Evelyn.		1
McCubbin, Emma		1	Pearce, Florella Georgina.		1
McInray, Isabel		1	Porter, Felicia Jane		1
McLellan, Mary		1	Polk, Edmund J.		1
McLennan, Maria		1	Petrie, William A.		1
McLaughlan, Annie		1	Park, Fannie A.		1
MacMurchy, Catherine		1	Patterson, Ella		1
McNiven, Agnes Thorburn		1	*Pearce, Daisy Helen.		1
McTavish, Jennie		1	Platt, Ada		1
McFarlen, Kezia		1	Pearsall, Alfred J.		1
McConnachie, Robert George		1	Pettit, Janie		1
MacGillivray, George Barnett.		1	*Porteous, Catherine		1
McNiven, Angus		1	Porter, Jessie		1
McDonald, Elizabeth Leigh.		1	Pringle, Rose		1
McFarlane, Mary Elma.		1	Pearen, Frederick	C	
McIntyre, Mary		1	Quinn, Francis John		1
McKay, Margaret		1	Ritchie, John	B	

* Obtained honors.

LIST OF PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES—*Continued.*

NAME.	GRADE.		NAME.	GRADE.	
	First Class.	Second Class.		First Class.	Second Class.
*Robertson, Donald McD.....		1	*Sproat, Emma L.....		1
Reeder, James A.....		1	Sheppard, Fred. Wm.....	C	1
Robinson, Elizabeth Jane.....		1	Tyndall, Joseph E.....		1
Radcliffe, Samuel.....		1	*Tilley, Wm. Norman.....		1
Reid, Alexander.....		1	Taylor, Isabella.....		1
Relyea, Albert Edward.....		1	Thomson, Edith C.....		1
Robertson, Robt. John.....		1	Thomson, Charlotte E.....		1
Rongvie, Davida.....		1	Teetzel, Lillian.....		1
Reid, Alexander.....		1	Tocher, Jessie.....		1
Roe, Christina.....		1	Todd, Margaret.....		1
Rogers, Bessie.....		1	Tector, Jennie.....		1
Rennie, Geo. Barron.....		1	Tennant, Mabel.....		1
Rice, William H.....		1	Tretheway, Laura C.....		1
Roberts, Elizabeth R.....		1	Todd, Alex.....		1
Rice, John.....	C		Tarry, Emma.....		1
Rose, Wilber S.....	C		Thomas, Mary A.....		1
Rogers, James C.....	C		Topping, Mary.....		1
Sinclair, Samuel Bower.....	A		Tutty, Julia.....		1
Swan, Wm. James.....		1	Urie, John McKelvey.....		1
Sinclair, Mary Margaret.....		1	Van Blaricom, Edith.....		1
Sinclair, Anna Eva.....		1	Vincent, Ruth Evelyn.....		1
Sheppard, Helen Annie.....		1	Volume, Margaret.....		1
Somers, Fannie Bertha.....		1	Vankleek, Maud E.....		1
Stewart, Helen Jennie.....		1	Vanstone, Mary E.....		1
*Stuart, Alice.....		1	Vining, Sara E.....		1
Steele, Winetta.....		1	Vredenburg, Alma J.....		1
Shannon, James.....		1	Wellwood, Leopold Augustus.....		1
Smith, Arch'd.....		1	Williams, John Wesley.....		1
Stewart, Henry Arch'd.....		1	Walkington, Jane.....		1
Scott, Nellie.....		1	Willson, Alice Jane.....		1
Sharpe, Esther Lillian.....		1	Willson, Minnie.....		1
Smith, Margaret.....		1	West, Henry Albert.....		1
Stainton, Agnes.....		1	Wilder, Emma.....		1
Stinson, Dorcas.....		1	Wood, Alice Helena.....		1
Story, Theresa.....		1	Willers, Amelia Jane.....		1
Struthers, Jane.....		1	Warren, Marcella.....		1
Stiles, Sara.....		1	Warde, Agnes Maria.....		1
Sullivan, Johanna Mary.....		1	Welsh, Mary.....		1
Scott, Frank Alex.....		1	*Whayman, Minnie.....		1
Sherk, Mary.....		1	Wickens, Alice.....		1
Simpson, Amelia Bouquet.....		1	Wilkinson, Emma Louie.....		1
Simpson, Margaret Ann.....		1	Williams, Minnie Evelyn.....		1
Stalker, Annie.....		1	Willson, Alice Maud.....		1
Stevenson, Ellen.....		1	Wright, Anna Amanda.....		1
Scott, Robert E.....		1	Wright, Susan E.....		1
Sheehan, John.....		1	Wood, Frances Trew.....		1
*Shortill, Robert N.....		1	Wood, Louisa.....		1
Snelgrove, Wm. J.....		1	Wood, Mary Hamilton.....		1
*Stephens, John.....		1	Waugh, Elsie A.....		1
*Stillwell, Hosea A.....		1	Wickwire, Minnie E.....		1
Stringer, Francis H.....		1	Woods, Catharine B.....		1
Scott, Belle.....		1	Wright, Josephine.....		1
Scully, Annie.....		1	Willson, Ada.....		1
Sexsmith, Bertha.....		1	Warren, Herman E.....	B	
Shaver, Sophia.....		1	Young, Grace Olivia.....		1
Smith, Jemima.....		1	Young, Fannie C.....		1

* Obtained honors.

7. KINDERGARTEN CERTIFICATES.

Directors—		Assistants—	
Bolton, Louise.	Kinden, Mabel.	Bedwin, Maud.	Samuel, Marion.
Breckenridge, Belle.	McKenzie, Agnes E.	Campbell, Caroline L.	Stone, M.
Brown, Jennie.	McKindsey, Mabel.	Flory, Marion.	Warner, Minnie.
Darcy, Marg't. H.	Ross, May.	Given, Helen.	Webb, Rachel.
Duff, E. L.	Smith, Mima.	Griffin, Ida.	Williams, Libbie.
Glassford, Jennie.		Kelly, Greta.	Wylie, Annie.
Hardy, Jessie B.		McMullen, Annie.	

8. TEMPORARY AND EXTENDED CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING 1888.

COUNTIES.	Temporary Certificates authorized by the Minister of Education during the year 1888.	Third Class Certificates extended by the Minister of Education during the year 1888.
Bruce	1	1
Carleton	4	2
Dundas	11	4
Essex	5	1
Frontenac	5	2
Glengarry	2	1
Grenville, Leeds	2	8
Grey	6	2
Hastings		4
Kent		3
Lincoln		2
Middlesex	1	2
Norfolk	3	2
Northumberland		1
Peel		1
Perth	2	
Renfrew	7	4
Simcoe		1
Stormont		1
Waterloo		7
Welland		1
Wellington		2
Wentworth	2	4
York	8	
Districts	40	5
Eastern Ontario, R.C.S.S.	8	
Western " "		2
Provincial		
Total, 1888	104	63
" 1887	135	126
Decrease, 1888	31	63

Of those receiving Temporary Certificates in 1888, 63 had previous experience in teaching.

Of the 63 teachers whose Third Class Certificates were extended, 7 had attained Second Class non-professional standing. The periods of previous service were:—

Three years and under	28
Four to six years	12
Seven years and over	23
	63

APPENDIX H.—*SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.*

(CONTINUED FROM LAST REPORT.)

Allowances granted during 1888.

No.	NAME	Age.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Superannuation Allowance.
830	Maria McAlpine.....	48	23	\$150 00
831	William H. Scott.....	60	26½	185 50
832	Eliza Jane Glenday.....	54	30	180 00
833	Thomas Waugh	60	25	150 00
834	Peter McLaren....	63	31	200 00
835	Henry Izard	67	36	236 00
836	W. J. Nicholson.....	62	7½	45 00
837	*John Thomas Wood	50	12½	87 50
838	*Isaac Grenier.....	54	30	180 00
839	*William Monds....	57	22	152 00
840	*William Henry Relyea	60	34	221 50
841	John Joseph Murphy	49	9	61 00
842	*Julianna Hales.....	60	21	143 00
843	*John Dalglish	43	16½	99 00
844	*Joseph Wallace.....	46	14½	87 00
845	*Annie Slaven.....	48	26	156 00
846	Joseph Drummond	61	34	204 00
847	*John Robbs	53	32	208 00
848	*Margaret Yates	45	28	187 50
849	*William Sinclair, B.A.....	54	32½	222 50
850	*James Marshall	60	24	156 00
851	*Stephen K. Patten	52	23	138 00
852	Thomas Chapinan Graham.....	42	10½	69 00

*First payment to commence with January, 1889.

(2) *Summary for Years 1877 to 1888.*

YEAR.	No. of Teachers on List.	Expenditure for the year.	Gross contributions to the Fund.	Amount refunded to Teachers.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1877.....	293	35,484 35	14,283 25	1,576 07
1878.....	339	41,318 95	13,767 12	1,591 64
1879.....	360	43,774 50	14,064 84	2,237 79
1880.....	391	48,229 13	15,816 45	3,252 92
1881.....	399	49,129 83	14,197 75	2,872 13
1882.....	422	51,000 00	13,501 08	3,660 10
1883.....	422	51,500 00	12,515 50	3,763 01
1884.....	443	54,233 93	15,802 50	4,037 59
1885.....	423	55,003 09	11,525 50	10,593 30
1886.....	440	58,791 37	18,095 29	6,046 05
1887.....	454	58,295 33	1,489 90	3,815 80
1888.....	472	58,290 00	1,700 25	3,588 97

TEACHERS WHO WITHDREW THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM THE FUND DURING 1888.

Counties.	No.	Counties	No.
Brant	3	Middlesex	5
Bruce	2	Norfolk	3
Carleton	1	Northumberland.....	2
Dufferin	1	Ontario	5
Dundas	3	Oxford	1
Durham	1	Peel	1
Elgin	2	Perth	5
Essex	3	Peterborough	3
Frontenac	4	Prescott and Russell.....	1
Grenville	2	Prince Edward	1
Grey	7	Simcoe	6
Haldimand	1	Victoria	3
Halton	1	Waterloo	1
Hastings	1	Welland	1
Huron	4	Wellington	2
Kent	4	Wentworth	2
Lambton	3	York	4
Lanark	2		
Leeds	1		
Lennox and Addington	1		
		Total.....	93

APPENDIX I.—INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

1. PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTION.

(1) *List of Inspectors.*

NAME.	JURISDICTION.	POST OFFICE.
Donald McDiarmid, M.D.	Glengarry	Athol.
Alexander McNaughton	Stormont	Cornwall.
Arthur Brown	Dundas	Morrisburg.
William J. Summerby	Prescott and Russell	Russell.
Odilon Dufort (Assistant)	"	Curran.
Archibald Smirle	Carleton	Ottawa.
William Johnston	Leeds, No. 1	Athens.
Robert Kinney, M.D.	" No. 2	Brockville.
Rev. Geo. Blair, M.A.	" No. 3 and Grenville	Prescott.
Frank L. Michell, M.A.	Lanark	Perth.
Robert George Scott, B.A.	Renfrew	Pembroke.
Wm. Spankie, M.D.	Frontenac	Kingston.
Frederick Burrows	Lennox and Addington	Napanee.
William Mackintosh	North Hastings	Madoc.
John Johnston	South Hastings	Belleville.
Gilbert D. Platt, B.A.	Prince Edward	Pictou.
Edward Scarlett	Northumberland	Cobourg.
William E. Tilley, M.A.	Durham	Bowmanville.
James Coyle Brown	Peterboro'	Peterboro'.
Charles D. Curry, B.A.	Haliburton	Minden.
James H. Knight	East Victoria	Lindsay.
Henry Reazin	West Victoria	Linden Valley.
James McBrien	Ontario	Prince Albert.
A. B. Davidson, B.A.	North York	Newmarket.
David Fotheringham	South York	Toronto.
Allan Embury	Peel	Brampton.
Rev. Thomas McKee	South Simcoe	Barrie.
James C. Morgan, M.A.	North Simcoe	Barrie.
Isaac Day	East Simcoe	Orillia.
J. Scott Deacon	Halton	Milton.
Joseph H. Smith	Wentworth	Ancaster.
Michael Joseph Kelly, M.D.	Brant	Brantford.
James B. Grey	Lincoln	St. Catharines.
James H. Ball, M.A.	Welland	Thorold.
Clarke Moses	Haldimand	Caledonia.
J. J. Wadsworth, M.A., M.B.	Norfolk	Simcoe.
William Carlyle	Oxford	Woodstock.
Thomas Pearce	Waterloo	Berlin.
David P. Clapp, B.A.	North Wellington	Harriston.
J. J. Craig	South Wellington	Fergus.
Nath. Gordon	Dufferin	Orangeville.
Thomas Gordon	West Grey	Owen Sound.
Andrew Grier	East Grey	Thornbury.
N. W. Campbell	South Grey	Durham.
William Alexander	Perth	Stratford.
John Elgin Tom	South Huron	Goderich.
Donald McG. Malloch	North Huron	Clinton.
W. S. Clendening	East Bruce	Walkerton.
Alexander Campbell	West Bruce	Kincardine.
John Dearness	East Middlesex	London.
Joseph S. Carson	West Middlesex	Strathroy.
Welbern Atkin	Elgin	St. Thomas.
W. H. G. Colles	East Kent	Chatham.
Wilmot M. Nichols, B.A.	West Kent	Blenheim.
Charles A. Barnes, B.A.	Lambton, No. 1	London.
John Brebner	" No. 2	Sarnia.
Theodule Girardot	Essex, No. 1	Sandwich.
David A. Maxwell	" No. 2	Amherstburg.
Donald McCaig	District of Algoma	Collingwood.
Rev. George Grant, M.A.	Districts of Nipissing and Parry Sound	Parry Sound.

List of Inspectors—Continued.

NAME.	JURISDICTION.	POST OFFICE.
Rev. R. Torrance	City of	Guelph.
W. H. Ballard, M.A.	"	Hamilton.
W. G. Kidd	"	Kingston.
J. B. Boyle	"	London.
John C. Glashan	"	Ottawa.
John McLean	"	St. Thomas.
James L. Hughes	"	Toronto.
Rev. A. McColl	Town of	Chatham.
Rev. James Gordon, M.A.	"	Niagara Falls.
Rev. S. H. Eastman	"	Oshawa.
William E. Tilley, M.A.	" Peterboro'	Bowmanville.
Thomas Hilliard	"	Waterloo.
Richard Harcourt, B.A., M.P.P.	"	Welland.
J. C. Patterson, M.P.	"	Windsor.

NOTE—Other cities and towns are under the jurisdiction of the Inspectors of their respective districts.

Separate School Inspectors.

James F. White, Toronto.
Cornelius Donovan, M.A., Hamilton.

County Model School Inspector.

John J. Tilley, Toronto.

High School Inspectors.

John E. Hodgson, M.A., Toronto.
John Seath, B.A., Toronto.

Inspector of Normal Schools and Director of Teachers' Institutes.

James A. McLellan, LL.D., Toronto.

(2) Extracts from Reports of Public School Inspectors.

COUNTY OF BRANT.

Extract from Report of M. J. Kelly, Esq., M.D., Inspector.

So far as the discipline and the general management of the schools of the county go, there is nothing especially novel to report. The teachers are, I believe, as a whole doing their work faithfully and well, and the order and prevailing tone are generally satisfactory. During the past fifteen years there has been a considerable falling off in the attendance at the rural schools, and a corresponding increase in the same in the schools of Paris and Brantford. This is doubtless due to a gradual decline, in the interval mentioned, of the rural and a gradual augmentation of the urban population of the county. The decline is indeed observable in nearly all the old counties of the Province. According to the Dominion census report of 1881 the rural population of Brant numbered 18,189 and the urban 12,789. The number enrolled in the rural schools in 1887 was 4,145, or nearly 23

per cent. of the whole population ; in the urban schools it was 3,015, or about 23½ per cent. There is not much difference in the average attendance. I find that the average attendance in the Township of Oakland is slightly in excess of that of the Town of Paris. One might naturally expect a different result, since the larger boys and girls who attend the schools in the country during the winter months drop out early in the spring, which is not the case, or at all events not to the same extent, in the cities and towns. Possibly the existence of a High School, and the numerous factories in Paris, may account in part at least, for the seeming contradiction. Of course the higher the average attendance, the greater, as we know, will be the regularity. Ever since the schools of this Province were placed under supervision, the most frequently reported obstacle to progress has been irregularity of attendance. It has been the crying evil, and many are the remedies that have been suggested for its removal. The most effectual one so far, however, has always been found to be the employment of teachers, at once intelligent, kindly and enthusiastic in their work. The teacher who loves knowledge and can inspire his pupils with that love, needs not the aid of truant officers. But all are not Abelards or Arnolds—and since this is the case, the law has placed in the hands of trustees the power of compulsory attendance. In the rural parts of the county this clause of the Act is practically a dead letter—sometimes talked about, but never, or if ever, rarely enforced. The following shows the attendance of the several townships in the county and of the Town of Paris:—

I. Attendance.—

	Registered.	Average.	Per cent.
Oakland	164	114	70
Onondaga	383	203	53
South Dumfries.....	795	417	53
Burford	1,448	628	44
Brantford	1,355	782	58
Paris	656	426	65

The attendance for the City of Brantford exactly corresponds with that of the Township of Brantford, and is therefore less regular, even with the aid of a truant officer, than that of Paris or Oakland.

II. Finances.—The amount reported as received from the Government grant was \$2,131.00, or about \$55 less than last year; from Municipal grant, \$25,262.69; from all sources, \$38,943.17. The amount expended was \$32,733.48, leaving a balance on hand of \$6,209.69, or nearly \$100 more than last year.

III. Teachers' Salaries, Certificates, etc.—The total amount paid in salaries was \$24,925.16, a decrease of \$1,656.44. The highest salary paid any male teacher was \$600, the lowest \$300, the average for the county \$431. The average salary of female teachers was \$297. The number of teachers employed in the rural schools during the year was 69—33 of these had attended a Normal School—4 held first-class provincial certificates, 36 second-class do—28 third-class and 1 old County Board first-class. The number of rural schools and departments in the county is 69. All these were opened during the year, an average of 212 days.

IV. School Population, etc.—The reported school population of the county of ages between 5 and 21 years was 4,871; the number enrolled in the schools was 4,145; boys 2,237; girls 1,908. The total days of attendance the first half of the year were 270,242, the average 2,146; for the second half year 203,220, average 2,139. The percentage of average attendance to total number attending school is very nearly 52, which, except in the case of Waterloo, is in advance of any other county in the Province, on the basis of the figures of the last report of the Minister of Education.

V. Classification, Studies, etc.—The number of pupils in the first form 1,265; in second, 728; in third, 1,201; in fourth, 775; in fifth, 176. All were engaged in spelling, writing, arithmetic, reading, drawing and geography; in music 1,962; in grammar and composition 2,096; in English history 1,164; Canadian history 1,659; object lessons 1,036; book-keeping 226; algebra 167; mensuration 282; euclid 133; elementary physics 70. Most of these subjects are very well taught, and in some a

marked advance has been made of late, notably in drawing. Reading is the one subject in which improvement is needed, and since the introduction of phonics has become so general, there ought to be no difficulty in the matter. Lying, as it does, at the basis of all education, it is entitled to more attention than any other subject. The older teachers cultivate it, the younger as a rule neglect it. I fear the comparatively little attention paid to the subject in the High Schools, is at the root of the evil. And in this connection I might interject the remark that in my opinion it would be a blessing to the cause of elementary education if the manufactories of teachers, the Normal Schools excepted, were closed for a season, as the supply is now far in excess of the demand, and thus experienced men and women would have a chance of remaining in the profession. 140 visits were made by the Inspector during the year, and 223 by Trustees. 337 trees were planted in the school grounds on Arbor day.

VI. County Model School.—This school opened in September with an attendance of 20. The session lasted three months. The Departmental Inspector paid one visit, but made no examination. At the close the candidates were submitted to a professional examination in writing on paper, prepared by the Department and valued by the County Board of Examiners. They were also examined in practical teaching by the Inspector of Public Schools. All, except three, passed and received certificates. There are at present 40 duly qualified teachers in the county without schools.

VII. The Indian Schools on the Tuscarora Reserve.—These schools, 12 in number, were inspected, at the request of the Indian Department, twice during the year, in June and October and November. With three exceptions the school houses are satisfactory and are fairly equipped. The school on the Oneida boundary, near Beaver's, has been abandoned, and a new school house erected on the Council House line to accommodate the south-eastern corner of the Reservation. The building itself is a good one, painted externally a light green, internally a drab color, and is well furnished. A wire fence encloses the grounds and the closets are masked. The eight best school houses in Tuscarora, and the schools therein, are under the control of a Board of Trustees, consisting of the local Indian Agent, the Superintendent of the Mohawk Institute as Secretary, the missionary at Kenyengeh and some of the chiefs. They are well equipped and generally well conducted. One is a Band School and the three others are under the control of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference. The children exhibit a very fair degree of intelligence and are making generally satisfactory progress.

VIII. Results of Entrance and Other Departmental Examinations.—The following schools sent up successful candidates for the Midsummer Entrance Examination:—Cainsville P. S. 2, one, standing head of the list; No. 27 S. Dumfries 1; No. 25 Burford 2; No. 9 Brantford 1; Scotland P. S. 4; No. 6 Brantford 2; Mount Vernon P. S. 2; No. 4 Brantford 1; No. 3 Burford 1; Tansley 1; Burford Village P. S. 4; Jerseyville P. S. 5; Oakland Village P. S. 1; No. 5 S. Dumfries 2; No. 8 Brantford 2; No. 1 Brantford 1; No. 2 Burford 1; No. 23 Brantford 1; No. 1 Burford 2; Separate School 1; Newport P. S. 1; No. 16 Brantford 1; Etonia P. S. 2; Onondaga village school 2. At the Entrance Examination in December 68 wrote and 52 passed, an unusually large percentage. The following schools sent up successful candidates:—Mount Pleasant 1, who headed the list; Oakland Village school 2; Mount Vernon 2; No. 3 S. Dumfries 1; No. 6 Brantford 4; Cathcart P. S. 1; Kelvin P. S. 1; No. 1 Oakland 3; No. 9 Brantford 2; No. 8 South Dumfries 1; No. 13 Brantford (Paris road), 2; No. 13 South Dumfries 1; Wolverton P. S. 1; Mohawk Institute 1; No. 11 Burford, No. 12 Burford, No. 12 Brantford, and No. 8 South Dumfries sent up each a successful third-class candidate. This is, I consider, a respectable showing for the Public Schools of the county.

IX. Uniform Promotion Examinations.—These examinations, which have been in vogue here for many years, are still doing good and serviceable work. Copies of the new school law and regulations have been sent to most of the Trustees.

X. School Accommodation and Equipment.—In the matter of accommodation and equipment, although there are few, if any, counties in the Province in advance of Brant in these particulars, still improvement is constantly going on.

CITY OF BRANTFORD.

The public schools of the City of Brantford pursue the even tenor of their way. There is an excellent school library, and in other respects the equipment is fair. A kindergarten school will be opened in the Central School building directly after the summer holidays. The progress, order and management of the public schools of the city are very satisfactory. The buildings and grounds, under the management of the committee for that purpose, are kept in excellent condition, and the latter are very attractive. Three additional school rooms in the Central School will be open for the accommodation of pupils on the resumption of work, the last Monday in August.

TOWN OF PARIS.

Of the 10 departments in the public school of the town of Paris, there is little to report further than to say that they are progressing favorably. The attendance is more than ordinarily regular. Thirty-two visits were made to the schools by the Public School Inspector during the year and 21 by the Trustees. Two promotion examinations were held immediately before the midsummer and Christmas holidays on papers prepared by the Inspector, the teachers examining and valuing the answers, and the results were in every way satisfactory. At the two entrance examinations the senior division did well. In order, methods of teaching, management, etc., the schools of Paris take a foremost place, and the staff of teachers in charge would be hard to beat.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Extract from Report of A. Smirle, Esq., Inspector.

On the whole, I consider the schools of the county in a satisfactory condition. During the four years I have been privileged to fill the office of Inspector, my efforts have been largely directed towards the improvement of school accommodation, and I am pleased to be able to state that a very great advance in this respect has been made within a comparatively short period. The log schoolhouse may be said to be a thing of the past in the County of Carleton.

New schoolhouses have been completed within the past three years in twenty-two sections. Besides these very many of the old buildings have been thoroughly overhauled, refurnished, and made almost as good as new. Many others have been supplied with new desks, chairs, etc.

In view of these facts I can safely say that the last four years have accomplished more by way of providing substantial and comfortable school buildings, than any previous ten years in the educational history of the county. This work has been undertaken, generally, without compulsion.

I have also during my term of office given special attention to the teaching staff of the county, with a view to securing a higher standard of qualification. I have not, however, found the people so ready to co-operate with me in this matter as in the building of schoolhouses; trustees have not yet learned to discriminate between the trained and the untrained teacher. If the applicant's services are available, or can by legal process be made available, this, in many sections, is all that is looked for, provided terms be sufficiently low. In the rural districts the ratepayers are not as yet in full sympathy with "modern methods". They are slow to abandon old ideas, many of them retaining a vivid impression of how "the village master taught his little school". In this connection I may state that a fatal mistake with many of our young teachers is the too hasty introduction of new methods. Most people have great respect for old customs, and if they fail to see why a system that has accomplished so much in the past, is not equal to the wants of the present, we must not be too severe in our judgment of their motives. That a child can be taught to read without first having learned every letter of the

alphabet, to them is simply a paradox, and as for kindergarten methods, however useful as a part of the professional training of a teacher, their introduction into rural schools generally, at the present time, would, in my opinion, be premature. Our people are not prepared for such radical changes, and the teacher who introduces these methods too abruptly, not only creates a want of confidence in himself, but, at the same time, secures a verdict against the system before it has had a fair trial. The judicious teacher will introduce his reforms cautiously, and by degrees if necessary, keeping up at least a show of respect for the methods by which our forefathers were taught. The co-operation of the people must be secured, as without it the best methods will prove ineffectual.

Notwithstanding these discouragements we have, however, made considerable progress in this direction. Four years ago we employed 1 first class, 33 second-class, and 73 third-class teachers, whilst our report for 1887 shows 1 first, 52 seconds, and 83 thirds. The number of interim certificates issued last year (15 in all), is very much less than that of any previous year. I notice with regret the increased tendency of second-class men to abandon the work. A young man who has the ability to teach second-class attainments will not content himself at \$400 a year. The consequence is that many of them teach just long enough to acquire the means to enter some other calling in which the remuneration is larger and the responsibility less. So long as teachers are paid at present rates the work must remain chiefly in the hands of inexperienced young men and young women, as no man can settle down in life, rear and educate a family on \$400 or \$500 a year. Another cause why so many leave the ranks may be found in the fact that the teacher's career is necessarily short. The average teacher reaches his meridian of fame after about ten years experience, then follows a solstice of about five years, after which his decline sets in, and at fifty years of age, unless exceptionally fortunate, he is in point of salary about where he started. Just at the age when a doctor, lawyer or farmer reaches his highest point, the teacher is worn out and unable to secure employment on any terms.

A weak point in many of our schools is the want of proper equipment. There are but few that can come up to the requirements of the Departmental Regulations in this respect. Blackboard space and wall maps are found in most of the schools, but globes, calculators, dictionaries, etc., etc., are seldom found. I notice also that in cases where these requirements are provided they are sometimes neither properly used nor properly cared for. Maps, comparatively new, are thrown upon a nail in the most careless manner, and as carelessly taken down and thrown into a corner, there to lie until needed again. The result is that a new map, in a few months becomes so soiled, tattered and torn as to be almost useless. That similar carelessness exists in the use and care of other appliances is occasionally attested by the presence of the skeleton of a numeral frame, the fragments of a globe, map stand or other piece of apparatus. An occasional lecture on the proper care and use of these essentials, would, in my opinion, form an important part of a model school course. No amount of training, however, will compensate for a lack of natural taste in such matters.

The promotion examinations held in the various schools of the county for the last two years have been productive of good results.

Our teachers, last year held a series of township meetings, in lieu of the semi-annual meeting of the county association. Some of these were highly successful, and none could in any sense be called a failure. I have concluded, however, that one annual meeting of two days, or three days if necessary, is in all respects preferable to two. All that is new and practical in the line of teaching can be discussed at one meeting, and I cannot see the necessity of bringing teachers from 10 to 40 miles twice a year, under heavy expenses, when the same results can be obtained without it. I consider the association an important factor of our educational system, but there is considerable preliminary work necessary for each meeting, and when this comes twice a year, along with preparations for public examinations, entrance examinations, promotion examinations, etc., it tends to keep teachers and inspector in a constant state of worry, and must in some measure retard the solid work of the schools.

COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

Extract from Report of D. McDiarmid, Esq., Inspector

Eighty teachers were employed during 1887 whose qualifications were classified as follows:—First class, two; second class, eight; old County Board “firsts,” six; third class (including “extensions”), fifty-eight; temporary certificates, six.

Although very satisfactory progress was made in a large number of schools, yet in not a few, the advancement was not so good as could be wished. This was due to the employment of teachers who had neither the natural qualifications nor interest in their work. As they did not appear to have any intention of making teaching a profession, they have no ambition of establishing a reputation of being successful teachers. The special efforts made to secure the lowest passport into the profession, seems to have exhausted their energies—as long as they can get trustees to employ them and apply for extensions of their expired licenses, they will neither qualify themselves for higher, nor for renewal of their former certificates by passing the prescribed examinations. Satisfied that they know enough to teach pupils of ordinary schools, they neglect the study of text-books and the many helps in the line of educational books and periodicals which can be procured at a small cost—the result is that these teachers have degenerated to mere keepers of school.

The unfortunate scarcity of qualified teachers existing in the county, has favored the development of this undesirable class, whose ranks would soon disappear were the holders of regular “thirds” debarred from taking charge of the schools of large sections, and confined to those of small districts. Those of the former should be taught by the holders of first and second-class certificates, who can be obtained from counties of the province where the supply of teachers exceeds the demand. Trustees who advertize for teachers in any leading Toronto newspaper will have no difficulty in filling vacancies.

Judging from past experience, it is almost hopeless to expect, that for some years at least, a sufficient number of teachers (natives of the county), possessors of permanent licenses, will be found to supply all the districts, able and willing to pay them as liberal salaries as are allowed in other counties. It is therefore very desirable that the trustees of strong sections should seek elsewhere well trained and qualified persons to place over their schools.

If the public school pupils of the county are expected to receive as good a training as that given in many other counties, it is absolutely necessary that the best available instructors be appointed to educate them.

This recommendation, if adopted, will no doubt slightly increase the school tax, which however will not be so great as is generally supposed.

Trustees, before placing their schools in charge of inferior and cheap teachers, should take steps to learn the salaries required by good teachers, which will enable them to know the exact sum needed to supplement the wages usually paid, and the ability of the rate-payers to bear the additional burden laid on them, with the view of providing their children with competent instructors. The granting of fair salaries to successful teachers will induce them to prolong their stay in the same schools, and thus remove one of the hindrances to the progress of the schools—the frequent change of teachers.

The number of teaching days in the Public Schools in 1887 was, in the first half, 126 and in the second half, 95—in all 221 days.

The chronic evil of irregular attendance is still unabated. It is true that epidemics of contagious and infectious diseases, as well as the illness of pupils from other causes, are no small factors in decreasing the attendance, but parents and guardians are frequently to blame for permitting their children to stay from school, or preventing their going, for trivial causes. The influence of the teacher has much to do with the average attendance—a good, energetic teacher has full classes at all seasons, whilst those schools in charge of indifferent or poor teachers are always slim.

Irregular attendance is an injury to the pupils who frequently absent themselves, as well as to the members of the classes to which they belong—the progress of their class-

mates being retarded in order to give the "irregulars" some knowledge of the work taken up during their absence. Trustees, in employing inexperienced or moderately successful teachers, are in a measure responsible for the hindrance complained of.

It will be noticed that in 1887 the number reported in the fifth class is much smaller than that given in previous years—this is accounted for by the establishing in many schools of an advanced fourth class, and of the fifth-class work, now forming part of the High School course.

The acquaintance of the pupils in the different classes with the prescribed studies for these, varies according to the ability of the teachers. The mere fact of pupils being members of certain classes does not in all cases indicate the possession of the same knowledge of the subjects of study of these and preceding classes. This difference is not at all so great now as it was several years ago, as superficial teachers in order to gain popularity by the promotion of unprepared pupils to higher classes, cannot do so, at present, with impunity, the periodical written examinations being tests which prove the nature of their teaching. Of these, the High School entrance examinations have conferred incalculable benefits on the Elementary Schools. The examination papers prepared in Toronto, and used simultaneously in selected places throughout the province, force teachers to devote their time to the thorough teaching of the important branches of the Public School course, with the object of grounding their pupils in these, and fitting them to pass the High School admission examinations.

The interest taken by parents and teachers in them is shown in the yearly increase in the number of applicants for certificates. In July, sixty-four were examined in Alexandria and twenty-six in Williamstown, of whom fifty and fourteen passed. In December, the figures were respectively fifty-six and forty-one, with fourteen and fifteen successful, or a total for the year of 187, of whom ninety-three were granted certificates.

Uniform and Promotion Examination.

There is no doubt but that much of the success of pupils attending the former examinations must be credited to the training received by them, in the many written tests of their knowledge of their work, to which they were subjected, before and during the examination required for advancement to other classes—which course was not generally followed until the establishment of this examination—the Uniform and Promotion, which was held on the 24th and 25th of November.

I have nothing to add under this head to that contained in my former reports but that I was favorably impressed with the good effect the knowledge that this examination would be held, had on the general management of the schools.

Schools.

In the county are six brick, thirty-eight frame, and thirty log school houses—some of the latter have been clapboarded and painted outside, wainscoted or lathed and plastered within. Two new ones were built during the year, in sections 12, Kenyon, and 8, Lochiel. Others are needed in a few localities to replace the poor structures now in use.

County Model Schools.

The trustees of the Martintown Model school secured an additional second-class male teacher during the Model School term, to take charge of the senior department—thus freeing the Principal from his school duties, and permitting him to devote his time to the instruction and supervision of the students. This new departure had the effect of turning out a better prepared class than was possible under the previous management.

Teachers' Association.

The regular yearly meeting was held in Alexandria on the 17th and 18th of February. Over seventy per cent. of the teachers were in attendance, and appreciated the opportunity for self-improvement afforded them.

School Requisites.

The supply of Tablet Reading Lessons, globes, good maps and blackboards, is deficient in not a few schools, and I regret my recommendation for the providing of a good dictionary for each school has, so far, received little attention.

Financial Statement.

The receipts from all sources, for school purposes and the amount paid to teachers, were the following for the years named:—

Year.	Receipts.	Salaries.
1885.....	\$28,854 35	\$19,178 41
1886.....	25,501 26	19,054 74
1887.....	26,543 05	19,785 74

COUNTY OF GREY—SOUTH.

Extract from Report of N. W. Campbell, Esq., Inspector.

During 1887 there was in this inspectorate an outlay for school purposes of \$44,893.58. Amounts proportionally large are expended in almost every county in the Province, and yet, with this large expenditure, it is found cheaper to maintain our schools than, without our schools, to maintain institutions for the suppression of the vice and crime that naturally follow ignorance and superstition. The future welfare of our country also depends more largely upon the thorough efficiency of the schools than upon any other agency at work in our midst. I would therefore that our County Council be foremost in diffusing throughout the county a deeper interest in, and a more profound spirit of inquiry into, everything that pertains to our school system than have heretofore been manifested. Many teachers complain of the lack of appreciation and interest shown by the parents and even by the trustees of their sections. Many during the year never saw a ratepayer in the section drop in to make a friendly call. This lack of interest on the part of parents generally finds its way to the pupils, and a state of mutual indifference is the result.

With respect to the trustees' receipts and expenditure of each township for the year. Artemesia stands first in this respect, owing chiefly to the erection of new school buildings in School Section No. 5 and No. 10, and the veneering with brick of the school-house in No. 2. The balances in the hands of the trustees throughout the inspectorate show that in some sections provision has not yet been made for the payment of teachers' salaries quarterly, as required by law. Glenelg expends the largest percentage of its receipts in the payment of its teachers, that percentage being 75. The reason of this probably is that Glenelg has only eight Public School sections and three Unions, the schools of which latter are in the neighboring municipalities.

It is gratifying to notice that although many of the schools are deficient in maps, globes, etc., the trustees are gradually providing a full equipment, and soon we may hope to see in addition to these an eight-day clock in every school and a standard dictionary and gazetteer on every teacher's desk.

A comparison of the municipalities is instructive. The number of male teachers is in excess of the number of females by three. Most counties have a very different showing. Bentinck and Osprey pay the highest salary to a male teacher, while Glenelg pays the highest salary to a female. Artemesia, however, as a township pays the highest average salary to its male teachers, while Osprey again pays the highest average salary to its female teachers. A look at the grade of the teachers' certificates shows that only 33½ per cent. of the teachers employed have first or second class certificates. This percentage is low compared with that in some other counties; and as these higher grade certificates indicate experience and training, the fact that we have so few of them proves that our

people do not fully appreciate the importance of employing thoroughly trained and competent teachers, or that other counties can and do pay better salaries than ours. Of course teachers always accept a call to a higher salary and a better position. During the year there were employed only two teachers having interim certificates or "permits." One other had such certificate for the last half of the year. No "permits" will be given in the inspectorate for 1888 on account of the over-supply of certificated teachers, some of whom are yet unemployed.

The total school population of Artemesia is reported nearly 100 less than the number actually enrolled on the school registers during the year. This is scarcely possible unless there has been an exodus of some kind going on. In many sections of the other townships the same peculiarity occurs. Leaving aside Artemesia as not furnishing accurate data, it can be seen that Osprey has by far the greatest percentage of its school population enrolled on its school registers, 927 being enrolled out of a total population of 962. Normanby has the highest percentage, and it is only 47; that is to say, only 47 per cent. of those enrolled attend average time. In respect to the percentage of the total school population that has attended average time, Osprey stands first, 38 per cent. of its school population attending average time. All these percentages are low, and show a very irregular attendance on the part of the pupils. Trustees do not as a rule enforce the law with reference to the attendance of pupils at school. Only one Board of Trustees (No. 13, Proton) reported doing so. This probably accounts for the large number (415) of children between 7 and 13 years of age reported as not having attended any school during the year, and also the number (2,186) of the same ages who did not attend school 100 days, as required by law.

Number of brick school-houses, 19; stone, 30; frame or concrete, 34; log, 4; all are freehold premises with the exception of one in Proton. The number of visits made by the Inspector was 192; by Trustees, 198; by others, 505. The number of maps in the inspectorate is 624, of globes, 68; 610 trees were planted during the year, and religious exercises were conducted, as required by the Departmental Regulations, in 90 schools and departments. With reference to this last item, you will be pleased to know that religious exercises were conducted in all the schools except nine. It is hoped that during the present year all the schools will fall into line in this respect, and that all the teachers will constantly keep before their pupils the great principles of religion as embodied in the Bible.

From the large sums of money yearly expended upon our schools, from the increasing interest manifested in their welfare, from the willingness with which our ratepayers attend school meetings, from the desire of most trustees to comply with the Departmental Regulations, and from the determination of all classes of the community to make our schools not merely schools in name but in very fact, there is reason to believe that our people will endeavor to aid every reasonable effort to increase the efficiency of the Public Schools, and to make them such that our young people may grow up educated in every sense of that word, for "a thoroughly educated people can never be made slaves."

In analysing the hindrances to progress in our schools, I found the following to be the cause of most frequent complaint:—

1. Irregular attendance of pupils. During a winter so severe as the past this was a serious hindrance. In many cases the recorded attendance during a great part of the winter was scarcely one-fifth of the general attendance. In some parts of the Riding where the snow was exceptionally deep the winter school population in actual attendance has scarcely a representative now in school. The pupils who were thus deprived can be easily distinguished from those who enjoyed the advantage of attending regularly. A lower standing of the school as a whole is the inevitable result, without any one being blamable.

2. A lack of controlling power in the teacher. "Order is Heaven's first law." It should be so also in the school. Without order there is no organization, and without thorough organization there is no progress. The teacher must exercise the disciplinary powers vested in him by law, otherwise much of his time and energies are wasted. The number of our teachers who do not exercise proper control is small indeed, and the fewer of such in the profession the better. I cannot speak too highly of my teachers as a

whole. They are doing their utmost to raise the schools of the inspectorate to a higher level than ever before. Not only are they endeavoring to give their pupils a good Public School education, but also in setting before them a good example and surrounding them with those influences that tend to elevate the pupils socially and morally. Here, I conceive, is the teacher's most responsible work; for he must lay a good foundation of these principles on which true manhood and true womanhood must be built.

3. Positively bad teaching. This also is happily rare in the schools of South Grey. There is, however, a vast difference between the "imparting power" of one teacher and that of another. Some are apt to mistake telling for teaching; others neglect frequent reviews, and thus the instruction imparted is not fixed in the mind of the pupil.

4. Lack of school supplies. This complaint is heard from a number of sections. It is felt in those subjects—such as geography—in which objective teaching is necessary to advancement. Although trustees in general take a lively interest in the schools and their work, yet some are slow to recognize the responsibility of providing the necessary apparatus and equipment for the school. In a few instances it was necessary to apply some little pressure before even reading tablets and a few maps were provided.

5. Frequent change of teacher. I know nothing that for a time hinders the work of a school more than this. In these schools in which teachers change most frequently, almost without exception the standing of the pupils is not so high as in those where some permanency is given the teacher's engagement. Some fifty of my schools have new teachers this year, and although in some cases the change was for the better, yet even then the progress made by the pupils is difficult to measure. Different methods are adopted by the teachers, and some month or two is partially lost to the pupils before the new methods are to them more than a novelty.

Our semi-annual Teachers' Convention was held in Durham June 7th and 8th. Over seventy teachers answered the roll-call. The most important result of the convention was the unanimous decision of the teachers to hold, next December, a uniform promotion examination over the inspectorate. It has long been felt that the schools were far from being uniformly graded, and it is thought that these promotion examinations will result here, as in other counties, in producing to some extent the desired effect. The great hindrance in the past was the lack of means to conduct in a proper manner the examinations; but so thoroughly convinced are the teachers that regular and uniform promotions will result in good to the schools that they decided to conduct an examination this fall at their own expense if the Township Councils do not come to their aid.

It must not be thought that these examinations are for the benefit of the teachers or the Inspector. Far from it. They will double the work of both at certain seasons of the year. Both are, however, quite willing to do all the extra work gratis, but, as the good of the pupils is aimed at, those most interested should be willing to defray necessary expenses. I hope, however, to have more definite results and statistics to lay before you at another meeting.

I cannot pass without expressing my gratification at the result of a recent Township Examinations held in Normanby last April. The success of the examination was due to the energy and zeal of the teachers. The Township Council has also done nobly in appreciating the work of the teachers, and in showing its appreciation by paying the expenses of the examination.

My first visit to the Meaford Model School was made during the first week of April. The school has increased so that the present building, containing seven rooms, was not adequate to accommodate the pupils, and the board found it necessary to fit up another building and employ an eighth teacher. The school was thoroughly reorganized and reclassified shortly before my visit. It is now in first-class order, and, under the supervision of the present energetic principal, Mr. Burgess, the school bids fair to rank as high as any of its size in the Province. Already in the Senior Department is a large class of young men and women which would form an excellent nucleus for a High School.

Over fifty candidates have applied to write on the Entrance Examination to be held in Durham on July 4th, 5th and 6th. On account of the refusal of the payment of Presiding Examiners by the County Council it fell to the local boards to pay the same. The Durham board does not consider it fair to be compelled to pay this when they have not

the authority to levy a fee on those participating in its benefits from the surrounding municipalities. They object chiefly on the ground that the examination is held not for the benefit of Durham alone but also for the convenience of the surrounding townships; that although the County Council pays 75 cents a candidate for the examination, the Town of Durham pays its share of that 75 cents and the expense of presiding besides.

As Inspector for the South Riding I plead for the South. I consider it but fair that these examinations be held for the convenience of the schools of the South. I should like to see them made more permanent than at present, so that they be not dependent on the willingness or unwillingness of local boards to pay necessary expenses. I think that if the County Council look the matter squarely in the face they will see the equity of paying the expenses of these examinations out of a common fund.

COUNTY OF GREY—WEST.

Extract from Report of Thomas Gordon, Esq., Inspector.

In none of the townships is the average attendance one-half of the pupils whose names appear on the register. This is accounted for to a great extent by the fact that the individual attendance varies with the seasons, the larger and stronger pupils forming the winter classes, and the younger and smaller pupils the summer attendance. The result is increased cost per pupil.

During the year 1887 almost all the schools in certain townships were taught by teachers holding regular certificates, the result being that the work of the schools was more systematically done and more practically beneficial than when frequent resort had to be made to "permits." An evidence of this is furnished in the large numbers trying the High School Entrance Examination and in the general success attending their efforts. In each of my visits to the schools I have sought to direct attention to the features in education which are likely to be of the greatest benefit in after life, and most likely to conduce to the advantage of the children when they become men and women.

COUNTY OF GREY—EAST.

Extract from Report of A. Grier, Esq., Inspector.

There are at present sixty Public Schools and separate departments of Public Schools in the three townships, including the Town of Thornbury, composing the Eastern Inspectorial Division. I have visited each school and separate department in accordance with the Regulations of the Education Department and performed all the other work connected therewith.

We are below the Provincial average for male teachers (with the exception of Euphrasia), being \$400, but above the Provincial average for female teachers, being \$270.

Sixty teachers were employed during the year 1887, and the same number are employed at the date hereof. Of these 1 held a Provincial first class certificate, 17 Provincial second class, 2 Old Country Board second class certificates, 38 third class certificates and 3 temporary certificates.

The number of children of all ages whose names were entered on the school registers during the year 1887 was 4,517, including the Town of Thornbury.

In all graded schools where more than one teacher is employed the whole programme of fifth class work is taken up and efficiently taught, and in a few of the rural schools part of the fifth class subjects is taught, but where only one teacher is employed it is almost impossible for the teacher to devote sufficient time and attention to a fifth class to prepare the pupils to pass a successful examination, that is to obtain a third class non-professional certificate, unless the junior classes are neglected. Nearly all the fifth class work is done in the graded Public Schools and High Schools. All the Public Schools under my supervision, without a single exception, are taught practically, intelligently and efficiently, and the schools are in a healthy and progressive state, and have made substantial progress.

COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.

Extract from Report of C. D. Curry, Esq., Inspector.

The expenditure of the year as reported was \$9,765.59. Of this expenditure \$906.46 was for permanent improvements, the chief items being for new frame school houses in S. S. No. 2, Cardiff, and in S. S. No. 5, Monmouth. The expenditure for ordinary running expenses during 1887 was per pupil, \$5.38, as against \$6.43 for last year. The cost on average attendance was \$18.22.

The cost per pupil varies very much in different parts of the County, being (on average attendance) in 1, Anson, \$8.68; in 3, Dysart, \$12.18; in 3, Minden, \$15.29; and in 1, Glamorgan, \$25.11; the first two being the village schools, 3, Minden, one of the best, and 1, Glamorgan, one of the smallest of the country schools.

The following table shews the attendance etc. :—

TOWNSHIP.	Number of schools.	Days open 1887, (average.)	Pupils enrolled.	Average attendance, 1887.	Actual average.	Children 7 to 13 not attending any school.	Children 7 to 13 attending less than 100 days in the year.
Anson	2	208	154	64	66	.....	68
Cardiff	5	114	134	33	59	5	71
Dysart	9	186	341	140	160	5	129
Glamorgan	6	126	129	34	55	9	60
Lutterworth	6	161	185	61	83	2	33
Minden	8	166	283	81	104	7	136
Monmouth	5	119	119	35	62	2	49
Snowdon	5	166	181	50	57	1	88
Stanhope	4	140	117	36	54	7	59
Totals	50	.....	1,643	534	710	38	693
Totals, 1886	50	.....	1,509	475	610	.....	.....
Increase .....	.....	.....	134	59	109	.....	.....

The increase in the number of pupils on the registers is satisfactory. This should not allow us to close our eyes upon the fact that 693 children, between the ages of 7 and 13—the most valuable years of school life—have attended less than 100 days during the year.

Six male and 44 female teachers were employed. Average salary of male teachers \$280.25, the highest being \$450 and the lowest \$192. Average salary of female teachers \$201.44, the highest being \$252 and the lowest \$180.

Certificates were: Second Class Provincial 1, First Class, Old County Board 1, Second Class, Old Country Board, 1, Third Class District 46, Interim 1, total 50.

School Houses: Frame school houses 23, Log school houses 28, total 51.

New frame school houses have been erected in 2, Cardiff, and in 5, Monmouth. That in 2, Cardiff, deserves especial mention as being well finished and very well equipped. Forest fires caused the destruction of the school house in S. S. No. 4, Snowdon. The trustees propose to replace it with a neat frame building. Many of the old log structures in the older sections must soon be replaced by buildings better adapted to the requirements of the day.

The usual meetings of the Teachers' Association were held. The attendance was satisfactory and the work done of a practical nature.

Our most pressing need from an educational point of view is proper professional training for our teachers. At present we are forced to place our children under the direction of those who, whatever their knowledge or zeal, have but little conception of the magnitude of the trust committed to them. Few of our teachers remain longer with us than the limit of their certificates (three years), and just as they are beginning to have some idea of the true nature of their work, and just as they are becoming valuable, we lose their services. The departmental regulations regarding Model Schools would require some modification to meet our particular case, but this being done, and a Model School suited to our circumstances established, the evil just spoken of would, to a large extent, be obviated.

COUNTY OF HALTON.

Extract from Report of J. S. Deacon, Esq., Inspector.

Inspection.—Eighty-nine schools and departments were in operation during the first half year and eighty-seven during the second half. In each half year I visited every school and department *at least* once, as required by the Statutes. In addition to these I made twenty supplementary visits during the year, hence the aggregate of my official visits was 196. The course pursued at each visit was similar to that outlined in my reports for 1885 and 1886. I tried to study the peculiar requirements of each school and to vary my methods of inspection accordingly, in order that my visit might be of much practical benefit to teacher and pupils. While aiming to get a correct estimate of the management and general proficiency of each school, I endeavored by *teaching, examination, or advice* to secure increased attention to subjects of primary importance, or to those that, in some schools, are poorly taught or wholly neglected. About 33 per cent. of our teachers bring to their work such a high degree of ability, energy, enterprise and integrity that their teaching and management are classed as *excellent*. With such teachers an inspector finds few errors, if any, to be removed.

I am glad to be able to say that my suggestions have been kindly received by teachers and trustees, and that the year was one of harmony and educational progress.

At the end of the year there were 31 changes of teachers. Eight of these were caused by the expiration of certificates, 8 by choice of the trustees, and the remainder by volition of the teacher. In justice to the majority of trustees I must say that the tendency at present is to retain the services of fairly efficient teachers rather than take the risk of replacing them by others who are less capable. A few trustees have established a maximum salary, beyond which they will not advance a jot to retain the best teacher that the country can produce. Two such boards are enjoying the services of their fourth teacher since my advent to this county. It is almost needless to add that neither school has made average progress, although both were fortunate in securing teachers of good ability. By contrast, I could name two others that have increased their teacher's salary twenty per cent. within the last two years, and in each case the efficiency of the school has risen much more rapidly than the salary of the teacher. These trustees believe in the principle of "Payment by Results."

All the school sites in the county are now freehold. A superior brick woodshed (the best in the county), including closets under the same roof, has been built in No. 12, Esquesing, and a *frame* one, similar in every other respect, in No. 11, Nelson. The cost of the former was about \$350, and of the latter \$100. They are worthy the attention and inspection of all trustees whose school outbuildings are in a dilapidated or unhealthy condition. The senior department of Burlington P. S. has been supplied with single desks and seats (net cost \$140); they are the most handsome, commodious and hygienic P. S. desks used in this county. Nearly every section is fairly supplied with maps, charts and reading tablets.

Arbor Day was observed in 35 sections and 528 trees were planted.

(a) The school population, comprising all between the ages of 5 and 21 years, was 6,556—a decrease of 587 during the year. Is it possible that our population is decreasing with such rapidity, or is there carelessness in reporting the numbers to the assessors?

The management of the *Model School* at Milton reflects credit upon its energetic Principal and his efficient staff of assistants. The value of a Model School course depends largely upon the management of the Principal in directing the efforts of his students and of his faithfulness in pointing out and correcting their errors. It is likewise important that the assistants exemplify, in their daily work, the most approved methods of teaching. Without excellent models to guide them, the students would receive little benefit from their practice in teaching or their study of theories. Seven ladies and seven gentlemen were in attendance during the term and wrote at the December examination. Eleven of these received Third Class Certificates and another will receive his upon attaining the required age.

The *Teachers' Institute* was in session four days—two in January and two in October. They were very interesting sessions and well attended. The October meeting was unusually profitable, owing to the practical teaching. Calisthenics and Kindergarten exercises were witnessed in five departments of the Milton Model School.

HASTINGS, NORTH.

Extract from Report of W. Mackintosh, Esq., Inspector.

During the current year I have inspected all the schools in the townships north of Madoc, Marmora, and Elzevir, in the free grant and new districts twice, with the exception of some which were closed for a portion of the year. Even in these cases, I visited the sections generally. In a number of instances the sections have been visited three times. During the past half year every school except one has been in operation. In all, 39 have been open.

The qualifications of the teachers were as follows, viz.: Provincial Certificates (Second class) 2; Third class (Provincial) 9; Third class (District) 19; and Interim Certificates 9.

The school houses are classified as follows, viz.: Frame 17, log 23.

Not a few of the schools have done excellent work. Nearly all have made as much progress as could, under the circumstances, be looked for.

COUNTY OF LEEDS, No. 1.

Extract from Report of W. Johnston, Esq., Inspector.

Of the educational condition of my inspectorate I can say but little as yet. Much of the district is exceedingly barren—covered with rocks and water. In one section, situated on the Rideau canal, a ratepayer complained bitterly to me that I was attempting to force an expensive teacher upon them, and that they could not afford to pay the salary asked—\$210 a year. Upon inquiry I learned that his school taxes last year were \$6, and that the tax was levied upon six hundred acres of land! It is needless for me to explain that “land” is here used in the legal sense. In another section the amount paid for teacher's salary last year was \$60, and the assessed value of the section is \$20,000! Numerous illustrations of this kind could be given.

I have succeeded in keeping the schools open during the whole year, with only one or two exceptions. This system, one of half-time, was a “crying evil” in the district.

The schools are now in the hands of Model and Normal trained teachers, with only four exceptions, and this I know to be a great good.

The establishment of a Model School in Gananoque will, I believe, infuse new life into that part of the county, and the holding of an Entrance Examination at Newboro'

would complete the circuit. The holding of an Entrance Examination in Newboro' I would beg leave to recommend, as that village is twenty-five miles from any High School. Indeed, the people of Newboro' contemplate making application for the establishment of a High School in their village.

My teachers are, with very few exceptions, well qualified for their work, and they are all earnest, and doing everything in their power to do their very best.

Everything considered, I feel hopeful for educational advancement in my district. I am endeavoring to induce the people to educate their children.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Extract from Report of F. L. Michell, Esq., Inspector.

From all sources the receipts were \$54,205.92. The whole amount expended for school purposes during 1887 was \$45,641.59, of which \$33,901.12 was for teachers' salaries. The average cost of each pupil in the several municipalities for 1887 was :

Bathurst and Pakenham	\$8 76
Beckwith, Drummond, Pakenham	7 71
Burgess North, Darling	5 54
Carleton Place	4 43
Dalhousie and N. Sherbrooke	5 18
North Elmsley	6 42
Lanark Village	6 07
Lanark Township	7 14
Lavant and Montague	6 91
South Sherbrooke	5 35

The average cost per pupil for the whole county was \$6.86. The highest salary paid to a male teacher (exclusive of Almonte, Smith's Falls, and Perth) was \$650 in Pakenham Village. The average salary paid male teachers was \$305; the average to female teachers, \$200. We are still far below the Provincial average in this respect, such being \$400 for males, and \$270 for females. We must face the inevitable and increase the salaries of our teachers, if we are to keep abreast with the other counties of the Province. In not a few sections, and not unfrequently in those best able to bear the burden, the schools are, by the influence of those whose sole desire seems to be "to keep down taxes," supplied with inferior teachers. Cheapness is the only qualification demanded. As a consequence, the schools are badly taught, the children make no advancement in intelligence and desire to learn. They are, in fact, worse at the conclusion of the agreement than at the beginning, since the mental activities of the pupils have been dwarfed. The children of a whole neighbourhood are deprived of the opportunity to get an education necessary to enable them to perform the duties of citizenship in a state where the government is in the hands of the people, because a few illiberal, unpatriotic persons care more for a slight saving in the school tax, than for the advantages accruing to the community from a regularly attended and efficiently taught school. Such action well deserves the scorn of all right thinking persons, and the more liberal majority should see to it that the destiny of the school is not placed at the tender mercy of such persons.

One hundred and forty-two teachers were employed during 1887. Of these, 5 held Provincial First Class; 9 Provincial Second Class; 102 Third Class; and 27 were temporarily certificated.

Though slowly improving, we are still lax in the choice of teachers. This is undoubtedly the most difficult of the trustees' duties. So far as scholarship is concerned, the certificate affords a sufficient test; but aptitude to teach, honesty in the discharge of duty, good governing power, are not written on the certificate—neither do testimonials

satisfy in these particulars. Little wonder then that bad selections are so often made by trustees, really actuated by a desire to do right towards the section. The matter is much worse when careless trustees are satisfied with any teacher, provided he reaches a "starvation" salary.

The number of children of all ages whose names were enrolled during 1887, was 6,665—3,413 boys, and 3,252 girls. Of these, 596 attended less than 20 days; 1,031 between 20 and 50 days; 1,482 between 50 and 100 days; 1,622 between 100 and 150 days; 1,629 between 150 and 200 days; whilst only 295 are reported as attending for more than 200 days. Only three small schools were closed during a part of the year. Bad as this appears to be, it is a shade better than last year. But surely a better record is possible. The distance and bad state of the roads during the winter, rendered irregularity unavoidable, but I regret to state that much of this is due to the carelessness of parents, to the neglect or avarice of trustees in failing to secure properly qualified teachers, and, in too many cases, to the disinclination of the teachers to make the schools attractive to the pupils, or to endeavor to draw forth the careless pupils. The evil does not stop with the pupil who absents himself unnecessarily. It retards the progress of the whole school, works disaster to the ardor of the most energetic teacher, and combined with frequent change of teachers, greatly obstructs the progress of the school. Eighty-five are reported as not having attended any school, and over 1,000 as not having attended 100 days according to law. It would appear from this that not a few parents are withholding from their children the minimum of education required by the statutes of the land. The clause in the school law respecting compulsory attendance is generally, if not universally, disregarded, owing, perhaps, to its inherent defects, the duty of enforcing it being imposed upon the trustees.

Of the 6,665 pupils enrolled, there was an average attendance of 3,027 during the first half, and 3,393 during the second, or an average of 3,210 for the full school year, being about 48 per cent. of the number enrolled. The Provincial average also is just 48 per cent.

During 1887 there were enrolled in First Class (Part I.) 1,593; in Part II., 1,015; in Second Class, 1,409; in Third Class, 1,596; in Fourth Class, 945; and in Fifth, 107. Nearly all the Fifth Class work is done in the High Schools. The above classification exhibits, I regret to say, but roughly the intelligence and attainments of the pupils. I have not yet been able to extend the uniform system of promotion, in vogue in our graded schools, to all the public schools of the Inspectorate. Until such a step is taken the schools must continue to be classified in a crude and unsatisfactory manner.

The time of the pupils is employed mainly in the acquisition of the ordinary branches of the school programme, and in the face of the difficulties already alluded to, the progress has been good. At every recurring visit do I find the majority of the teachers more earnestly trying to perform their duties with zeal and intelligence. Not a few of them, by the consultation of works on education, by judicious effort to improve in method, and best of all, by a conscientiousness in the work in which they are engaged, have made substantial progress. Sympathy and recognition from the trustees would make this better order of things universal.

The number of schools has been again increased, a new section having been formed in Lavant, and another in Dalhousie. There are 125 rural school houses, classified as follows: 11 brick; 14 stone; 80 frame; 20 log. All the school property is freehold. Many of the school houses denominated log, are among the most comfortable. They have been clapboarded externally, and lathed and plastered within. The year has been one of progress, in so far as improvement in school property is concerned, though in many cases there is still room for improvement, especially No. 17, Drummond (Innisville), and No. 13, Drummond. As a general rule, trustees respond readily to a request towards improvement.

I regret to state that the trustees and parents do not *visit* the schools systematically and regularly. Such visitation with a general "turn out" on examination day, would do much towards creating a sympathy between parents and teacher, and would in this way be productive of lasting good. There were 155 examinations held during the year, many of which were poorly attended.

Arbor Day enriched the school grounds by 403 trees. Besides, the general cleaning up, incident to such a celebration, is a desirable feature of this now generally observed holiday.

Religious Instruction.—In 123 schools the Scriptures and prayers are regularly read. In none is the clause of the school regulations, authorizing instruction by a minister, carried out regularly, though quite a number report occasional service of this kind.

Temperance.—This subject has now to be taught in the schools. I have recommended trustees or teachers to provide the book, and impart the information by way of reading or lecturing, followed by general questions. In this way a gradual and thorough knowledge of the hand book will be obtained. The use of any one text-book for all the pupils of a school in any other way than this, seems to me impracticable.

Model School.—The County Model School for the professional training of teachers, is doing good work. The course consists partly of the study of works on education of recognized merit, and partly in practice in teaching under the supervision of the principal. Forty-two candidates attended during 1887.

Teachers' Association.—The annual meeting of the Association was held in Carleton Place, when work of a practical character was done, and a lecture, given by Dr. Baptie, of Ottawa Normal School. The semi-annual meeting, under the direction of Mr. Houston, M.A., Librarian, House of Assembly, was held in Almonte.

In spite of many drawbacks already mentioned, I can report substantial progress along the line generally. But much can yet be done towards the cultivation of a taste for study and a desire for improvement among the pupils. True, the old reign of terror is almost over. The pupils are induced to do their work with more appreciation and thoroughness than formerly, but the greatest of all the objects of education has not been attained, viz., education towards the formation of character. The work of the text-book, the work of the teacher is not final, but only directory. The scholar should be impelled in the direction of a pure and useful life. Hence it is that the destiny of the child is in no small degree entrusted to the teacher. How necessary, therefore, for a thoroughly disciplined mind, an earnest, steadfast purpose, high moral thoughts and aspirations, a sound judgment, and a sensitive conscience, for one who is to be the intellectual, moral, and, to some extent, the physical guide of the youth of this young country.

That too many of our teachers are incompetent by reason of youth and inexperience, must be admitted; that some are incompetent by disinclination for the work, and lack of energy, cannot be denied. I sincerely trust that the importance of the work—its effects on the future of our country—may inspire municipal councillors and trustees, teachers and pupils, to take more interest in the wants and aims of our local educational system.

COUNTY OF YORK, NORTH.

Extract from Report of A. B. Davidson, Esq., Inspector

The number of Schools and departments was one hundred and two, conducted in twenty-nine brick and sixty-one frame buildings. In School Section No. 12, King, the last log school house in North York, was vacated and a brick erected in its stead, which is one of the finest rural school houses in the County.

During the year one frame and three brick buildings were erected—one brick in Whitechurch and all the others in the township of King.

In the southern part of the inspectorate no little care and taste has been exercised by Trustees in making the surroundings neat and the buildings comfortable for the children; but in the northern part no such care is manifested, the surroundings being very indifferent, and the buildings generally poor, and in quite a number of cases very cold and uncomfortable for the winter, as in Sections 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of North Gwillimbury.

One hundred and two teachers were employed, of whom six held First-Class, thirty-six Second Class, fifty-seven Third Class, and three County Board certificates. All the teachers employed were duly qualified, no permits being now granted in the inspectorate.

At the close of the year one out of every three schools changed teachers, so that on an average the teaching staff of the inspectorate is completely changed every three years.

I am convinced that the number of those between the ages of 7 and 13, who do not attend any school, is very much greater than that reported. None are reported by the villages as delinquents in this respect, while as a matter of fact there are quite a number in every one of them.

With the exception of one instance in the township of King, I have not learned of any effort being made by Trustees to correct this unfortunate condition of things either by moral suasion or legal compulsion. That these educational waifs acquire for themselves a street education, which unfits them from ever becoming worthy citizens, and most certainly fits them for a comparatively useless or a vicious life, is but a necessary consequence of their neglect by parents and Trustees.

The average daily attendance under the care of each teacher was 34, being 33 in the first half of the year, and 35 in the second. Were the attendance of the registered pupils regular, the average attendance to each teacher would have been 73 instead of 34. So that could we secure the regular attendance of the pupils, the schools would accomplish twice as much as they do at exactly the same cost, or were the attendance regular all would be accomplished in six months that is now accomplished in twelve. So that irregularity of attendance alone causes a loss of one-half the educational value of the schools.

Allow me to call your attention specially to the very great inequality of taxation. The following shows the lowest and the highest rates levied for *ordinary* school purposes in the townships:—Georgina from two mills on the dollar to seven and three-tenths; North Gwillimbury from two mills to three and one-half; East Gwillimbury two and seven-tenths mills to six; Whitchurch one and three-tenths mills to 5; King one and a half mills to twelve and four-fifths; Vaughan one and one-fifth mills to four and seven-tenths.

In almost all cases the high rate is levied on the poorest Sections of a township, and the low rate on the richest. Where the high rate is levied the people are unable to obtain anything but the "cheapest" teachers, the poorest buildings, furniture and appliances, and for these poor educational privileges they have to pay two or three times as much as those in the more favored parts of a township. In a word, the poor people of the townships have to pay a very high price for a poor article; the rich a low price for a superior article.

Arbor Day was marked by the planting of 845 trees, a general cleaning of the playgrounds, and forming of flower beds.

The usual promotion examinations were held on the 9th of April and 4th of November. At the first 1,032 pupils wrote; at the second 862. With two exceptions all the schools avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from these examinations, chief of which are (1) directing the instruction of the less experienced teachers; (2) stimulating a healthy ambition among the pupils; (3) removing opportunities for local jealousy to interfere with the classification of the school; (4) making the classification much more perfect.

With one or two exceptions, all the schools are opened or closed with the reading of Scripture and prayer. In no school is formal religious instruction given by any one.

Instruction in Temperance and Hygiene, is given on Friday afternoon by the teachers, in the form of a talk based on the authorized text-book. In this way the intention of the Education Department is fully met, and all the advantages of exact knowledge secured for the children in a manner at once pleasant and interesting.

The Entrance Examinations to the High Schools were attended by 90 candidates at Richmond Hill, 118 at Newmarket, and 34 at Sutton.

The Model School at Newmarket was attended by 18 students, 5 males and 13 females. With two exceptions, all passed creditably the examinations prescribed by the Education Department, and most of them obtained situations in the inspectorate.

The Public School Board of Newmarket, with intelligent liberality in regard to salary, has secured an excellent staff of teachers, so that the teachers in training are provided with every opportunity of securing all the aid and assistance such a school can possibly render.

The Annual Meeting of the Teachers' Association was very successful. A large number of the teachers were present and took an active interest in the papers presented, and the discussions which followed, all of which had a very direct bearing on the daily work of the teacher. Instead of the Association meeting at some central point in the fall, local institutes were held at Maple, Aurora and Sutton. These lasted but one day. In the forenoon the pupils of the schools were present and furnished classes, which the teachers in session conducted, showing practically different methods of presenting the various subjects to a class. In the afternoon papers were read and discussions conducted by teachers on subjects of importance to the profession.

The library of the Association, which contains over 400 volumes all bearing directly or indirectly on the work of the teacher, was well patronized during the year. The Association also enables each member to obtain any of the educational journals at a very low rate. In this way it secures the wider circulation of literature calculated to stimulate and assist the teachers in their professional labors.

I cannot close my Report without testifying to the earnest and progressive character of my fellow-laborers, the teachers who, with very few exceptions, are fully alive to the responsibilities of their position, and prove themselves worthy of the important trust committed to their care.

COUNTY OF YORK—SOUTH.

Extract from Report of D. Fotheringham, Esq., Inspector.

This inspectorate includes Markham, Scarboro', York, Etobicoke, and part of the township of Vaughan, with the villages of Stouffville, Markham, East Toronto, West Toronto Junction, Weston and Woodbridge, and the town of Parkdale.

In regard to school sites, I found 28 inadequate, and 41 adequate; 10 are under half an acre, and 34 over that size. Some are nicely ornamented with trees and flower beds. 760 trees were set out in 1886, and over 1,000 in 1887.

Speaking generally, I may say that in a part of the county longer and more carefully developed, with a denser population and more intimate acquaintance with the views and practice of Toronto, the educational centre of Ontario, there are indications of a friendliness and liberality towards primary education not found at greater distances, and giving good ground of encouragement for the future.

This view is sustained by the fact that 75 per cent. of the school houses are of brick, most of them recently and substantially constructed; by the fact that the average salaries of both male and female teachers are much above the general provincial averages.

When I have named these evidences of superior liberality on the part of trustees and people in South York, I must make the confession that after having provided superior schools and a higher percentage of Normal trained and well paid teachers, I do not see evidence that parents insist upon better attendance or a higher standard of work than elsewhere.

Out of a school population of 9,444 in 1886 there were 1,678 not enrolled at all, and the per cent. of those enrolled was forty-seven and one-fifth days out of a hundred at school; while in 1887, out of 9,954, 1,690 entered no school, and the average attendance was forty-six and one-seventh of those enrolled.

Neither do I find special watchfulness over the classification of pupils, which of course lies at the foundation of thorough work and steady progress. In a majority of schools my record of the standing and work shows that the children are at least one class in advance of that in which they can do the best work; and in one school, which I believe was singular in its classification, I found a large fourth class which could hardly

do second class work reasonably well. With, however, the introduction of uniform promotion examinations into which more than 90 per cent. of the teachers have already cordially entered, this indifference to careful classification may soon be overcome.

In South York, as in nearly all inspectorates, there is a widespread and deepening feeling that the great inequality of taxation for educational purposes should be remedied. The prevailing idea seems to be that Township Councils, if not those of Counties, should be obliged by law to levy a uniform rate within their jurisdiction, sufficient to allow an annual payment of \$150 or \$200 towards the salary of each teacher employed. As matters now stand, poor sections have to put up with heavy taxes and light teachers.

Little pre-eminence for South York can be claimed on the score of improved methods of lighting, heating, and ventilation. The amount of air space as required by law, provided in South York in 1886, was sufficient for about 5,000, out of a population of 9,444 children. The unvarying mode of heating was by stoves in the rooms. No adequate or rational provision was made for driving out the impure by the regular introduction of pure air. To the bad effects of over-heated, suddenly changed and usually vile atmosphere of schools the enfeebled health of scores and hundreds may safely be attributed, rather than to over study and cram work.

Has the time not come when the Legislature may wisely lay down the rule that all houses built in the future shall have proper arrangements for ventilation and heating. Till this is done there is little hope that in rural sections generally any improvement in this very important matter will take place.

It is gratifying to be able to report that practically all teachers in my inspectorate avail themselves of the advantages of our half-yearly institutes or conventions, of which three have been held; and many are subscribers to educational periodicals.

It remains to devise means which shall secure systematic reading, on the part of teachers generally of professional works, which is not as a rule done now. Were it possible to have annual examinations on particular works, and a recognition of success at such examination endorsed upon professional certificates, there would be awakened more ambition and effort in this direction. Meantime a higher percentage might be required in such parts of the professional and non-professional course as would develop taste for such reading.

I regret to state that little has been done so far to introduce the study of Temperance and Hygiene in our schools, where it seems to me the true foundations of a pure, temperate and manly manhood should be laid. Were a part of Friday afternoon devoted to the study and illustration of this subject, it could not fail soon to become popular.

Religious exercises, I am pleased to say, are conducted in all the schools, with two or three exceptions; and I am glad to believe that by the earnest and consistent lives of the great majority of our teachers, the most effective moral training is going on in our schools from day to day.

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Extract from Report of D. McCaig, Esq., Inspector.

As regards school buildings, very considerable progress has been made since my last report. At Gore Bay, Bruce Mines, Thessalon and Little Current, new, commodious, well lighted and ventilated school houses have been built. Others are in contemplation at Keewatin, Rat Portage, and Michael's Bay, for the coming season. These schools are all furnished with the most approved styles of desks and seats, and are generally fairly supplied with maps, blackboards and other necessary appliances of the schoolroom; in the wealthier rural sections also, desks and seats having all the latest improvements, are being shipped in from eastern manufacturers, to take the place of the old fashioned, long, backless benches and clumsy desks.

As regards the teaching capabilities of the district, I think it is safe to say very satisfactory progress is being made, and that, even within the past two years the

conditions are changed very much for the better. In all the towns and villages, and in many of the rural sections, there is a strong and increasing desire to secure the services of Model and Normal School trained teachers. But even teachers who have had no other training than that necessary to enable them to pass the local examinations, enter upon the work of teaching with more certainty of success than formerly. The Teachers' Institute supplies to them, to some extent, at least, the advantages of those higher institutions.

Last summer, the trial was made for the first time of subjecting third-class teachers in the District of Algoma to the same examinations as in other parts of the Province; and it is safe to say that there will be no return to special or high school entrance papers, as the standard of qualification for the teachers of the district. These examinations have forced upon the teachers of these new territories, the conviction that something must be done in order to enter the profession, and have also brought them into more intimate relations with their fellow teachers of the eastern and older portions of the province.

As to practical evidence of progress, perhaps the most convincing would be to state the fact that at the High School entrance examinations of July, 1886, only six candidates, three of these being recommended, were successful throughout the whole district, while in July, 1887, thirty-six were admitted by the central board. The examinations were held in both cases at the same points.

As regards school population and the corresponding school attendance, (leaving out Port Arthur and Sault Ste. Marie, and some half-dozen schools from which returns have not yet been received) from a reported school population (5 to 21 inclusive), of over 4,000, over 3,600 are reported as having attended school during some portion of the past year. It may, however, be stated that reports are not yet as full as could be desired, while in some cases it is difficult to obtain any reports whatever. This drawback is confined almost wholly to the lumbering stations, where trustees are, at the time of the annual meeting, absent in the lumber woods. The same difficulty is met with where schools are established along the small railway stations of the C. P. R.

As to teachers and their salaries, I have to report that altogether 95 teachers were employed in the district during the past year, exclusive of seven employed in the schools of Port Arthur, and ten teachers of Protestant Indian schools. Of these 95 teachers employed in the public schools, 18 only are males, and 8 in all have attended one or other of the provincial Normal schools. One holds a first-class provincial certificate, and ten have passed the non-professional examinations for second-class, but have not all attended the Normal School, 10 in all have taught under an interim certificate from the inspector; all the others hold certificates from the local board of the district.

As to salaries, over \$22,000 has been paid, exclusive of Port Arthur and Sault Ste. Marie. This, with the amount paid by these towns, would raise the total expenditure for salaries, to something over \$25,000, and the total expenditure for educational purposes in the district during the year 1887, to considerably over \$30,000.

With respect to the increase in the number of school sections, it may be stated that thirteen new sections have been added during the year. Three of these are on Rainy River, two in the mining region west of Port Arthur, two on Manitoulin Island, one on St. Joseph's Island, one at Schreiber on the C. P. R., and four on the North Shore. Two of the latter have not yet gone into operation.

Taking, therefore, the present educational condition of the district as a whole, I think it may safely be said that it is anything but discouraging, and that the progress in the character of the schools, the qualifications of the teachers and the consequent improvement in methods of teaching, are fully abreast with the other material progress which the district has made during the past few years.

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND.

Extract from Report of Rev. George Grant, Inspector.

School Sections.—Since the beginning of the year six new school sections have been formed, making 90 in the district; in all with the Indian schools, 94; five new school houses built, two of them to replace buildings accidentally burnt. In this latter respect the year has had more than its wonted share of misfortune; three school buildings having perished by the flames.

Schools in Operation.—Number of schools in operation during the year or part of the year, was 76. Eleven of the sections have their school houses yet to build. All, except 2, have their sites chosen, several have the contract let and part of the material on the ground. Six out of the eleven are the new sections formed this year. There are only two deal sections in the district, having done nothing since their formation, some three or four years ago, and these will not be allowed to remain much longer in their present condition.

Teachers.—The Parry Sound town schools employ six teachers; Burk's Falls, two; Sundridge, two, and the other schools of the district, seventy-two; the Indian schools four, in all eighty-six; but owing to many of the schools engaging their teacher from mid-summer to mid-summer and other incidental changes in the *personnel* of the staff, 102 altogether taught in the district this year; twenty-seven males and seventy-five females. One held a first-class provincial certificate, three second-class, trained in a Normal School; twenty-seven third-class, Model School trained, and the remaining district certificates.

Temporary Certificates.—I am happy to be able to report that there is little or no further need to employ teachers with temporary certificates. Three held temporary certificates, for a short time in the first half-year, two of whom took regular certificates at mid-summer, the other left the profession altogether. One held a temporary in the second half-year, so that she might finish the term of her engagement.

Examinations.—High School entrance examinations, and examinations for teacher's certificates were held, as in previous years, at Parry Sound and Burk's Falls. Fifteen passed the entrance; 8 passed in 1887, and 1 in 1886. So that we are making encouraging progress in this direction. For teacher's certificate, 39 passed; 11 for 3 years; 12 for 2 years; and 16 for 1 year.

Visits.—I made one visit to all the schools of the district, and a second to 45 of the more accessible. The constant changing of teachers; irregularity of attendance, and the want of a Model School, combine in keeping down the standard of efficiency in our schools. While some are bad, and more, doubtful, I can nevertheless report that much good work is done in the district.

Teachers' Institute.—The institute is in a healthy condition and doing the work for which it is established. From the peculiar configuration of this district, a meeting of the institute held in the western section is of no value to the teachers in the eastern section; similarly a meeting held in the eastern part of the district is out of reach, and of no use to the teachers in the western part. To bring the institute within reach of all the teachers, two meetings would require to be held; one in the eastern and the other in the western division. We have succeeded in accomplishing this only on one occasion, viz., when Mr. Tilley was with us in 1886. "This year, one session of the institute was held at Burk's Falls, on the 29th and 30th of June. The number of teachers in attendance was larger than on any previous occasion since my connection with the district. John Dearness, Esq., inspector of East Middlesex, gave valuable help in the discussion of subjects before the association," and by the delivery of a public lecture in the court house, on the evening of the first day of the institute. A pleasing feature of this meeting, one indicating progress, was that the teachers themselves took a prominent part in the discussions, and other work of the institute.

In consequence of the incorporation of Parry Sound as a town, and its removal thereby from the list of District Schools proper, the amount of legislative grant per unit

of average attendance was somewhat larger than in previous years. On the whole, our schools have been able, with the aid received from both sources, to get on fairly well.

Township School Boards.—Only two townships in the district, McKellar and Christie, have been under the school board system. McKellar is organized; Christie is unorganized. In both of these townships the board has become distasteful to the ratepayers. Early this season, the council of McKellar passed a by-law for the purpose of abolishing the school board, and dividing the township in sections. The by-law goes into operation on the 25th Dec. inst. The rate-payers of Christie are agitating and petitioning to have their board abolished, but there appears to be no means of doing so until they obtain township organization.

2. ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL INSPECTION.

Report of J. F. White, Esq., Inspector, Western Division.

The following is a report on the Separate Schools in the Western Division visited by me this year :

There are in all 123 schools, having 268 teachers, a gain of 1 school and 10 teachers over the number reported last year. But one new section was organized during the year, that at Sault Ste. Marie, where the attendance is fairly large, with the prospect of a speedy increase. The school houses are, in general, comfortable and substantial, while many, both in town and country, are of a superior character, affording excellent accommodation. Considerable has been done during the year in the way of increasing and improving the accommodation. In rural sections good brick buildings were erected in 6 Arthur and 10 Arthur; and neat, comfortable houses in 9 Harwich, 6 Artemesia, and 7 Glenelg. Merriton has provided a respectable, comfortable building of two rooms; Niagara Falls has greatly improved its accommodation, while Berlin and Sarnia have large comfortable buildings of good appearance. Toronto has made very praiseworthy efforts to meet the pressing want of increased accommodation by providing one new school, and nearly doubling the capacity of two others. In addition, many buildings have undergone extensive repairs rendering them comfortable and respectable. Thus it may be seen that very substantial progress has been made in this direction during the year. There remain, in this division, eight or ten log or frame buildings in a somewhat dilapidated condition, that must of necessity soon be replaced by suitable structures. The trustees of several of these sections have given me assurance that they are making preparations to build within a short time, and in but two or three cases does there appear an unwillingness to comply with the regulations in this respect.

The improvement in the furniture and equipment keeps pace with that in the buildings, new maps, large blackboards and improved desks having been provided in many schools, and in this respect their equipment is now good in general. In but few schools are there libraries, though such as exist are reported to be well patronized by the children, with marked benefit. When the schools shall have become somewhat relieved of the heavy debts incurred within the last few years for building, a special effort will be made to get them to provide suitable libraries.

Usually the school grounds are of fair size, though most of them might, with decided advantage, be larger. They are not, commonly, well furnished with shade trees or beautified with flowers or shrubs. The opportunity afforded by Arbor Day for making improvement in this respect has not been taken advantage of year by year by many schools. Some improvement is confidently looked for next year.

The attendance, registered and average, as given elsewhere in this report, shows a fair increase for the year. But there exists a wide difference in the statements for the different places. Of the towns in this division, Paris is credited with the highest average attendance, 74 per cent., while Sarnia has an attendance of only 39 per cent., 61 per cent. being the average of all the towns. Stratford has the best record of average attendance among the cities, shewing 63 per cent., while Brantford falls to 40 per cent., the average standing at 57 per cent. The rural schools shew, for them, a pretty regular attendance, the average being 51 per cent., while for the whole Province, including Public and

Separate Schools, it is 47 per cent. It varies greatly in different counties, Bruce having an average of 62 per cent., the highest of any in the Province, and Essex coming lowest with but 37 per cent. It would seem that earnest, systematic effort on the part of all interested in school work should be able to make some substantial increase in the average attendance in many places.

In some cases the grading of the pupils is not so satisfactory as could be wished for. Frequently too many divisions are made for the number of teachers employed; at times pupils are promoted before they are properly qualified. It has not been found possible to remedy this by the one means that should prove most satisfactory—uniform promotion examinations—as the diversity of text-books is too great an obstacle. This difference is true not alone of different schools, but also of the classes in the one school. In such subjects as reading, history, grammar and geography, there are often two, and sometimes three, series of books in use in one school. Some action that would tend to uniformity in books, would be welcomed by teachers and parents and would greatly benefit the schools.

Of the 268 teachers in this division, 174 are members of some religious teaching order; of the rest, about one-half are holders of first and second class certificates, a few have temporary certificates, and the rest are third class teachers. Fair average salaries are paid in most of the schools, though there is room for an upward movement in some cases. In comparison with the Eastern Division, the male teachers in the West receive over 20 per cent., and the female teachers over 30 per cent. of an advance. The schools suffer, however, from too frequent change of teachers. On my round of inspection, 68 teachers were found who had been appointed this year, over 25 changes having taken place subsequently. Taking this as an average year, it is found that in more than one-third of the schools the teachers change yearly, to the serious loss of education in many cases. It is much to be regretted that there is not more permanency in the profession for the sake of teachers and pupils alike. As a body the teachers are well qualified for their difficult task and are working earnestly and successfully.

French is taught in 13 departments, and German in 19, in addition to the ordinary work in English. The teachers who have charge of these classes are usually very well qualified in both languages, and are meeting with good success in their hard task. In nearly all cases the pupils' work in English was most satisfactory, the exceptions being in a few classes of young pupils whose knowledge of spoken English was somewhat limited, as they knew only their mother tongue on first coming to school. In several of these departments the work in English compared most favorably with that in schools where but one language is found.

The several subjects of the school programme are taught with good results in general. There are two, however, that do not yet receive that attention which their importance merits. Music is usually confined to the singing of note songs, with Kindergarten or exercise songs for the junior classes; but in several schools the pupils are not taught singing of any kind. Stratford and Toronto are about the only places where a systematic effort is made to teach music; the classes are under special instructors of ability and experience, and are making gratifying progress. Drawing has been somewhat neglected in many schools, especially in the junior classes. This has come from the fact that it was regarded as of little real value in comparison with some other subjects, or because the teacher had no great taste for teaching it. In many schools, however, the subject is well and intelligently taught in all the divisions.

The preparation of pupils for the Entrance Examination to High Schools is usually made the limit in the schools in this division; but Amherstburg, Hamilton and Toronto, do more advanced work. In Toronto the boys of the high classes are given an excellent training in the different branches of a commercial education, fitting them to assume responsible positions on graduating, and the girls take the courses prescribed for Third and Second Class Non-professional Certificates. The Toronto school this year passed, as usual, a fair number at the Teachers' Examination.

I am pleased to be able to report that the Separate Schools of this District are healthy in tone and are making substantial progress.

Toronto, December, 1888.

Report of Cornelius Donovan, Esq., M.A., Inspector, Eastern Division.

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting the following general report on the schools of the Eastern Division for the year 1888 :—

1—Exchange of Districts.

According to your instructions, I made an exchange of territory with Inspector White on the 1st of January of this year; consequently, although I went over part of this district in 1885, the inspection just completed comprises my first visit to the eastern schools as a body. I may say that, as most of these schools are situated in the vicinity of railway lines, the work of visiting them presents no extraordinary difficulty. The classes of eight teachers, enumerated below, were visited in January by Inspector White at his own desire. Besides these there are two schools not visited at all, chiefly on account of their comparatively recent establishment. Following are the figures :—

2—Statistical.

Number of school buildings.. .. .	112
" " teachers.....	248
" " pupils enrolled.....	12,052
" " classes visited.....	237
" " miles travelled	4,500

3—As to the Buildings.

Most of the 112 are well built schools, yet there are some places, towns in particular, where the extent and character of the buildings are not in keeping with the status of those places. To these, attention has been called in the "Inspector's Detailed Special Reports" to the Department. It might be beneficial if all school boards would remember that, besides comfort and convenience, there are several educative advantages to be derived to the pupils from a properly built school house.

4—Ventilation of the Rooms.

In the matter of ventilation, the schools recently built have facilities more or less scientific; most of the others have as good ventilation as can be obtained from the use of windows. As so much depends on the presence of pure air in the class rooms, teachers cannot be too strongly impressed with the importance of ventilating their schools regularly and frequently. In building schools, trustees should know that there is no branch of the accommodations more requisite than the means of good ventilation.

5—Lighting and Heating.

Facilities for lighting, though not often of a strictly scientific character, are generally good. Besides its utility in the performance of work, plenty of light has also its hygienic value, among which are its cheering effects on the mind, and the disinfecting power of the direct rays of the sun. Teachers and trustees are no doubt aware of these facts, but many act as if proper light were a matter of little consequence. In the matter of heating there is little fault to be found.

6—How the Rooms are Furnished.

As a rule it was only in new and poor sections that I found the old style, awkward long desk and bench. The majority of the authorities seem to have practically recognized the superiority, in both use and appearance, of the more modern furniture. With few exceptions, the schools were found in possession of good maps, but globes were comparatively scarce. Blackboards were found, for the most part, of good quality, but were often too limited in quantity. Not a few schools have sets of useful charts, and while some have good libraries it is a matter of regret that they are not more numerous.

7—As to the Playgrounds.

The playgrounds are generally large enough and well kept, but in some towns (where they are most needed) the grounds are limited in extent. Several schools observe Arbor Day. If all did so, it would, in my opinion, be highly beneficial, as serving to improve the character of the premises and to cultivate the childrens' taste. Properly constructed, duly separated and well kept private accommodations for the sexes should be invariably provided. Comparatively few are very remiss in this respect, but no matter how few, the number is necessarily too great. The water supply was often found inconvenient and scarce.

8—What the Pupils are Doing.

Ability on the part of the pupils to perform work thoughtfully, intelligently and in good style, both orally and in writing, is one of the best proofs of the high standing of a school. A mere recitation of memorized facts should not count for much. For this reason the work of inspection was so conducted that, while endeavoring to ascertain the extent of the pupils' knowledge, I sought more particularly to discover how they could exercise reason and judgment and make a practical application of the knowledge in their possession. In the majority of cases this test obtained satisfactory results.

All the subjects of the authorized school programme are as a rule duly treated. As I proceeded in the work I took the liberty of emphasizing language lessons (including grammar and composition), not only in their regular place on the time table, but also, as far as practicable, in all the class exercises. As the pupil advances the benefits of this practice, steadily sustained, will be seen in his increasing ability to express himself, readily, confidently and in good form, one of the most valuable of his accomplishments.

In the subject of reading, most of the classes exhibited a respectable degree of efficiency. The chief point to which attention had to be called, was the importance of making the reading lesson attractive and pleasant, rather than a task. Reading is said to be a fine art, but in my opinion its chief value lies in its being a means to an end; give a boy a taste for reading, and you furnish him with the means of educating himself, especially in after life.

In arithmetic, while many classes were found unusually strong, many others showed considerable weakness in point of practical work. The fundamental rules should not be passed over hurriedly. When thoroughly mastered in all their varieties of combination, the rest of the ordinary principles of arithmetic will be found comparatively easy.

The quality of the writing was ascertained, especially in the higher forms, not so much from the copies as from the work done on ordinary paper, comprising letters, business forms, etc., and with very fair results. In several cases the character of the work was excellent. At a time when most of the pupils are about to leave school, the writing exercises should be conducted with the view of meeting the exigencies of actual life.

History and geography are popular subjects, and on the whole are well handled. The plan of making them associate subjects is especially pleasing to junior pupils and beneficial to all. Drawing is also in general favor, the books in use being for the most part the authorized series.

Commercial work does not receive as much attention as it should outside the larger places. In these, however, particularly in the advanced classes, excellent work was shown. The importance of this branch was emphasized when necessary, and it is expected that in the future it will everywhere receive due attention.

9—About the Teachers.

At the time of my visit there were 46 male and 202 female teachers. Most of the teachers are abreast of the times, earnest, faithful, painstaking and thoroughly alive to the interests of their profession. I learned that those who could do so, regularly attended the county institutes, and for those who could not attend, I managed to hold several teachers' meetings for similar purposes.

While the salary of a male teacher reached, in one case, \$850, and that of a female teacher \$400, many of the salaries were found very low. It is true that some sections cannot pay more than they are paying, but it is equally true that there are others that can, without much difficulty, pay their teachers higher salaries.

10—Primary Teaching.

Within the memory of living teachers there was a common tradition among school authorities that any teacher, however inexperienced or incapable, was good enough for a primary class. The consequences were that the development of child nature was slight or erroneous, and the progress of little children was slow and labored. Now, however, it has come to be generally recognized that the teacher most versatile in talent, fertile in resource, and gifted with an engaging manner, is the one best suited to conduct a primary class. The proof of this remark is seen in the increased percentage of well trained boys and girls that annually graduate from our schools. It is in the primary class that the educational foundation is laid, and more than any other foundation it should be thoroughly laid in order to sustain a good superstructure.

11—Examinations.

In November I issued a miscellaneous examination paper, principally designed for the fourth form, to all the schools in this division, and hereafter I intend to issue, at semi-annual intervals, a paper for forms II., III. and IV. in some one of the subjects of the school programme. The objects are to excite emulation, to promote efficiency in written work, and to keep all the schools working according to a uniform standard. Public examinations are usually held twice a year by the teachers themselves. These, when properly conducted, are productive of much good. It is a matter of regret that parents and others concerned in the education of the children do not attend more numerously, as their presence would, in nearly every case, be a mark of encouragement to both pupils and teachers.

12—Signs of Progress.

This being my first year in the Eastern Division, I am not in a position to make comparisons with the status of former years, but, as far as I observed, the general tendency appeared to be "upward and onward." New schools are going up, old premises are being renovated and enlarged, additional teachers being engaged and new sections in course of formation. While being able at present to give, on the whole, a good account of the eastern schools, I feel satisfied that my next report will exhibit a marked advance in general proficiency.

HAMILTON, Dec. 1st, 1888.

3. INDIAN SCHOOL INSPECTION.

Extracts from Reports of Inspectors on Indian Schools.

M. J. Kelly, Esq., M.D., Inspector, County of Brant.

Indian Reserve, Township of Tuscarora.

First Half-yearly Visit.

1. On the 14th of June *No. 6 Board School*, on the Council House Line, near the Oneida boundary, was visited. Day fine, a little hazy. A few fields of winter wheat looked promising; spring crops backward. The same teacher here as at the time of my last visit—Miss Sarah Latham, trained in the Mohawk Institute, and holding a High

School Entrance Certificate ; salary \$250. † The house, a new one, was described fully in my last report. Nice set of tablets added to the equipment, and pictured cards to illustrate Scripture lessons. A good well has been provided, worked by a windlass. There were 16 children in attendance, all in first and second classes. The second class, two in number, read fairly well ; spelling and arithmetic middling. Can do a little long division, but need more drill in the preceding rules. Writing good, geography fair. In the first class (14) reading fair, spelling and arithmetic good ; order good. Proficiency not quite up to the mark of last year, due probably to the fact that several who had left the Stone Ridge Mission School to go to the new one have (the novelty gone) returned to their former places. It is proposed, I understand by the Board, to build a new school house near Beaver's Corners for the accommodation of the south-eastern section of the Reserve.

2. *Stone Ridge Wesleyan Mission School*.—Same teacher as last year and same school house. Equipment—Fair desks and seats, globe, ball-frame, Webster's Dictionary, some maps. Needed, a map of Europe, hand-bell, and easel for tablets ; also new house, enlarged grounds and outhouses. Enrolled 30, present 18, average 15. Pupils in four classes ; better in three. The fourth class (four pupils) reading good ; spelling, arithmetic, geography and grammar fair. Know the Ten Commandments fairly well. Writing fair ; more thorough drill in arithmetic needed. Second class (also four in number) reading and spelling good ; arithmetic fair. The members of the first class vary very much in attainments, but on the whole do fairly well. Order and management of school, good.

3. *No. 10 Board School*.—This school was inspected on the 18th June. The school house, a fine brick building, is near St. John's Church, one-and-a-half miles nearer the Grand River than the Council House. Cupola and bell. Good blackboards, one slate and one wooden, on easel. Floor and furniture clean. Good supply of books. Rules and regulations and time table hung up. Grounds in good order ; slatted walk to door. Outhouses (wooden) masked. Native shade trees numerous. Grounds enclosed by wire fence. Interior equipment very fair. Six new chairs, good clock, Ten Commandments (card), Annual Chart, two maps of world. (Maps of Europe, North and South America, and United States needed, also a dictionary). Scripture cards. Teacher, John Lickers ; salary \$300. Enrolled 46, present 35, average 35. Five white children present. Five classes. Fifth class (two present) reading, spelling and writing good ; grammar and geography fair. Fourth class (three present) spelling good, reading fair, arithmetic indifferent. Third class (five present) spelling excellent ; reading, geography and arithmetic good. Second class (6 present) arithmetic good ; reading and spelling fair. First class (19 present) reading and spelling fair. Many just beginning. Writing generally good ; order good.

4. *Red Line Mission School*.—Near Canada Wesleyan Church on the Grand River. Frame house, underclosed by boards ; walls and desks painted blue ; porch in front ; large stove on zinc pediment. Needed, a teacher's desk, some new chairs, hand-bell and tablets. Teacher, Miss Hyndman (white), with expired third class certificate. Enrolled 31, present 19, in four classes. Fourth class (one present) spelling good, reading fair ; arithmetic and all the rest indifferent. Third class (one present) the same as fourth class. Second (three present) reading spelling and arithmetic fair. First class (12 present) much like second. The order might be improved.

5. *No. 7 Board School*.—Known as Strong's School House. Frame building enclosed by wire fence. A few trees in grounds, Outhouses need repairing. House painted white ; furniture and floor clean. Slate and wooden blackboards, six Windsor chairs, good clock, annual chart, maps of world, hemispheres and Dominion, presses for books, cupola and bell. Needed, new tablets and dictionary, Teacher, Mrs. Wetherall (Miss Elizabeth Johnson, Indian) ; salary \$250. Enrolled 51, present 32, in four classes. Fourth class (four present) reading and spelling good (but still too monotonous) ; arithmetic fair ; grammar and geography indifferent. Third class (three present) reading good, spelling fair, geography fair, arithmetic bad ; much drill needed in the last subject. Second class (seven present) reading, spelling and arithmetic fair. First class (18) mostly beginners, talking only Mohawk. This school was inspected on the 19th June—a warm day. Wheat

fields on Cockshutt Road and on Chippewa Line, near Burtch, looked well. On Indian part of line (with a few exceptions) the prospect was bad. The spring crops looked more promising.

6. *No. 3 Board School (Smith's School House).*—Frame house, white, cupola and bell. Furniture good. Clock, slate blackboards, stove on platform, maps of hemispheres and Dominion, annual chart, Boyd's object cards. Grounds enclosed with wire fence. Some trees: only one of the six planted a year ago now alive. No well; one out-house in bad state of repair. There is a wood-house. Teacher, Miss Sarah Davis (Indian); salary \$275. On roll 38, present 26, in five classes. Fifth class (six present) spelling, writing, arithmetic and grammar good; reading and literature fair. Fourth class (three present) reading and spelling good; arithmetic fair, literature indifferent. Third class (six present) spelling good; arithmetic and reading fair. Second class (six present) reading and spelling bad. First class beginning to learn English. Order good; children clean and respectably dressed.

7. *No. 5 Board School.*—On Delaware Line, near the Oneida boundary. Frame house, cottage form, painted yellowish hue. Large, lofty and well-ventilated schoolroom; floor and furniture clean. Clock, maps of World and Dominion, annual chart, new Ontario tablets, ball frame, small globe, good stove on elevated platform. Lobbies (two) in front vestibule; teacher's room in rear. Six chairs for visitors, good blackboards, rules and regulations and Ten Commandments with time table hung up. Children clean and fairly dressed. Grounds high and dry, with some native trees; enclosed, picket fence in front, the rest wire. Slatted walk to the two entrance doors, two out-houses (frame), masked. Teacher, Mrs. Etobico (Indian); 18 children present, in four classes. Fourth class (one present) writing and reading, good; literature, spelling and arithmetic, indifferent; in the last nothing known beyond long division; very elementary knowledge of grammar and geography. Third class (one present) state of proficiency very much as last. Second class (one present) reading, spelling, etc., fair. In first class 15, in three sections, all at the tablets. Order satisfactory. This school was inspected on 26th June. Day cloudy in the morning, but cleared up. Crops much improved by the recent rains. Winter wheat fields show many bare spots, but spring grains, corn and potatoes look well.

8. *No. 2 Board School.*—Near the Council House. Miss Floretta Maracle, teacher (Indian). On roll 41, present 23. House frame, with porch, cupola and bell. In grounds, enclosed by wire fence, several of the trees planted are dead. Two out-houses. Furniture fair. Clock, globe, three blackboards (one slate), water pail, tin cup, dust pan, stove on platform, six chairs for visitors, maps of World and Dominion, large zoological chart, Ontario readers, dictionary (the teacher's). Some of the plaster off. Children clean and bright, in five classes. The fifth class (one present) in geography good; reading, arithmetic and grammar fair; spelling indifferent, writing good. Fourth class (six present) reading, arithmetic and grammar fair. Second class (three present) reading good; spelling, arithmetic and writing fair. In first class (13 present) fair work is being done. Order good.

9. *Thomas School (a Band School).*—Teacher, Mr. John Miller (white); salary \$450 per annum. Nothing has been added here since my last visit except some trees planted in the spring. The equipment consists of a clock, two maps of the World, map of Ontario, of United States, of North-west Canada, and tablets. New globe needed, new furniture and, indeed, a new house. On roll 61, present 40, in four classes. The tablet class (four present) in reading, spelling, writing and numbers, good. Second class (seven present) in reading, spelling, arithmetic, etc., good. Third class (six present) in reading, spelling, arithmetic, writing, geography and grammar, good. Out of five problems submitted in arithmetic, four were correctly solved. Fourth class (four present) in reading, writing, spelling, geography, grammar and English history, good. In arithmetic the pupils can do problems in vulgar fractions, decimals and percentage. A member of this class (Alfred Styres) has, since the inspection of the school, successfully passed the Entrance Examination at Brantford, which is conclusive evidence of the thoroughness of the work done in this school.

10. *No. 8 Board School*.—In pine grove opposite Kenyengeh Church. Miss Maggie Davis (Indian) teacher; salary \$250. Schoolroom clean; furniture and other equipment similar to that of the other Board Schools. Old readers still in use; new tablets provided, but no dictionaries. On roll 18, present 15, attendance regular, three classes. Third class (one present) spelling, writing and arithmetic, good; reading, grammar and geography, fair; principal fault of reading, monotony. Second class (three present) spelling and arithmetic, good; reading, etc., fair. Second part of first class (three present) reading, spelling and arithmetic, good. First part (eight present); in this section of the class only three can talk English or understand it. Order, good.

11. *Mississagua School*.—C. W. Mission School on Chippewa Reservation. Miss Murray, teacher (white). A new school needed. Grounds not enclosed; two out-houses (closets) not masked. Desks and seats fair, painted greenish with brown borders; walls papered. Good clock, blackboards, teacher's arm chair (rustic), made of bent hickory and newly painted, small globe, press for books, Gage and Co.'s tablets and readers, new ball frame, maps of World and Dominion. New floor needed. Attendance regular. On roll 36, present 19. The average for May was 30 and for the quarter 22. Three classes. Third class (two present) reading, spelling, arithmetic and grammar, good. In arithmetic can do the work well up to fractions; in grammar, know definition, subject and predicate, and can parse the nouns; in geography, know the continents and their boundaries, the countries of North America, the provinces of the Dominion and the definitions. Second class (two present) reading, good; spelling, fair (not good at meanings); arithmetic, good. Part 2 of first class (5 present) reading, spelling and arithmetic, good. Part 1 of ditto (10 present) reading, spelling and numbers, fair. The ball-frame used intelligently by the teacher; Miss Murray's methods are excellent. Order admirable. This school was inspected on the 5th of July, a warm day,—the wheat down the Chippewa Line looking well, also the peas, oats, barley, corn and potatoes. Some good fields of grass.

12. *No. 9 Board School*.—Mrs. Mary Scott (late Mary Monture, Indian) teacher; salary \$250. House frame, painted, cupola and bell. Grounds enclosed by wire fence on two sides; two closets. Some trees, but several dead owing to the long drouth of last summer. Schoolroom fairly furnished. Six chairs, good stove on zinc basement, maps of World and Dominion, zoological chart, new tablets, new Ontario readers for the two lowest classes, press for books; ball-frame, box of Boyd's object cards, slate blackboard, clock and globe. Floor not very clean. On roll 36, present 20, average about 23. Five classes. Fourth class (one present) spelling and writing, good; reading, geography and grammar, fair. Third class (one present) spelling excellent, reading good, grammar and geography, fair. Fifth class (two present—sisters, very white for Indian children) reading, spelling and arithmetic, good; geography and grammar, fair. A bright, intelligent class. Second class (five present) reading, spelling and arithmetic, good. Highest section of first class (four present) reading, spelling and numbers, good. Three brothers in this class are the largest pupils in the school and fine looking fellows, but their education has been hitherto neglected. The lowest section of the class does fairly. Order good. Penmanship in all the Indian schools generally good.

Second Half-yearly Visit.

I. The first visit was made to school number 8, near Kenyengeh Church on the afternoon of August 30th, but the school was found closed, a church or Sunday-school picnic being held in the grove adjacent to the church and at which the children of this and other schools were assembled. On the 5th November this school was again visited and found closed, a colored man being in possession and engaged in whitewashing the walls. The outhouses and grounds were inspected and found in a satisfactory state. On examining the register 23 names were found recorded, and the number present in the forenoon was 14. A new register was left for the teacher. A subsequent visit was paid the 26th November, it being impossible that day to reach number 9 owing to the impassable state of the bridge across the Boston creek, and the great distance (about 16 miles) by any other route that day practicable. 12 pupils were present in 4 classes. There was not

time to make a thorough examination of the school; except a supply of new readers no addition had been made to the equipment since my previous visit. The order was good and attendance reported regular. Miss Maggie Davis is still the teacher and seems to be doing satisfactory work.

I. *No. 6 Board School.*—This school was inspected on the 27th November, number on the roll 19, present 6. Whooping cough prevalent in the neighborhood. Miss Latham (Indian) teacher. The reading, spelling and arithmetic of the 2nd class (3 present) "fair," writing, "good." The first class (3 present) also did fairly. The schoolroom, a fine spacious one, was warm and comfortable, though the day was chilly and the ground white with snow, floor and desks clean, children tidy. The school yard and closets in good order. Oliver and Boyd's object lesson cards, which are found in several of these schools, would be a boon to this. The Ten Commandments are taught twice a week. Order good.

III. *Stone Ridge School.* (Methodist Mission School.)—Miss Amelia Chickhock (Indian) still teacher here. Number enrolled 21, present 14. Two families have recently left the neighborhood. Maps of Ontario, Dominion and World on the walls. There is a small clock, new stove, new Ontario readers and grammar, drawing books. They purpose building a wood-house soon, also a porch to the house and closets on the grounds. The 3rd class (3 present) were examined in reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, literature (of lessons) and geography. Reading good, spelling "fair," literature do.; in geography they know fairly maps of the world and Canada; just beginning grammar. The 2nd class (2 present) about on a par with the 3rd in the same subjects. The writing slightly better, the reading and spelling of the senior class "fair," of the junior "good." Drawing "fair," order "good." I recommended the teacher to introduce "phonics" in the teaching of reading, as I have others, satisfied that the results would prove advantageous.

IV. *No. 10 Board School.*—Mr. John Lickers (Indian) teacher. This school was inspected 28th November. Enrolled 38, present 18. The attendance, the teacher says, falls off in the fall and winter. In 5th class (1) reading, spelling, literature and arithmetic "good," grammar and geography "fair." 3rd class (5 present), average age 10. Results of examination similar to those of 5th class. 2nd class (3 present.) The reading, spelling, literature and knowledge of numbers here satisfactory. First class does well. Writing generally good, books clean, order good, small press for slates and books ruled.

V. *Red Line School.* (Methodist Mission School.)—Miss Hyndman (white) teacher. Enrolled 25, present 8. This school is not what it should be. The teacher's vision and I fancy, her hearing too, are defective, but I believe she tries to do her duty honestly 4th class (1 present), reading, spelling, geography, literature, "fair," arithmetic and grammar "bad." The 3rd class (1 present) has a like record. The first and second classes were examined with fair results. It ought be said that there was no school during the last part of September and the first week in October owing to an epidemic of Scarlatina, of which several children died. There is only one chair in the school. The writing and drawing of the pupils might be much improved.

VI. *No. 7 Board School,* (known as Strong's School.)—Miss Sarah Russell, (Indian) teacher—a girl of 19 years. She passed the entrance examination from the Mohawk Institute and attended the classes of the Brantford Collegiate Institute for one year. Nothing new added to the equipment. Everything about the schoolroom satisfactory. Teacher neat in her dress and speaks English well. The reading was in too low a tone. I advised the teacher to make a change and to make the children understand what they read. 33 names on roll, 18 pupils present, in four classes; 4th class (1 present); reading "fair," spelling, "good," arithmetic and grammar "inferior." 3rd class (1 present). Result of examination precisely the same as that of 4th class. The 2nd class does better, and the first fairly well. Order "good." This school was inspected the 6th November.

VII. *No. 3 Board School,* (known sometimes as Smith's School.)—Miss Sarah Davis, (Indian) teacher. This school was inspected the 5th November. Enrolled 34, present 14. Many of the children were engaged in gathering roots and apples, the day being

fine. Five classes in the school; the 3rd, 4th and 5th had 2 pupils each, the 1st and 2nd 4 each. The reading, writing and spelling of all were good, the arithmetic and grammar "fair." Nothing new added to the equipment. Schoolroom clean, order good. On the way down the Chippewa line, the wheat, of which a good deal had been sown, was looking green and healthy.

VIII. *No. 2 Board School*, (Council House School).—Miss Maracle, teacher. The state of the building and grounds satisfactory, except that there is some plaster off the walls in the school-room. 25 pupils present in 5 classes. In the 5th class (1 present), the reading, spelling, writing, grammar and arithmetic "good." In the 4th class (6 present), the results of the examination in the same subjects were "fair." In the 3rd class (3 present) the reading, spelling and writing were "good," the arithmetic "fair." The 2nd class (10 present) did badly, the 1st class (5 present) fairly. The order was "good."

IX. *The Thomas School*. Mr. John Miller, (White) teacher. This school was inspected the 28th November, the day cloudy, the roads muddy, the fall wheat under a light covering of snow, looking remarkably well. 27 enrolled, 19 present, in four classes. In the 4th class (2 present) the reading and spelling "good," the literature "fair," arithmetic "excellent," can do different problems in percentages, grammar "good," can analyze and parse correctly. 3rd class (4 present) reading and spelling "good," "fair" in other subjects. 1st and 2nd classes do "fair" work. No desks for pupils yet. No chairs for teacher and visitors. More blackboard accommodation needed, also the new Ontario tablets.

X. *Mississagua School*, (Methodist Mission School, near Hagersville).—This school was inspected November 6th. Miss Murray, teacher. Enrolled 36, present 23, in 4 classes. 4th class was examined in reading, spelling, literature, grammar, arithmetic, doing good work in all. The 3rd class (3 present) was examined in the same subjects with good results. The 2nd class (3 present) was examined in spelling, reading and arithmetic, and did fairly well. The 1st class does fairly. The methods of this teacher are good, the management and order excellent. Except the new Ontario readers, nothing had been added to equipment since my last visit. There has been some talk of changing the site of this school, removing it to the Council House Grounds, about a mile further northwest on the Chippewa line, but at a recent meeting of the male members of the Band, a vote being taken, there were two to one against the change.

No. 9 Board School.—On the Garlaw line, at the boundary between Tuscarora and Oneida. This school was visited on the 26th November, 13 present. The day was cold, stormy and very disagreeable. The reading, spelling, and writing of the 4th class, good, the literature and 'grammar, inferior. The work of the 5th class (1 present) was about equal to that of the 4th. The 3rd class (3 present) and the 2nd (5 present) did very fair work, as also did the first. Order, good. On the afternoon of the day I tried to reach the school on the Delaware line, but owing to the destruction of the bridge across the Boston Creek, I failed to do so. The schools in Tuscarora are, on the whole, doing fair work, which might, of course, be improved by the employment of more efficient and experienced teachers.

W. S. Clendening, Esq., Inspector, East Bruce.

Saugeen and Cape Croker Reserves.

Visited Saugeen May 3rd and 4th, also October 9th and 10th; Cape Croker May 8th and 9th, also September 26th and 27th.

The aggregate attendance at Saugeen the first visit was 37 and the second 21, classified as follows—Part I., 8; Part II., 8; Second, 6; Third, 4; Fourth, 2; and the attendance at Cape Croker was 42 the first and 41 the second visit, divided thus—Part I., 8; Part II., 10; Second, 12; Third, 8; Fourth, 3.

At Saugeen we had three whites as teachers; all Third Class standing. At the beginning of the year there were two changes in teachers and one during the year.

At Cape Croker there were two Indian teachers and one white; none higher than Entrance standing. Two changes of teachers at the beginning of the year and two during the year.

The discipline and management of all the schools on Cape Croker Reserve were good. Two of the schools have prospered satisfactorily, but the third one has not been so fortunate, having had two changes of teachers during the twelve months. In two of the schools of Saugeen Reserve the discipline, management and progress have been good, but in the third one only fair.

With reference to repairs and furnishings the Cape Croker Reserve has been kept in fair condition, but on Saugeen Reserve I can scarcely report so favorably.

The Indian Department consented to loan money in lieu of annuity to such individuals as were likely to be benefited thereby, for the purpose of prosecuting their education outside of the Reserve, and the responsibility of determining who were fit and proper persons was thrown upon the inspector. Five persons made application, but only two were recommended. The inspector decided that Entrance standing and good moral character would be the basis of his recommendation.

W. H. Colles, Esq., Inspector, East Kent.

Indian Schools on the Moravian Reservation.

The *Moravian Mission School* was visited in the afternoon, as their school hours differ from those of the Public Schools, their school day being from 8.30 a.m., until 1.30 p.m., without recess. This is sometimes shortened to from 9 a.m. until 1 p.m.; the terms and vacations are the same as are laid down for the Public Schools. With this time system the school makes excellent progress, all things considered. There are eighteen pupils registered, nine of these being registered since my former visit. The ages of these children range from seven to sixteen. There were fourteen present, classified as follows:—In I. class, five; in II. class, five; in III. class, three; and in IV. class, one. In the studies on the Public School course, they compare favorably with the children in many of the white schools; in the mechanical parts of the work such as writing and drawing they are more apt than in reading and arithmetic; they answer creditably in geography and they spell correctly. I observe that they have a remarkable capacity and penchant for “gum mastic,” which they chew with a fluency and grace that would put any ruminant to the blush.

Miss Miller, the teacher of this school, takes great pains to overcome their difficulties in arithmetic, introducing questions in number whenever an opportunity occurs, and she always asks questions, receives answers and gives explanations fully in words, even where a gesture or other indication might be used, in order to make the children familiar with the English language, and the girls are taught to sew and knit. Mrs. Hartman, wife of the Moravian minister, teaches them to sing, and the school is furnished with a cabinet organ. Miss Miller reports the children very honest about their work which, however, she attributes to indifference as to whether they are right or wrong. In method of discipline they are treated with gentleness, and, indeed, any harshness towards them would drive them into the woods for an indefinite period. The school, however, is quite orderly, and the progress quite satisfactory, and the accommodations are quite satisfactory.

The Reserve School.—This school is now in charge of Mr. Ernest Littlejohns, who holds a II. class certificate, and is gold medallist of Toronto Normal School, 1887. Mr. Littlejohns is a very efficient teacher; enthusiastic, as a rule, thoroughly competent—and thoroughly disgusted. The world, as it appears to him from this place, revolves on its axis once in 2400 hours, or more; the poetry and romance of the situation are entirely wasted upon him. He has, however, a good attendance; there are fifty registered, and thirty-four were present though the day was very wet; these were about evenly divided

between I and II classes and one was in IV class preparing for entrance examination. Owing to the recent change of teachers, and to the fact that most of these children have been a long time absent from school, I cannot observe much improvement, but I am convinced that Mr. Littlejohns is doing good work, and that if he continue as he is doing he will raise the standing of the school. His school is orderly and is well equipped.

Charles A. Barnes, Esq., Inspector, East Lambton.

Indian Schools at Kettle and Stoney Points.

FIRST VISIT.

I visited the *Indian School at Kettle Point* on 23rd May, and found fifteen scholars present, classified as follows:—I. part, 1st book, ten; II. part, 1st book, two; 2nd book, 2; 3rd book, none; 4th book, one.

The school is in very fair condition. The greatest defect seems to be that in reading the pupils do not enunciate words clearly. The writing, spelling, and arithmetic, fairly done.

I find that some are now without copy books. The supply provided has been exhausted, and I hope this will be remedied in time for the beginning of the next term.

A small map of the County of Lambton, which can be obtained at D. McMaster's, Sarnia, for fifty cents, would be a great convenience to the teacher in teaching local geography.

In my last report I asked for some improvement in the blackboard; but so far nothing has been done. It is very desirable that this should be attended to as soon as possible.

Stoney Point.

The building on this Reserve has not been completed. I paid a visit to the Reserve and ascertained that the contract had been awarded and the building would be completed for the next term. I am glad that such is the case, as there are (I am informed) some eighteen or twenty children who would attend if the school was in operation.

SECOND VISIT.

Kettle Point.—The School on this Reserve has a roll of twelve pupils for the present quarter with an average attendance of seven or eight, and is taught by Mr. H. Johnston. The *reading* in each class is very monotonous and indistinct; *writing* and *spelling* very good; *arithmetic* fair, but scarcely as good as it should be; *geography* not good. The attendance is very irregular, and progress is almost impossible when pupils are frequently absent.

Wants.—The stovepipe is unsafe; the fire frequently falls through to the floor. Blackboard to be enlarged, broom wanted, also map of Lambton.

I reported before that copy books were wanted, but they have not yet been provided. The teacher has endeavored to get pupils to supply their own, but so far without success.

Stoney Point.—A new school house has been erected and is nearly completed. The *platform* is too large; four feet in width and across the end of the room, is quite sufficient. A *blackboard* should be put across north end of building, and on one side between the windows.

Eight or ten double desks for the children, and a teacher's desk, will be required, and a couple of chairs.

The maps, and other equipment that may be necessary, will be reported after the school opens in January.

As this school has been closed for some time on account of no building being provided, I trust that the next Report will be more satisfactory, and that some plan may be devised to secure regularity of attendance of those children for whom the school has been established.

John Brebner, Esq., Inspector, West Lambton.

Indian Schools on Walpole Island and Sarnia Reserve.

I visited No. 1, *Walpole Island*, on May 21st, and found fourteen boys and six girls present, two white children from the saw mill had come in that day, but they could do no work. Peter Thomas (Indian) now has charge of the school. He has attended Sarnia Model School as a pupil, but could not pass the entrance examination. His English is fair, but he gives most of his commands in Indian, a practice which, I have told him, he must give up.

There were six boys and four girls in the first part of the 1st book, in three classes. Those who can read, did so more distinctly than usual; spelling was good, and writing very good.

In the second part of the 1st book there were five boys and two girls. The reading was fair, spelling good, writing very good, and arithmetic middling; but the teacher kept telling the pupils too much, and they did not speak plainly. There were no pupils of the second class present, but I examined their copy-books, and saw on their slates the arithmetic of the day before, and both were well done.

The third class consisted of two boys and one girl. The reading and writing were good, spelling better and arithmetic (division) fair; geography and composition have scarcely been begun. There has been considerable improvement in their speaking.

The desks in this school are set against the walls, and the child sitting next the wall lounges against it. There are no fences, and no privies; the latter should be provided as soon as possible.

The largest attendance this year was twenty-nine.

Walpole Island No. 2, was visited on the afternoon of the same day. There were fourteen boys and fourteen girls present under the charge of William Peters (Indian). Mr. Peters has tried to pass the entrance examination, but except in reading, writing and spelling, did not come near passing. Yet he can do fair fourth class arithmetic.

In the first part of the 1st book there were six boys and five girls. Reading good, spelling good, but writing not so good as I have seen in this class. Most of them can count in English and add a little.

The class in second part of the 1st book consisted of six boys and seven girls. Reading and writing good, spelling not quite so good, arithmetic (subtraction) fair. Pupils do not speak well out.

Second class, two boys and two girls. Reading not good; they speak through their teeth; spelling, writing and arithmetic only fair, geography good. The drawing of the small children was good. Scripture lesson read by second class and second part, not very well done.

The third and fourth classes were not represented at all. The latter now consists of but one girl.

The school-house and yard were neat and clean. The desks have been moved from the wall, but the long forms with backs are too high for the little ones.

The school on the *Sarnia Reserve* was visited on the 1st instant. Eight boys and nine girls were present under the charge of John J. Millikin (Indian). Mr. Millikin passed the entrance examination and has attended the Sarnia High School for about a year.

In the first part of the 1st book there were three boys and one girl. The reading was good, they could spell orally and on the book, wrote a little, could count some, but could not add.

In the second part of the 1st book there were three boys and five girls. Their reading was indistinct, the spelling was bad, addition and multiplication were well done, but subtraction was not, writing was good, but the books not so carefully kept as usual.

The second class consisted of one boy and a girl. They read more distinctly, but did not spell well, writing was good, but arithmetic was only middling.

Two boys and one girl formed the third class. The reading was good, spelling correct, writing good. The boy's drawing was good, and his arithmetic (addition of

fractions) correct, he knew the geography of Ontario and British Columbia fairly well, but the girls were not so well up in these subjects.

The attendance was highest on January 18th, 37 being present of the 39 on the roll. The lowest attendance was six, and the average 17, the same as on the day of my visit.

The woodshed, which also serves as a porch, had the accumulated sweepings of the winter lying in a corner, but the teacher promised to have them removed. The platform and steps at the door need repairs, as do the gates and privies, and the latter need cleaning out.

I think fair work is being done in the school and the children will soon be able to speak English well. The presence of five or six half-breeds helps them greatly.

I am still strongly in favor of having these schools taught by Indians, as the advantage of being able to give explanations in the language of the pupils is apparent to any one who considers the matter, but some say—and there is often too much truth in the statement—the Indian is lazy and does not train in earnest hard work. When No. 1, Walpole, was taught by an excellent teacher who knew no Indian, the contrast was strongly in favor of the man in No. 2 who could not pass the entrance examination.

R. Geo. Scott, Esq., Inspector, Renfrew.

Golden Lake and Widdifield.

No. 1, Golden Lake School.—I visited this school twice during the year, on June 2nd, and November 16th.

First visit.—Pupils enrolled, 20; boys, 8, girls, 12; classified thus: 5 in First Book Part I; 7 in First Book Part II; 2 in Second Book, and 6 in Third Book. Number present, 6; boys, 2, girls, 4; classified thus: 3 in First Book Part I; 2 in First Book Part II, and 1 in Third Book.

The girl in the Third Book read very creditably, and understood what she read, probably as well as an average English speaking pupil. She could work the simple rules well, and was learning the tables of weights and measures. Her writing in No. 3 copy-book was good.

Those in First Book Part II, read the words with facility, but pronounced them very indistinctly, and had little, if any, idea of what they were reading about—learning subtraction, writing on slates.

There were two maps, one of a portion of the Dominion, by Johnston of Edinburgh, 1881, the other of the World, on Mercator's projection, both unsuitable or useless for school purposes.

I recommended through the Indian Agent that proper maps of the Dominion and the World should be furnished. At my second visit however I found that two maps identically the same as those already in the school had been supplied. In writing to the Indian Agent after my second visit, among other things I called his attention to this fact. I shall shortly see him personally, and if nothing has been done in the matter, I shall take further steps regarding it. Geography is a study that could be made very interesting and instructive for these children.

Second visit.—Pupils enrolled, 16; boys, 7, girls, 9. Classification: 7 in First Book Part I; 3 in First Book Part II; 3 in Second Book, and 3 in Third Book. Pupils present: 4, all girls. Classified: 2 in First Book Part I; 1 in First Book Part II, and 1 in Third Book.

The school had been closed for four weeks after the summer vacation, owing to an outbreak of diphtheria on the reserve. Thirteen children had died of it, four of whom were pupils of the school.

The morning of my visit was cold and wintry, over six inches of snow had fallen the previous day. There was not a spark of fire in the stove, nor a stick of wood around the school to light a fire. It was too cold to take off my cape or overcoat, so I merely

got some statistics from the teacher and told her to dismiss the little ones. I spoke to one of the men near the school about the want of wood, and he said they were then arranging for a bee next day to get a supply.

The teacher has some knowledge of the Indian language, and is diligent and attentive in the discharge of her duties.

No. 2, Township of Widdifield.—This school is on the Reserve some three or four miles above North Bay in the District of Nipissing.

I visited it on the 1st December, and found that it had been closed since June, the teacher, Miss Mary Ricord, having then left, as she was unable to get a suitable boarding house. She had taught there, as I learned, since August, 1886.

The school house is a well built, comfortable log building, neatly finished inside, and furnished with improved desks, teachers' desk and chairs.

I also learned that about fifteen children attended the school.

I had never visited this school before, and was not aware of its existence till January last, when I was informed by Inspector McLean that he had visited it, under the impression that it was in the Parry Sound District.

J. S. Carson, Esq., Inspector, West Middlesex.

Mount Elgin Industrial Institution.

First Visit.—As you may observe, the buildings, grounds and equipment are adequate to the requirement of these schools, but the attendance and teaching outside of the Industrial Institution are very much in arrears.

In my opinion the Indian Department would act wisely in making it imperative that every teacher in those schools should hold a third class certificate, and that the agent and myself be wholly responsible for the selection of teachers. As it is, only one out of four has passed the entrance examination. How can the schools do well? Of course, Joseph Fisher may be excepted as he is doing the best work on the Reserve, and he has been urged frequently to qualify, which he may yet do for his own benefit.

For \$250 or \$275 a year, perhaps less, this plan could be carried out, and I hope it will receive the consideration it deserves from the authorities.

Second visit.—There are now sixty-four children in attendance, most of these have had a very inferior training, consequently they are poorly prepared when they enter the Institution.

It is utterly impossible for one teacher to do anything like justice to so many, in fact the ablest educator of my acquaintance would fail under these circumstances.

Two teachers skilled, energetic and active, are required to overtake the work of the school, and should be secured as quickly as possible. The present master is painstaking and devoted to his work, but his burden is too heavy; he should have a competent assistant worth \$275 a year.

Another room should be made ready for the assistant, the equipment will not cost much, the desks being the main expense.

I hope the Indian Department will consider these suggestions at an early date, and that steps will be promptly taken to make this Institution adequate to the work required of it.

James McBrien, Esq., Inspector, Ontario.

Indian School, Township of Rama.

The school is taught by Miss Lizzie Staples, who holds a Third Class Professional, and a Second Non-Professional Certificate. She has succeeded in introducing Industrial Education. The girls are learning to make several articles of their own clothing. The

parents take much interest in the good work. The ladies belonging to the Christian Union take a lively interest in the new education, and kindly supply the materials. I think this introduction of Industrial Education is a step in the right direction.

The number of pupils on the roll, 34 ; and the number present, 25. The average attendance for the term, 22.

The regularity of attendance is gradually increasing, as sound discipline is gently subjecting all to attention, order, obedience and industry.

The Indian Council now coöperates heartily with the teacher.

Status of the School—Writing, very good ; Spelling, very good ; Arithmetic, very fair ; Drawing, excellent ; Reading, very fair ; Geography, fair ; Composition, very low ; Grammar, very low.

Rev. Thomas McKee, Inspector, South Simcoe.

Oka Indian School.

I have made in all five visits, one in the autumn of 1885, two in 1886, one in the spring and one in the fall, and two in 1887, one in the summer, and one in the autumn.

When I first visited the school in September, 1885, it was kept in a log hut covered with bark, about ten miles from Bala. The place was small, ill-lighted and ventilated, and with only the name of furniture or apparatus.

On my last visit I found the school occupying a new hewn log building, roomy, well lighted, and more modernly furnished. The desks are of plain white pine ; very comfortable. There was no teacher's desk, but I learned that one was ordered. I found two maps, one of the Dominion and one of the world. They should have one of each of the continents. I recommend that they be supplied with a calculator and a set of object lessons with pictures. Indian children like pictures. A globe is needed.

There are in this Reserve about thirty families, mostly Methodists. There are a few Plymouth Brethren among them. The children are not numerous ; about twenty between the ages of five and twenty-one, of which seventeen are actually attending school. The average attendance is about ten.

I found them reading in the first, second, third and fourth books. They also count, and study a little geography.

The teacher, Mr. Carmichael, whom I met in the school on my first visit, was still there on my last. He seems a competent teacher, and says he holds a second class certificate.

I pointed out to him a defect I noticed, that the children went over rhymes of words without understanding the meaning, and suggested that more time be spent in teaching the meaning of what they learned ; also that more time be spent in conversing with them in English, and teaching in English.

A. McNaughton, Esq., Inspector, Stormont.

Protestant Indian School, Cornwall Island.

First Visit.—This school is under the charge of Mr. Louis Benedict, a teacher of Indian lineage, trained at Brantford. He speaks both the Indian and English languages with fluency, and conducts the school in a very satisfactory manner. The small number of pupils, and the youthful age of a majority of them, together with the difficulty of comprehending the language used, retard the progress of the school. The ordinary instructions of the teacher are given in English, but in order to explain difficult word she occasionally translates them into Iroquois.

The number of pupils on the roll for the half year was 31, and the number present 10, classified as follows :—First Book, part first, 5 ; First Book, part second, 2 ; Second Book, 2 ; Third Book, 1.

The pupils have improved in their knowledge of English since my last visit, but it is evident that to them it is a foreign tongue. On the whole the progress of the school is slow.

Second Visit.—I visited the Protestant Indian School on Cornwall Island on the 17th day of October last.

I found the attendance small, there being only five pupils present. The number on the roll for the quarter was then eleven. Of those present, one was reading in the First Book, one in the Second Reader, and the remaining three in the First.

Those in the second and third classes were learning reading, writing, arithmetic and geography. Those in the first class were learning the rudiments of English reading, spelling, and a slight knowledge of addition and subtraction, and the multiplication table.

The school is doing some good, but the progress of education among the Indians is slow.

A. B. Davidson, Esq., Inspector, North York.

Indian School, Georgina Island.

This school I visited on the 30th of November. The schoolhouse is situated near the centre of the settlement, and consists of a white painted frame building 33 x 30 x 12 feet, with an anteroom and a bell. Inside the room was neat, clean, and well lighted, furnished with 16 seats, 12 being new desks of different sizes; a good stove, B. B., maps of the Dominion, Ontario and the world; numeral frame tablets, etc. The island contains about 40 children of school age. During the last five months 27 pupils were enrolled, of whom 4 read in the Third Book, 6 in the Second Book, 4 in Part II., and 13 in Part I. of the First Book, in all 18 boys and 9 girls. All write on slates, and seven on copy book. All are exercised in arithmetic. The pupils in the Third Book are able to solve simple problems involving a pretty thorough knowledge of all the simple rules. Instruction in geography is imparted to the Second and Third Book classes. All do a little in drawing, and are also made to commit to memory passages of poetry. The ages of these pupils vary from five to sixteen, the average being eleven, and the average attendance for the five months preceding my visit was 11. On the day of my visit ten pupils were present, of whom three were reading in the Second Book, two in Part II., and two in Part I. of the First Book, and three in Chambers' Tablets. In all classes the reading was very monotonous, slow and lifeless. The meaning, however, was better apprehended than the manner of reading would lead you to expect. Spelling orally and on slates was good; also dictation. The pupils in the Second Book were able to read Roman numerals quite well, and add and subtract. In geography they are familiar with simple definitions, the general features of Ontario, and the larger divisions of the earth. In grammar the third book class are able to distinguish nouns and adjectives, and to frame simple sentences. The good singing that formerly characterized the school I found not. This I have endeavored to reinstate, as the children are very fond of singing. On the whole, the condition of the school is not so good as it was a year ago. This may be accounted for partly from the fact that there was no school during the first six months of the year.

The teacher now in charge of the school is an Indian from the Muncey Reserve, J. J. Henry. He is twenty-one years of age, and was educated at Mount Elgin Institute, passing the entrance examination at St. Thomas in 1886. He has had little or no experience in teaching, but is not by any means destitute of promise. The Chief gave me a good account of him so far, and with counsel and assistance, I hope fairly good educational opportunities may continue to be the lot of the children of the island.

D. McCaig, Esq., Inspector, Algoma.

Protestant Indian Schools in the District of Algoma.

During the present year only the Indian schools on Manitoulin Island and the north shore of Lake Huron were visited by me, no visit having been paid to the Rainy River portion of the district during the past season; the Indian schools in that section are not therefore reported.

Of the remaining Indian schools in the District, six in all, two are on Manitoulin Island and four on the north shore of Lake Huron; one of these on White Fish River has not been long in operation.

The two schools on Manitoulin Island are not now, and never seem to have been a success. The great and apparently insurmountable difficulty is irregularity of attendance. Up till this year I had always been told by the teachers that the attendance was much better during the winter season, and as this was also said of the public schools, I determined to visit the district during that season. Carrying out this design I got on to Manitoulin Island as early last winter as it was considered safe to cross the ice from the north shore, and visited the Indian school at Sheguiandah on February 23rd, but found in attendance only seven Indian children, five being in the First Book and two in the Second. Found the reading poor, but writing and spelling fair considering the stage of advancement of the classes.

This school has been taught for a number of years by a Mr. Fred. Sims, and has become almost a sinecure. I have advised Mr. Phipps, the Indian agent at Manitowaning, that a change of teachers might be desirable. The other school on the Island, which is at Sucker Creek, near Little Current, has been in operation only about eighteen months, and has been doing better work than that at Sheguiandah. On 24th February last I found twelve children in attendance, and a fair beginning made in reading, writing and dictation. Classes were all confined to the First and Second Books. This school has not, however, done well since the summer vacation, some difficulty having arisen between the teacher, a Miss May, and the parents in the section, they having gone so far as to refuse to send their children till another teacher is employed. I believe, therefore, a change of teachers is likely to take place in both these schools. At my visits in September last, I found only two children (white) at the Sheguiandah School, and none at the Sucker Creek School.

I am pleased to be able to report much more favorably of the schools on the north shore. That at Garden River is taught by a Miss Brown, from St. Joseph Island, who till lately held a Local Third Class Certificate. In May last I found twenty-eight children in attendance, and in October thirty-two, out of a register number of thirty-three. Here I have to report—reading, fair; writing and dictation, good; arithmetic, low.

At the Shingwauk Home for Indian boys, I found at the time of my winter visit (March 24), forty-three boys in attendance, with classes ranging from First to Fourth Book (inclusive). Here I found reading, writing and dictation fair, arithmetic low. Four boys from this school tried the entrance examination at Sault Ste Marie, in July last, and although all failed to pass, still it is an evidence that the school is aiming at something higher than the attainments of the average Indian school. I visited this school again on September 24th, and found it attended by forty-five pupils, with state of progress much as described above. At present the school is taught by a Mr. McCallum, who holds a Third Class Professional, and a Second Class Non-Professional Certificate.

The Wawanosh Home for Indian girls, also situated near Sault Ste Marie, was visited on the same days as the Boys' Home. It was also found to be doing fair work, though not so advanced as the other school. This school is at present taught by a Mrs. Bligh, from Collingwood, who has had considerable experience in private school work. The daily attendance at both my visits was twenty-two, and classes ranged up to Third Book.

The most marked failure throughout all the Indian schools, and in all the classes was in arithmetic, which so far as I have seen, is characteristic of Indian schools everywhere. Very little, except mere mechanical operations, seems possible to the average Indian mind in this department.

I might here state that the advantage which the schools on the north shore have over the Manitoulin Island schools, arises chiefly from the fact that the pupils live and board in those schools and are always in attendance, and thus escape the irregularity of Indian children who live with their parents.

In my report of last year I suggested that the Dominion Government ought to bring some pressure to bear upon Indian parents by establishing some connection between the attendance of their children of a certain age at school for a stated portion of each year, and the periodical payment of money by the different Indian agents. Failure to comply with such a regulation need not forfeit such payment altogether, but it might be withheld till compliance therewith was satisfactory to the agent or school inspector. Till something of this kind is done, I consider the money now spent on the average Indian school almost thrown away.

We have a compulsory clause in our Public School Act bearing upon the enfranchised white. I consider it much more necessary, and it certainly ought to be more legitimate, in the case of the Indian ward of the Government.

Rev. George Grant, Inspector, Parry Sound.

The Indian schools of this district have been kept open during the whole of the school year.

The resignations of Miss C. John, of Shawanaga, and Mr. J. Esquimaux, of Henvey Inlet at midsummer, led to the transfer of Mrs. J. Johnston from No. 2 Parry Island to Shawanaga, the appointment of Miss J. Good to No. 2 Parry Island, and Mr. D. Menomine to Henvey Inlet. Irregularity of attendance continues to be the greatest obstacle to the prosperity of these schools. I would again most respectfully suggest, that the present system of management be so modified that the finances of the school be made dependent, to some extent, at least, on the attendance. As things now are, the finances are in no way affected by the presence or absence of the scholars. The amount expended on the school is the same, whether the majority of the pupils spend their time roaming the woods, or sitting at their desks in the schoolroom. If we believe that "Love of learning for its own sake," does not supply a motive strong enough in itself to bring pupils to our public schools, and that we must bring additional motives to bear, in the form of laws, making attendance compulsory, and the giving of a certain amount of the public school grant on average attendance, surely it is too much to expect that the pure "Love of learning" will, of itself, be all sufficient in the Indian schools.

FIRST VISIT.

Shawanaga.—In company with the Indian Superintendent, Dr. Walton, I visited Shawanaga on the 18th May. Found 13 pupils present; average attendance for the first quarter, 12. Of those present on this day, 9 were in the First Book; 1 in the Second, and 3 in the Third Book. Those in the third class did fairly well in reading, spelling, writing and drawing. Those in the First Book were slow and rather backward. On the whole I was somewhat better pleased with the condition of the school, than on former visits.

Ryerson School, No. 1, Parry Island.

Teacher, Mr. Edward Farrer. Has had charge for the past two years. Number of pupils on roll, 38; present, 14; average attendance for first quarter, 23. The school is properly graded into classes, ranging from Book I to IV. The ordinary subjects of the public school course, viz., reading, writing, spelling and dictation, arithmetic, draw-

ing, Grammar and Geography, are taught with some measure of success. The junior reading classes are introduced to their work by means of blackboard lessons, aided by a liberal use of small pictures of common objects. This method ought to be more generally followed than it is, especially in the Indian schools, where the children for the most part neither speak, nor understand the English language.

Skene School, No. 2, Parry Island.

Visited 15th June. Teacher, Mrs. J. Johnson, has taught this school for past two years. Holds a district certificate, is a faithful and fairly successful teacher. On roll, 13; average attendance for first quarter, 9. The attendance has never been large. On enquiry I found that but few children permanently reside in this part of the Reserve. Present, 7; graded as follows: 2 in First Book Part II; 1 in II, and 4 in Book III. The school did fairly well in the subjects examined.

Henvey Inlet School.

Teacher, Mr. J. Esquimaux. Visited 20th June. On roll, 22; average attendance for first quarter, $12\frac{1}{2}$; for second quarter up to date, $5\frac{1}{2}$; present, 4. The teacher gave as a reason for the small attendance, that the greater part of the band had gone to the neighboring islands in the bay to engage in deep water net-fishing. This is a new departure, and appears to be an attempt on the part of the Indians of this band to share in the profits of the trade carried on in these waters. The few scholars present struggled through their lessons in an unsatisfactory manner. We hope that the school under the teacher lately appointed may do better in the future than it has in the past.

SECOND VISIT.

Skene School, No. 2, Parry Island..

Visited 10th September. Teacher, Miss Josephine Good. Passed the Entrance Examination, and subsequently attended the Brantford Collegiate Institute for two years; taking up the work for teacher's certificate. On roll for the half year, 11; average attendance for the term, 10; present, 11. Teacher giving particular attention to the subjects of arithmetic, drawing and reading. Work of the pupils much the same as on previous visit.

Shawanaga, Hodgins' School.

Visited September 3rd. Found the school closed, and most of the band gone to the lake shore, fishing, etc. I subsequently learned that the teacher had gone with the band, and was doing her duty as far as she could in regard to the children. And that it is the usual custom of this band to take up temporary quarters on the lake shore during the summer months, returning again to their settlement in the fall.

Ryerson School, No. 1, Parry Island.

Visited 25th October. Found the school closed and teacher absent through sickness. Visited again 30th October. Present, 7; average attendance for the term, 12. Teacher gave as a reason for the small attendance, that there had been, and yet was, a good deal of sickness amongst the children. The school in consequence was not up to its usual standard of excellence. Examined the few present in arithmetic, reading, spelling and dictation, geography, writing and drawing. Results as indicated.

APPENDIX K.—REPORT ON MECHANICS' INSTITUTES, FREE LIBRARIES,
ART SCHOOLS AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

REPORT OF DR. S. P. MAY, SUPERINTENDENT OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES AND ART
SCHOOLS.

SIR.—I have the honor to submit herewith my report on the Mechanics' Institutes, Art Schools, and other institutions receiving Government aid in the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 1st of May, 1888; and beg to inform you that it has been a most successful year, and the various institutions under my superintendence are now in a more flourishing and prosperous condition than they have ever been since they were first established.

The results as shown by my Report will no doubt be most gratifying to you, proving that your efforts in promoting technical education in this Province have been much appreciated by the public.

1. *Mechanics' Institutes.*

During the past year twenty-three new Mechanics' Institutes have been incorporated and opened to members in different parts of the Province. At the present time we have no less than 178 Mechanics' Institutes in operation, representing about 20,000 members. As it is generally computed that on the average every book taken from a Mechanics' Institute library is read by at least three persons in a family, this would represent 60,000 readers, who read 400,000 volumes of books on various subjects, and this independently of the 13,840 readers who borrowed books from the Free Libraries.

That these books have been thoroughly disseminated throughout the Province can be seen from the following table showing the locality of the 178 Mechanics' Institutes and 8 Free Libraries in Counties and Districts:—

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES AND FREE LIBRARIES IN OPERATION IN 1888.

LOCATION.		LOCATION.	
Counties and Districts.	Cities, Towns and Villages.	Counties and Districts.	Cities, Towns and Villages.
Addington	Newburgh.	Lambton	Arkona.
Algoma	Chapleau.	do	Forest.
do	Manitowaning.	do	Petrolea.
do	Thunder Bay.	do	Point Edward.
Brant	Brantford.	do	Watford.
do	Glenmorris.	do	Wyoming.
do	Paris.	Lanark.....	Almonte.
do	St. George.	do	Carleton Place.
Bruce	Holyrood.	do	Perth.
do	Kincardine.	do	Smith's Falls.
do	Lion's Head.	Leeds	Brockville.
do	Paisley.	do	Farmersville (Athens).
do	Port Elgin.	Lennox	Napanee.
do	Ripley.	Lincoln	Beamsville.
do	Southampton.	do	Grimsby.
do	Teeswater.	do	Merrittton.
do	Walkerton.	do	Niagara.
do	Warton.	do	St. Catharines.
Dufferin.....	Grand Valley.	Middlesex.....	Ailsa Craig.
do	Orangeville.	do	Belmont.
do	Shelburne.	do	Glencoe.
Dundas	West Winchester.	do	London.
do	Iroquois.	do	Lucan.
Durham.....	Bowmanville.	do	Melbourne.
do	Orono.	do	Parkhill.
do	Port Hope.	do	Strathroy.
Elgin	Aylmer.	do	Thorndale.
do	St. Thomas.	do	Wardsville.
Essex	Essex Centre.	Muskoka	Bracebridge.
Frontenac	Garden Island.	do	Gravenhurst.
do	Kingston.	do	Huntsville.
Glenarry	Lancaster.	do	Port Carling.
do	Williamstown.	do	Windermere.
Grenville.....	Kemptville.	Norfolk	Simcoe.
do	Merrickville.	do (Vittoria).....	Waterford.
do	Prescott.	Northumberland.....	Brighton.
Grey	Clarksburg.	do	Campbellford.
do	Durham.	do	Cobourg.
do	Hanover.	do	Colborne.
do	Markdale.	do	Hastings.
do	Meaford.	Ontario	Oshawa.
do	Owen Sound.	do	Port Perry.
Haldimand	Caledonia.	do	Uxbridge.
do	Dunnville.	do	Whitby.
Halton	Georgetown.	Oxford	Enbro.
do	Milton.	do	Ingersoll.
do	Oakville.	do	Norwich.
Hastings	Belleville.	do	Tilsonburg.
do	Deseronto.	do	Thamesford.
do	Trenton.	do	Woodstock.
Huron	Blyth.	Parry Sound	Parry Sound.
do	Brussels.	Peel	Alton.
do	Clinton.	do	Belfountain.
do	Exeter.	do	Bolton.
do	Goderich.	do	Brampton.
do	Seaforth.	do	Caledon.
do	Wingham.	do	Cheltenham.
do	Wroxeter.	do	Claude.
Kent.....	Blenheim.	do	Forks of Credit.
do	Chatham.	do	Mono Road.
do	Dresden.	do	Streetsville.
do	Highgate.	Perth	Listowel.
do	Ridgetown.	do	Mitchell.
do	Thamesville.	do	St. Mary's.
do	Wallaceburg.	do	Stratford.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES AND FREE LIBRARIES, ETC.—*Continued.*

LOCATION.		LOCATION.	
Counties and Districts.	Cities, Towns and Villages.	Counties and Districts.	Cities, Towns and Villages.
Peterborough.....	Norwood.	Welland	Thorold.
do	Peterborough.	do	Welland.
Renfrew	Arnprior.	Wellington.....	Arthur.
do	Renfrew.	do	Clifford.
Russell.....	Russell.	do	Drayton.
Simcoe	Alliston.	do	Elora.
do	Barrie.	do	Ennotville (Barnett).
do	Beeton.	do	Fergus.
do	Bradford.	do	Guelph.
do	Collingwood.	do	Harriston.
do	Midland.	do	Mount Forest.
do	Orillia.	do	Palmerston.
do	Penetanguishene.	Wentworth.....	Dundas.
do	Stayner.	do	Waterdown.
Victoria.....	Bobcaygeon.	York.....	Aurora.
do	Fenelon Falls.	do	Markham.
do	Lindsay.	do	Newmarket.
Waterloo	Ayr.	do	Parkdale.
do	Berlin.	do	Richmond Hill.
do	Elmira.	do	Scarboro'.
do	Galt.	do	Schomberg.
do	Hespeler.	do	Stouffville.
do	New Hamburg.	do	Toronto.
do	Preston.	do	Vandorf.
do	Waterloo.	do	Weston.
Welland	Niagara Falls.	do	West Toronto Junction.
do	Niagara Falls, South.	do	Woodbridge.
do	Port Colborne.		

The above list may be classified as follows :—

Institutes reporting.....	159
Free Libraries reporting.....	8
Institutes not reporting.....	12
New Institutes.....	7
Total.....	186

I refer to this to show that I cannot give complete returns, there having always been a difficulty in getting the officers of Mechanics' Institutes to send in their annual reports regularly. They used seemingly to be of the opinion that it was not necessary to report unless application was made for Legislative grants, but this impression is being gradually removed by my personal interviews with the Directors, and whilst formerly from twenty to thirty per cent. always neglected to report, this year only about seven per cent. failed to do so.

The total receipts of 159 Mechanics' Institutes and 8 Free Libraries were \$104,203.68.

That these institutions are appreciated by the public is shown by the large amount now voted for them by the municipal authorities. Last year 75 Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries received municipal grants amounting to \$36,964.09. Your first annual report of 1883 shows that only 34 of these institutions received municipal aid, and the grants amounted only to \$3,340.

This great success I attribute chiefly to the working of the new Act and Regulations by which the Institutes are paid in proportion to the amounts actually expended; and the proof of this is that so many Institutes do not now suddenly collapse after the receipt of the Government grants, as was the case when they were paid in advance.

I find as a rule that the Directors highly approve of the new Act, because now they have not to raise money which was promised to be done by their predecessors in office, as was formerly the case under the old Act. I am also pleased to be able to state that the Directors now take a deeper interest in the Institutes, and are proud to refer to the practical benefits derived therefrom by members. I am told of several instances where young men have forsaken bad habits, and become useful members of society, through the influence of the reading rooms and evening classes, and further some of the parents themselves have become better citizens since their children became members of Mechanics' Institutes. From my own observation, when visiting Institutes after long intervals, I have found a great improvement in the morals of young people, and this opinion is fully corroborated by the experience of the Public School Inspectors whom I have consulted on the matter.

143 Mechanics' Institutes purchased 22,373 volumes of books during the year. (See Table C.)

During the past year 96 Institutes reported having reading rooms which are well warmed, lighted and equipped and located in central localities; they are supplied with 1,114 periodicals and scientific papers and 1,155 newspapers.

The evening classes are now doing good work. One instance was mentioned to me of a young man employed in a blacksmith's shop in one of our small villages; his education had been entirely neglected in his youth, so he attended the evening classes of the Mechanics' Institute, and eventually passed a good examination in the Commercial Course. Since then, by industry and perseverance he has saved sufficient money from his work to pay for his board and attendance at the High School in the neighboring county town.

Thirty-nine Institutes conducted evening classes, with 967 students, in the following subjects: 1. English Course—Composition and Grammar; 2. Commercial Course—Writing, Arithmetic and Bookkeeping, Shorthand and Commercial Law. Eighteen Institutes conducted evening classes with 408 students in Drawing as follows: 1. Primary Course—Freehand Drawing, Practical Geometry, Linear Perspective, Drawing from Models and Memory or Blackboard Drawing; 2. Mechanical Course—Machine Drawing, Building Construction and Advanced Perspective; 3. Advanced Course—Outline from the "round" and Drawing from Flowers. (See also Art Schools.)

There would have been a much larger number of Drawing classes, but there was a difficulty in obtaining qualified teachers. This difficulty has, to a great extent, been removed since the last annual examination in Drawing, and I have already received notice of several additional Institutes conducting Drawing classes this winter.

The value of this technical education to the manufacturers of this Province must be very great, as those countries which encourage education in the Arts and Sciences become the most prosperous and wealthy. The principal factor in the value of a manufactured article is the design and artistic skill employed in its manufacture. Technical education also effects a saving of labor. Experts state that a knowledge of drawing, which is the fundamental principle of technical education, saves at least one-third of the labor in large manufactories.

If by these means we increase the skill of our mechanics, we shall eventually do without employing skilled labor from abroad, and at the same time, gratify the public tastes by manufacturing goods of improved design and more artistic finish; we shall thus partially prevent the immense importations of manufactured articles into this Dominion from foreign countries, and expend a much larger sum in the employment of our own people. For the information of those interested in the manufactories of this country, I submit a list of manufactured goods imported into the Dominion in 1887, as shown by the trade and navigation returns for that year.

The total imports in 1887 amounted to \$112,892,236; the value of goods entered for home consumption was \$105,639,428, on which \$22,469,705.83 was paid for duty. The imports of this Province amounted to \$43,168,293, on which was paid \$8,016,822.12 for duty.

The following is a list of manufactured articles imported in 1887 for home consumption, showing their value and the amount of duty paid:—

DUTIABLE GOODS.

ARTICLES.	VALUE.	DUTY.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Bagatelle tables	50 00	17 50
Bags containing fine salt	8,015 00	2,004 75
Baking powders	96,475 00	20,268 13
Belts and trusses	21,775 00	5,444 19
Bells	11,962 00	3,592 53
Billiard tables	6,489 00	2,018 35
Bird cages	5,586 00	1,675 15
Blacking	54,130 00	13,822 25
Blacklead	25,766 00	5,203 20
Blueing	34,080 00	8,683 30
Books, printed, including Bibles, etc.	835,511 00	108,914 02
Blank books	77,726 00	23,489 03
Bookbinder's tools	41,679 00	4,167 93
Boot, shoe and stay laces	35,210 00	10,564 80
Braces or suspenders	98,898 00	29,959 35
Brass and manufactures of	404,161 00	114,328 87
Breadstuffs, including biscuits, etc.	87,937 00	19,327 51
Brick and tiles	161,923 00	38,094 44
Brooms of all kinds	2,103 00	526 83
Brushes of all kinds	115,417 00	28,584 14
Buttons	417,350 00	104,509 72
Candles, tallow, paraffine, etc	35,629 00	9,053 31
Cane, manufactured	9,089 00	2,272 30
Carriages of all kinds	366,509 00	112,185 85
Carpets	76,735 00	19,179 90
Cases, jewel and watch cases, etc	43,479 00	13,054 80
Celluloid, moulded for handles, etc	137 00	14 17
Clocks, springs, etc	135,032 00	46,814 04
Cocoa matting	5,779 00	1,450 95
Cocoa paste and other preparations	38,833 00	10,528 54
Collars, cuffs, etc	122,373 00	37,574 99
Combs, various	78,911 00	19,808 55
Copper, manufacture of	211,903 00	35,549 49
Cotton, manufactures of	5,021,144 00	1,254,257 31
Clothing	439,410 00	133,042 22
Crapes	140,754 00	28,152 70
Crucibles	7,534 00	1,508 20
Drugs, chemicals, etc., manufactured	1,101,763 00	248,868 45
Earthenware, etc	750,691 00	226,685 18
Electric light apparatus, batteries, etc	65,428 00	16,306 40
Embroideries	181,099 00	54,329 70
Emery wheels	4,598 00	1,149 50
Essences	3,135 00	1,338 98
Fancy goods, including millinery	2,480,030 00	608,776 00
Felt for roofing, etc	11,305 00	2,580 45
Fertilizers	6,988 00	1,420 60
Fireworks	14,894 00	3,723 50
Flax, manufactures of	1,528,101 00	333,325 32
Fruits in cans, etc	44,729 00	20,604 08
Furs, manufactured	754,770 00	127,794 80
Glass manufactures	1,269,486 00	362,183 55
Gloves, mitts, etc	399,833 00	119,789 02
Gold and silver manufactures	279,839 00	79,189 57
Grease, axle, etc	8,061 00	2,118 30
Gunpowder and explosives	147,855 00	46,968 93
Gutta percha manufactures	546,187 00	162,254 23
Hair manufactures	50,928 00	13,090 95
Hats, caps, etc	1,297,562 00	324,095 44
Ink, writing and printing	71,943 00	15,909 43
Iron and steel manufactures	9,746,937 00	2,118,484 61
Ivory manufactures	671 00	141 92
Jewelry	552,741 00	110,572 47
Lead manufactures	245,911 00	40,077 74
Leather manufactures	1,067,512 00	359,386 88
Lime	8,524 00	1,704 60
Machine card clothing	6,844 00	1,710 88

DUTIABLE GOODS.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE.	DUTY.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Magic lanterns	2,777 00	691 75
Marble manufactures	82,706 00	14,445 69
Mats and rugs	49,449 00	12,378 93
Metal manufactures	346,964 00	87,305 33
Mineral substances manufactured	44,169 00	8,881 85
Mineral and aerated waters	31,684 00	6,337 00
Mucilage	597 00	179 10
Musical instruments	472,025 00	130,894 29
Oils, mineral, lubricating, etc.	1,226,878 00	500,420 82
Oil cloth	290,487 00	91,818 37
Optical instruments	76,244 00	19,259 41
Packages	357,370 00	72,086 20
Paintings, drawings, etc.	83,539 00	16,711 00
Paints and colors	553,549 00	71,420 52
Palm leaf and grass manufactures	1,415 00	290 80
Paper and manufactures of	1,233,591 00	315,753 97
Pencils	66,379 00	16,597 59
Perfumery	41,216 00	12,364 30
Plaster of Paris manufactures	4,342 00	892 85
Plates, engraved	2,801 00	560 20
Pomades	1,930 00	322 35
Printing presses	91,174 00	9,117 40
Printing, including maps and charts	835,511 00	108,914 02
Ribbons	6,607 00	1,982 36
Sails	8,273 00	2,068 40
Salt in bags, etc.	33,403 00	11,935 04
Sand paper	26,770 00	6,828 10
Ships	27,131 00	4,707 63
Silk manufactures	2,888,303 00	856,395 05
Slate manufactures	27,845 00	6,876 90
Soap	97,679 00	36,404 17
Spices, ground	16,287 00	4,071 50
Starch, etc.	39,160 00	14,229 59
Stone manufactures	59,344 00	11,676 87
Straw manufactures	3,528 00	705 60
Sugar and molasses	4,862,042 00	2,167,528 79
Telephones	5,614 00	1,403 31
Telegraphic instruments	41,401 00	10,350 63
Tin manufactures	144,880 00	36,222 20
Trunks, satchels, etc.	114,587 00	34,640 41
Twines of all kinds	76,987 00	19,250 51
Varnish	113,131 00	31,128 90
Vinegar	9,474 00	6,336 61
Watches, cases, etc.	443,385 00	99,439 03
Wax manufactures	17,926 00	3,591 34
Whips	55,441 00	16,632 05
Wood manufactures	1,149,324 00	313,089 85
Willow manufactures	28,935 00	7,234 40
Wool manufactures	11,816,519 00	1,706,918 18
Zinc manufactures	6,561 00	1,627 35
Total	60,540,693 00	14,585,143 30

FREE GOODS.

MANUFACTURED AND PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.	VALUE.
	\$ e.
Ashes, pot, pearl and soda	2,917 00
Bells for churches	33,303 00
Bent glass	2,117 00
Bolting cloths	27,647 00
Books printed more than seven years	40,419 00
Books for Indians	2,539 00
Brick, fire	9,133 00
Brim moulds	228 00
Buckram	1,310 00
Canvas for oil cloth	18,731 00
Cat-gut strings	9,225 00
Celluloid in sheets, etc.	7,837 00
Chronometers	3,150 00
Communion plate	19,640 00
Cotton yarns	2,025 00
Colors	17,833 00
Drugs and chemicals, manufactured	797,740 00
Duck for belting, etc.	30,530 00
Felt for sheathing, etc.	1,406 00
Fillets of cotton	1,260 00
Fish hooks, etc.	222,430 00
Hatter's materials	28,561 00
Iron liquor for dyeing, etc.	2,430 00
Jute cloth	127,061 00
Lastings, mohair cloth, etc.	807 00
Metals—anchors, steel beams, locomotive tiers, tin, etc.	3,527,047 00
Philosophical instruments	13,098 00
Pitch and tar	14,309 00
Plaits, straw, etc.	39,977 00
Potash, muriate and bichromate	23,827 00
Resin	80,360 00
Tree-nails	1,242 00
Varnish	818 00
Veneers of wood	60,501 00
Articles for the use of the Governor General	10,510 00
Articles for the use of Consuls General	2,992 00
Articles for the use of the Dominion Government	670,644 00
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	67,723 00
Medals of gold and silver	6,293 00
Machinery for cable steamers	1,679 00
Articles for Canada Atlantic Telegraph Co	143 00
Articles for construction of Canadian Pacific Railway	669,016 00
Articles for construction of Esquimaux and Nanaimo Railway	27,624 00
	6,628,082 00

The preceding lists show that \$67,168,775 was expended by this Dominion for imported manufactured goods for home consumption, and in addition to this \$14,585,143.30 was paid for customs duty.

An important question for manufacturers to decide, is whether we cannot apply a large proportion of this immense sum for payment of labor in our own country. I find that no less than 120 different trades and occupations are represented by persons attend-

ing the Mechanics' Institutes and Art Schools evening classes; and that they derive practical benefit therefrom, is proved by the fact that Mechanics' Institutes are established in all the chief towns and villages from which we export manufactured goods to other countries. Unfortunately the quantity exported is very small; all the manufactured goods exported from the Dominion in 1887, only amounting to \$3,079,972.

I strongly recommend that an appeal be made to the manufacturers of this Province, to assist the Directors of the Mechanics' Institutes, by conferring with them, and giving them advice and assistance in making evening classes more popular in the various localities.

The following extracts are taken from the Mechanics' Institutes Reports for the year. (For details see Tables A., B. & C.)

1. *Institutes reporting 1887-8.*

Number of Institutes reporting for the year..... 159

2. *Institutes not reporting 1887-8.*

Hanover, Hespeler, Iroquois, Kemptville, Listowel, Manitowaning, Port Colborne, Port Perry, Vittoria, Walkerton, Watford, Thunder Bay.

3. *Institutes reported closed 1887-8.*

Alexandria, Columbus.

4. *New Institutes reporting for 1887-8.*

Belfountain, Blenheim, Bobcaygeon, Chapleau, Elmira, Farmersville (Athens,) Forks of the Credit, Glenmorris, Grand Valley, Holyrood, Highgate, Markdale, Melbourne, Newburgh, Oshawa, Palmerston, Port Carling, Ripley, Russell, Thamesville, Vandorf, Wallaceburg, West Toronto Junction.

5. *New Institutes incorporated since 1st May 1888.*

Alliston, Huntsville, Lion's Head, Orono, Stayner, Thamesford, West Winchester.

6. *Classification of Institutes reporting in 1887-8.*

Institutes with libraries, reading-rooms and evening classes	30
“ “ and reading-rooms.....	65
“ “ and evening classes	15
“ “ only	48
“ with reading-rooms and evening classes	1

7. *New Books purchased in 1887-8.*

One hundred and forty-three Mechanics' Institutes purchased books as follows :— Biography, 1,603 volumes; Fiction, 7,376 volumes; History, 2,089 volumes; Miscellaneous, 3,329 volumes; General Literature, 2,356 volumes; Poetry and the Drama, 721 volumes; Religious Literature, 820 volumes; Science and Arts, 1,696 volumes; Voyages and Travels, 1,867 volumes; Works of Reference, 345 volumes; unenumerated, 171; total number of volumes purchased, 22,373.

8. Receipts during the Year 1887-8, with Balances from previous Year.

Balances from previous year	\$ 6,121 47
Members' fees	16,453 50
Legislative grants	21,883 99
Municipal grants	6,008 19
Fees from evening classes	942 15
Lectures and entertainments	3,558 09
Other sources	7,505 99
Total	<u>\$62,473 38</u>

9. Expenditure during the Year 1887-8, with Balances on hand at close of Year.

Rent, light and heating	\$ 8,578 44
Salaries	8,373 84
Books (not fiction)	14,913 39
“ (fiction)	4,690 85
Bookbinding	1,056 69
Magazines and newspapers	6,223 67
Evening classes	2,519 62
Lectures and entertainments	1,758 37
Miscellaneous	10,197 99
Balances on hand	4,160 52
Total	<u>\$62,473 38</u>

10. Donations of books, 1887-8.

Alton	\$20 00	Niagara Falls	5 00
Aurora	10 00	Niagara Falls, South	14 22
Barrie	4 25	Oshawa	8 00
Beeton	5 00	Owen Sound	1 00
Belleville	2 00	Paisley	6 00
Bobcaygeon	10 00	Paris	2 50
Brampton	10 00	Port Carling	6 00
Cobourg	9 00	Russell	12 65
Clinton	3 00	Seaforth	30 00
Deseronto	25 00	Stouffville	5 00
Exeter	3 00	Teeswater	5 00
Farmersville (Athens)	100 00	Thamesville	31 76
Fergus	5 00	Tilsonburg	28 00
Galt	35	Vandorf	46 40
Glenmorris	55 15	Windermere	5 00
Grand Valley	5 00	Wingham	50 00
Kincardine	15 00		
Newburgh	52 00	Total	<u>\$597 78</u>
Niagara	7 50		

Four Free Libraries received donations of books, value, \$1,017 50.

Guelph	\$ 8 00	Toronto	952 50
St. Catharines	20 00		
St. Thomas	37 00	Total	<u>\$1,017 50</u>

11. *Assets and Liabilities, 1887-8.*

159 Institutes have assets, value.....	\$276,000	50
“ “ liabilities	26,050	62

12. *Number of Members in 1887-8.*

159 Institutes have 18,176 members. The report of Public Libraries is kept separate ; the number of readers reported is 13,840.

13. *Number of volumes in Libraries, and number of volumes issued.*

	No. of Volumes in Libraries.	No. of Volumes Issued.
Biography....	20,659	12,665
Fiction	62,761	182,232
History.....	24,143	17,290
Miscellaneous	33,834	37,962
General Literature	17,083	28,862
Poetry and the Drama	8,284	5,729
Religious Literature	8,725	6,825
Science and Art	26,756	12,543
Voyages and Travels.	20,885	31,357
Works of Reference	7,387	1,430
Total number of Volumes	230,517	Total No. issued, 336,895

The total amount expended for books, including bookbinding in 1887-8, was \$20,660.93.

For details see Tables A and B.

14. *Reading-rooms in 1887-8.*

96 Institutes reported having reading-rooms.

Number of periodicals.....	1,114
Number of newspapers	1,155

The total amount expended for reading-rooms was \$6,223.67.

For details see Tables A. and B.

15. *Evening Classes in 1887-8.*

39 Institutes conducted elementary classes in the following subjects :—1. English Course—Composition and Grammar ; 2. Commercial Course—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Writing, Shorthand, Commercial Law.

18 Institutes conducted classes in Drawing in the following subjects :—1. Primary Drawing—Free Hand Drawing, Practical Geometry, Linear Perspective, Model Drawing, Memory and Black-board Drawing ; 2. Mechanical Drawing—Machine Drawing, Building Construction, Advanced Perspective ; 3. Advanced Drawing—Outline from the round, Drawing from Flowers.

The total amount expended for evening classes was \$2,519.62.

For details see Tables D and E.

TABLE A.—Receipts, Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities of

INSTITUTES.	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.										Rent, Light and Heating.	Salaries.
	Balance on hand.	Members' Fees.	Legislative Grant.	Municipal Grant.	Fees from Evening Classes.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Other Sources.	Total.				
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		
1 Ailsa Craig.....	99 85	68 45	110 50	.....	30 00	41 55	13 27	363 62	116 00	.....	.....
2 Almonte.....	14 95	99 50	100 00	.....	.....	111 95	115 61	442 01	103 79	.....	74 67
3 Alton.....	14 37	36 55	175 00	25 00	9 00	85 36	203 11	568 39	13 25	.....	6 00
4 Arkona.....	4 42	50 08	273 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	327 90	45 00	.....	75 00
5 Arnprior.....	.....	64 90	250 00	.....	.....	60 20	22 76	397 86	25 00	.....	52 00
6 Arthur.....	13 79	73 75	294 00	.....	12 50	.....	.....	394 04	21 60	.....	25 50
7 Aylmer.....	5 23	108 50	224 40	100 00	78 75	.....	11 05	527 93	30 00	.....	90 00
8 Ayr.....	72 75	118 00	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	440 75	59 93	.....	.....
9 Aurora.....	20	222 50	122 59	.....	18 50	16 45	29 50	409 74	26 16	.....	48 00
10 Barrie.....	7 40	306 25	343 00	100 00	25 00	14 10	27 60	823 35	190 10	.....	50 00
11 Beamsville.....	165 00	60 50	50 05	15 00	.....	31 40	30 25	352 15	52 86	.....	50 00
12 Beeton.....	3 29	20 00	105 36	.....	30 00	.....	16 07	174 72	.....	.....	10 00
13 Belfountain.....	16 00	37 00	.....	20 00	.....	.....	23 77	96 77	.....	.....	4 00
14 Belleville.....	31 75	407 62	387 00	.....	.....	.....	493 45	1319 82	335 67	.....	408 00
15 Belmont.....	8 50	28 25	197 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	233 75	1 25	.....	70 25
16 Blenheim.....	.....	154 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154 00	.....	.....	.....
17 Blyth.....	141 00	53 00	.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....	198 00	25 00	.....	.....
18 Bobcaygeon.....	.....	68 00	.....	.....	.....	97 40	.....	165 40	13 62	.....	15 00
19 Bolton.....	5 00	57 50	66 00	.....	.....	.....	103 32	231 82	.....	.....	12 00
20 Bowmanville.....	62 37	69 00	138 31	30 00	.....	.....	.....	299 68	32 15	.....	40 00
21 Bracebridge.....	103 68	29 75	175 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	358 43	.....	.....	20 00
22 Bradford.....	11 95	59 50	50 00	.....	.....	.....	2 60	124 05	.....	.....	7 74
23 Brampton.....	35 69	127 50	250 00	100 00	.....	71 08	75 36	659 63	165 30	.....	148 80
24 Brighton.....	39 07	73 85	125 00	25 00	.....	21 00	50 50	334 42	75 90	.....	64 75
25 Brockville.....	72 71	587 50	250 00	100 00	.....	.....	119 41	1129 62	100 00	.....	142 00
26 Brussels.....	4 02	61 60	175 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 62	50 00	.....	16 49
27 Caledon.....	.....	26 25	61 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	102 25	5 00	.....	12 00
28 Caledonia.....	5 10	23 00	175 00	.....	.....	.....	20	203 30	.....	.....	.....
29 Campbellford.....	3 24	77 75	225 00	.....	.....	.....	22 25	328 24	23 61	.....	67 65
30 Carleton Place.....	9 91	110 25	115 00	75 00	.....	463 60	94 75	868 51	88 35	.....	76 00
31 Chapleau.....	.....	152 25	.....	.....	.....	177 25	71 55	401 05	70 40	.....	42 00
32 Chatham.....	137 18	370 40	234 00	100 00	116 90	109 43	7 25	1075 16	243 81	.....	192 00
33 Cheltenham.....	5 10	32 50	226 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	263 60	12 00	.....	4 00
34 Clarksburg.....	9 13	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 63	.....	.....	.....
35 Claude.....	57 37	22 60	76 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	155 97	.....	.....	.....
36 Clifford.....	45 22	26 10	43 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	114 32	2 50	.....	29 20
37 Clinton.....	.....	134 28	237 70	25 00	.....	86 11	191 89	674 98	50 41	.....	150 00
38 Cobourg.....	.....	100 75	.....	.....	26 00	.....	4 55	131 30	36 60	.....	5 00
39 Colborne.....	74 94	58 00	119 00	.....	.....	.....	6 75	258 69	33 62	.....	15 00
40 Collingwood.....	125 35	119 19	194 60	75 00	76 50	.....	234 07	824 71	158 15	.....	63 50
41 Deseronto.....	4 66	103 25	75 00	25 00	.....	30 60	74 66	313 17	123 17	.....	31 99
42 Drayton.....	21 03	30 50	235 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	287 28	60 00	.....	14 50
43 Dresden.....	.....	79 25	172 45	.....	1 00	.....	78 02	330 72	23 06	.....	66 00
44 Dundas.....	74 84	304 50	208 67	100 00	.....	.....	51 68	739 69	204 44	.....	150 00
45 Dunnville.....	.....	37 00	.....	25 00	.....	.....	1 44	63 44	.....	.....	11 16
46 Durham.....	2 89	56 50	158 00	.....	.....	70 80	49 25	337 44	19 25	.....	40 00
47 Elora.....	56 06	142 80	270 30	50 00	.....	.....	1 90	521 06	75 00	.....	135 00
48 Elmira.....	.....	169 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 22	202 22	15 76	.....	.....
49 Embro.....	61 94	80 25	133 50	25 00	.....	21 10	.....	371 79	64 13	.....	12 00
50 Ennotville (Barnett).....	16 67	26 00	125 00	.....	.....	.....	4 00	171 67	.....	.....	25 00
51 Essex Centre.....	2 72	84 00	191 67	50 00	.....	9 80	7 65	345 84	69 00	.....	100 00
52 Exeter.....	198 17	75 75	48 88	25 00	.....	24 95	.....	372 75	36 60	.....	45 00
53 Farnersville.....	.....	81 30	.....	.....	22 00	.....	136 83	240 13	.....	.....	.....
54 Fenelon Falls.....	20 68	94 00	100 00	65 00	.....	26 55	27 35	333 58	174 22	.....	15 00
55 Fergus.....	10 56	84 50	301 00	100 00	14 50	52 00	16 05	578 61	68 39	.....	124 55
56 Forest.....	154 72	35 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190 67	25 00	.....	25 00

Mechanics' Institutes for the year ending 1st May, 1888.

EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.																	ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.					
Books (not fiction.)		Books (fiction).		Bookbinding.		Magazines, news-papers, etc.		Evening Classes.		Lectures and Entertainments.		Miscellaneous.		Balance on hand.		Total.		Assets.		Liabilities.		
\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	
1	21	44				41	50	30	00			17	65	137	03	363	62	1717	03	4	75	
2	66	00	26	95		62	50			71	30	33	15	3	65	442	01	853	65			
3	67	80	32	68				12	50		7	95	424	31	3	90	568	39	1430	76		
4	40	00	17	46	18	00	36	55	71	40			12	30	12	19	327	90	777	19	20	00
5	144	41	18	80			63	48			45	00	49	17			397	86	768	76	42	16
6	117	18	35	90			51	15	77	00			18	97	46	74	394	04	942	42	52	00
7	103	95	53	85	31	65	77	02	78	75			54	51	8	20	527	93	3044	62	139	61
8	142	25	58	29	6	60	64	95					23	82	84	91	440	75	1375	00		
9	17	52	11	14					50	00	104	50	151	82	60		409	74	2582	60	8	00
10	121	55	29	15			75	77	100	00	53	75	180	93	17	10	823	35	3403	10	100	00
11	135	00	31	11			33	75			1	75	43	61	4	07	352	15	210	18		
12	32	74	60	94					43	75			28	19			174	72	223	57	14	33
13	59	00	11	00									6	77	16	00	96	77	95	65		
14	130	00	52	35			149	59	96	00			134	71	13	50	1319	82	4013	50	371	00
15	30	38	18	35									43	76	69	76	233	75	214	44	15	00
16	121	23	28	77									4	00			154	00	250	00	106	67
17	52	81	39	71			8	00	41	00			30	49	99		198	00			2	00
18	92	02	20	60			5	61			5	00	11	18	2	37	165	40	124	99	7	50
19	69	12	14	24			52	50					69	24	14	72	231	82	434	72	101	45
20	127	99	26	19	7	90							64	33	1	12	299	68	1716	12	33	19
21	200	00	60	00									7	03	71	40	358	43	1426	40	47	94
22	37	00	13	00	1	76							15	55	49	00	124	05	924	00		
23	121	78	44	20			65	16			16	75	86	47	11	17	659	63	981	77	29	75
24	30	67	2	44			51	50					38	40	70	76	334	42	1110	76		
25	335	43	74	29	129	25	174	89					173	76			1129	62	1597	00	354	00
26	30												59	06	114	77	240	62	1614	77		
27	66	99	8	85									9	41			102	25	734	84	1	32
28	145	00	30	00									6	12	22	18	203	30	702	03		
29	63	67	87	87	1	80	73	45					9	79	40		328	24	862	87	60	00
30	92	53	50	00	28	90	56	70			450	24			25	79	868	51				
31							25	53			41	00	93	46	128	64	401	05	264	72	130	21
32	108	66	75	00			79	25	116	90			259	54			1075	16	3172	00	219	88
33	145	85	35	00					51	00			1	75	14	00	263	60	774	86		
34																	16	63	225	00	9	50
35	74	51	18	93									7	60	54	93	155	97	1319	93		
36	63	02	4	11									11	93	3	56	114	32	260	48	60	00
37	118	30	32	95			103	00					202	53	17	79	674	98	2794	67	188	75
38	27	30	3	05			2	78	26	00			26	55	4	02	131	30	804	02	50	00
39	58	45	24	33			29	45					51	10	46	74	258	69	683	61		
40	164	97	35	00	43	05	63	20	85	60			211	24			824	71	3350	00	393	00
41	5	91	34	38			75	93					41	79			313	17	475	00	24	58
42	122	95	32	00			22	56					20	75	14	52	287	28	1023	30		
43	100	00	25	70			18	25	25	00			72	71			330	72	257	88	129	40
44	93	43	34	04	9	75	67	55					174	30	6	18	739	69	9216	18		
45	25	00											25	08	2	20	63	44	1190	00	34	09
46	100	00	19	70				25	00		10	00	33	56	89	93	337	44	3276	55	104	92
47	100	00	4	62	47	40	51	00	41	00			46	04	21	00	521	06	7036	00	25	00
48	97	46	37	49			26	50					21	64	3	37	202	22	159	96		
49	219	05	21	16			54	50							95		371	79	1788	73		
50	90	00	20	00									6	53	30	14	171	67	1740	14		
51	41	91	45	40			15	00			5	00	4	75	64	78	345	84	504	75	41	00
52	124	58	32	10	2	40	48	22					60	42	12	68	372	75	1651	40		
53	163	58	39	15									22	62	14	75	240	13	317	51	136	83
54	25	00	15	45			73	90					23	44	6	57	333	58	888	02		
55	130	35	28	80			79	40	38	50			76	90	31	72	578	61	3861	72		
56	42	13	26	05	6	82							7	00	58	67	190	67	1251	74		

TABLE A.—Receipts, Expenditure, Assets

INSTITUTES.		RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.								Rent, Light and Heating. Salaries.	
		Balance on hand.	Members' Fees.	Legislative Grant.	Municipal Grant.	Fees from Evening Classes.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Other sources.	Total.		
57	Forks of the Credit	20 12	53 25	280 35	20 00	27 00	164 85	23 00	96 25	5 10	
58	Galt		321 08	250 00					813 40	21 25	210 00
59	Garden Island		75 00	280 35	178 19			302 13	805 32	197 03	60 00
60	Georgetown	9 54	76 10	227 00	40 00			18 75	371 39	84 00	40 00
61	Glencoe	1 00	90 00				56 60	28 35	175 35		
62	Glenmorris		27 00					140 00	167 00		
63	Goderich	105 74	130 75	250 00	100 00	32 00		30 85	649 34	111 53	135 00
64	Grand Valley		56 00				65 44		121 44		
65	Gravenhurst							84 80	84 80		
66	Grimsby	40 58	104 45	264 50	75 00		29 30	25 85	539 68	78 33	70 00
67	Hastings		50 50	103 00					153 50		
68	Harriston	2 99	81 35	88 00			12 25	30 00	214 59	115 00	
69	Holyrood		70 50				19 75		90 25		
70	Highgate		72 00				43 74	47 28	163 02		
71	Ingersoll	88 42	47 95	148 00					284 37	71 40	49 99
72	Kincardine	12 64	112 00	235 67	50 00		50 00		460 31	54 22	99 34
73	Kingston	120 08	593 75	350 00	35 00	94 00	41 65	150 02	1384 50	324 40	332 31
74	Lancaster	4 81	39 75					30 44	75 00	9 00	36 00
75	Lindsay		124 95	250 00	75 00			324 93	774 88	236 80	57 00
76	London		397 00	136 00	800 00			1706 92	3039 92	178 80	359 85
77	Lucan	23 69	32 00	187 63				45 00	288 32		20 00
78	Markdale		70 00					33 68	103 68	2 00	
79	Markham	64 69	38 75		50 00			21 45	174 89		17 50
80	Meaford	90 47	56 25	57 00	30 00	26 25	4 50		264 47	65 00	
81	Melbourne		106 00					26 00	132 00		25 00
82	Merrickville	21 64	25 00	90 48					137 12		
83	Merriton	9 62	34 50		25 00				69 12	10 00	6 00
84	Midland	16 94	106 70	236 00	30 00			31 80	420 72	79 50	135 00
85	Milton	115 05	79 97	280 00			9 50	82 93	567 45		50 00
86	Mitchell	44 36	77 38	211 50	100 00			2 39	435 63	62 48	106 00
87	Mono Road	2 67	9 75	174 62	15 00				202 04		
88	Mount Forest	41 84	53 60	214 00		33 00	14 00	18 40	374 84	41 50	20 00
89	Napanee	245 68	111 00	250 00				23 75	630 43	118 00	82 04
90	Newburg		72 00				16 00	163 00	251 00	12 50	6 00
91	New Hamburg		25 50	25 00				49 89	100 39	25 00	
92	Newmarket	29 04	25 00	25 00		21 00	24 55		124 59	31 25	9 68
93	Niagara	15 58	45 65	73 00				67	134 90	9 97	30 00
94	Niagara Falls	105 20	32 50	250 00	300 00				687 70	121 47	110 00
95	Niagara Falls, S.		15 75	252 00					267 75	32 00	5 00
96	Norwich	23 63	72 90	200 00	25 00			25 64	347 17	25 00	35 00
97	Norwood	107 83	34 50	80 00	40 00			6 00	263 33	46 00	
98	Oakville		33 80	175 00		52 00			260 80	25	
99	Orangeville	122 25	108 23	58 76			16 40		305 69	60 00	
100	Orillia	6 75	204 00	259 30	50 00	21 00		32 55	573 60	141 64	102 00
101	Oshawa		240 50		100 00		14 55	62 60	417 65	34 25	10 00
102	Oven Sound	261 07	193 00	275 00		20 00	7 00	32 23	788 30	35 92	187 00
103	Paisley	22 50	35 50	149 00				1 20	208 20		25 00
104	Paris	272 04	350 25	250 00	100 00			84 35	1056 64		170 00
105	Parkdale	108 47	100 00	246 00	350 00				804 47	143 21	180 00
106	Parkhill	7 07	37 00	50 00					94 07	30 00	
107	Parry Sound	8 88	57 00	50 00	50 00	6 00	52 75	5 47	230 10	11 17	85 56
108	Penetanguishene	5 35	76 00	320 00	50 00		30 50	190 19	672 04	85 32	86 25
109	Perth	7 54	191 00	331 00	100 00		94 55	1 35	725 44	114 25	94 38
110	Peterborough	14 17	356 30	286 00	200 00	9 50		55 60	921 57	129 75	156 00
111	Petrolia		15 00	60 00		20 25		17 80	113 05		
112	Point Edward	263 16	93 50	100 00	25 00			14 80	496 46	93 35	60 00

and Liabilities, etc.—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.										ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.	
	Books (not fiction).	Books (fiction).	Bookbinding.	Magazines, newspapers, etc.	Evening Classes.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Miscellaneous.	Balance on hand.	Total.	Assets.	Liabilities.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
57	60 90	25 00					5 25		96 25	86 90	23 00
58	87 35	33 84	76 70	114 40	29 00	141 05	65 00	34 81	813 40	6184 81	
59	244 01	80 87		108 92			114 49		805 32	2375 00	
60	71 70	23 80		32 51	91 30		11 94	16 14	371 39	1056 64	
61	85 96	15 00		52 70		16 50		5 79	175 95	859 49	60 20
62	123 55	29 45					16 73	27	167 00	209 56	
63	126 18	25 00		94 32	48 00		57 25	52 06	649 34	2320 00	
64	82 15	18 00					20 64	65	121 44	110 80	
65	43 25	41 55							84 80	34 30	
66	151 89	41 00		33 75	16 00		81 42	67 29	539 69	3755 29	
67	32 00	36 39					20 22	64 89	153 50	248 28	
68	14 62			35 15			46 51	3 31	214 59	1147 93	110 00
69	68 63	12 38					1 40	7 84	90 25	90 25	
70	115 02	31 00				4 00	13 00		163 02	157 02	47 28
71				18 28			10 35	134 35	284 37	2292 01	21 04
72	137 20	27 10		60 42	50 00	13 14	9 36	9 53	460 31	2005 53	255 38
73	147 13	39 81	1 25	138 94	119 00	43 73	104 65	133 28	1884 50	3561 93	107 86
74				20 35			50	9 15	75 00	586 48	25 30
75	130 51	32 15		125 75			134 28	58 89	774 88	1993 39	350 00
76	112 02	15 00	30 45	146 05			2189 65	8 10	3039 92	29258 10	18000 00
77	115 30	18 94			77 00		15 66	41 42	288 32	838 66	
78	65 85	35 83							103 68	101 68	3 68
79	103 36	27 12					26 86	05	174 89	1160 05	20 20
80	102 44	17 75		5 50	31 85	5 50	14 75	21 68	264 47	1661 68	40 00
81	95 45	7 55					3 00	1 00	132 00	104 00	
82	58 95	35 00					21 58	21 59	137 12	821 59	
83				34 60			14 45	4 07	69 12	341 04	
84	85 60	18 72		68 46			29 93	3 51	420 72	646 51	90 48
85	258 42	31 80	4 55	38 35	75 55	8 85	19 45	80 48	567 45	4260 48	
86	50 56	9 00	54 32	86 69	30 00		34 05	2 53	435 63	3098 53	77 97
87	104 96	11 50			50 00		15 22	20 36	202 04	404 24	15 00
88	92 69	24 20		53 67	41 50	11 50	52 82	36 96	374 84	1160 00	
89	120 00	46 29		46 20			60 77	157 13	630 43	1377 43	
90	122 00	28 00		50 50			30 15	1 85	251 00	289 89	191 71
91	39 95	10 05					4 20	21 19	100 39	542 54	
92				3 00		18 42	21 05	41 19	124 59	791 19	
93	27 75	9 44	27 60	25 37			4 77		134 90	2665 00	20 67
94	155 28	40 00		54 62			97 77	108 56	687 70	3943 56	
95	24 22	10 00		38 85			121 72	35 96	267 75	285 96	
96	121 38	79 00		12 61			13 62	60 56	347 17	1757 78	
97	87 21	39 00		75 35			22 36	7 41	268 33	887 41	36 00
98	128 27	30 00			23 70		62 26	16 32	260 80	1411 32	39 00
99	144 07	29 94					64 05	7 83	305 69	1652 23	
100	14 36	88 24		55 35	65 00		105 40	1 61	573 60	2421 61	
101	112 05	39 56		106 65			48 39	66 75	417 65	283 36	34 33
102	220 66	102 94	55 10	104 37		6 50	33 24	42 57	788 30	3417 57	89 10
103	102 10	22 00					13 77	45 33	203 20	1480 43	
104	228 56	90 10	117 30	124 75	52 40		239 01	34 52	1056 64	9334 52	9 00
105	133 35	19 60	38 36	51 40			72 07	166 48	804 47	2051 48	
106	33 10	8 00					9 55	13 42	94 07	1063 42	37 00
107				60 00		47 37	26 00		230 10	177 70	183 86
108	120 00	35 62		90 00	25 00	20 50	209 35		672 04	1023 42	290 08
109	119 32	49 90	90	62 45	82 00	74 20	38 58	59 46	725 44	1959 46	100 00
110	265 18	35 25	39 11	124 88	50 00		77 39	44 01	921 57	6293 94	115 00
111					100 00		13 05		113 05	850 00	5 27
112	96 61	123 65		45 61			54 75	22 49	496 46	2322 49	

TABLE A.—Receipts, Expenditure, Assets

INSTITUTES.	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.								Rent, Light and Heating.	Salaries.
	Balance on hand.	Members' Fees.	Legislative Grant.	Municipal Grant.	Fees from Evening Classes.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Other sources.	Total.		
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
113 Palmerston		25 50				10 00		35 50	12 25	
114 Port Carling		67 75				48 20	70	116 65		
115 Port Elgin	6 61	30 60	69 00			29 55	90	136 66	10 00	8 00
116 Port Hope	23 46	215 52	250 00				148 48	637 46	131 65	120 00
117 Prescott	61 07	147 00	200 00					408 07	3 00	63 10
118 Preston	27 70	95 00	227 00	200 00				549 70	120 00	67 50
119 Renfrew	36 50	88 00	150 00	25 00				299 50	50 00	36 00
120 Richmond Hill ..	23 01	52 25	57 00			14 70	9 64	156 60	45 75	20 00
121 Ridgetown	23 76	121 00	250 00	75 00	17 00	38 10	6 33	531 19	96 50	68 00
122 Ripley		59 00				107 13		166 13		
123 Russell		66 75					21 00	87 75	2 55	1 50
124 Scarboro'	9 78	67 50	223 00				1 30	301 58	1 00	3 00
125 Schomberg		14 00	30 00					44 00		10 00
126 Seaforth	135 92	387 25	339 00	100 00	25 00	226 40	44 40	1255 97	144 95	350 00
127 Shelburne	28 30	86 70	150 00	50 00				315 00	55 00	25 00
128 Smith's Falls	14 51	199 75	250 00	100 00		216 05	5 00	785 31	146 93	124 66
129 Southampton	61 25	150 00	20 00				13 53	244 78		
130 Stouffville	3 12	96 30	250 00				55 33	404 75	52 50	59 63
131 Stratford	7 82	98 00	200 00	150 00			2 00	457 82	35 83	72 57
132 Strathroy	135 49	207 50	250 00				34 07	627 06	81 76	100 00
133 Streetsville	35 95	91 50	96 55				72 96	296 96	40 00	40 00
134 St. George	13 22	70 15	241 00			81 24	93 75	499 36	100 37	75 00
135 St. Mary's		148 85	308 00	200 00			23 03	679 88	75 00	185 00
136 Tecumseh	106 96	49 30	102 00			30 40	6 20	294 86	1 95	
137 Thamesville		293 00						293 00		
138 Thorndale	16 08	17 50	25 00				05	58 63		15 00
139 Thorold	35 98	153 00	50 62	50 00			108 00	397 60	48 00	83 33
140 Tilsonburg		75 00	98 00	20 00			67 24	260 24	44 00	68 00
141 Trenton		77 49	250 00	250 00				577 49	74 63	120 00
142 Uxbridge	09	319 75	250 00			230 05	128 00	927 89	199 10	
143 Vandonf		25 50				26 55	46 40	98 45		
144 Wallaceburg		195 00						195 00	12 00	
145 Wardsville	9 23	13 00						22 23	20 00	
146 Waterdown	78 94	16 75		5 00			3 25	103 94	2 00	
147 Waterford	63	42 60	86 00			37 10		166 33		
148 Welland		62 00	218 70	100 00			99 07	479 77	114 22	69 90
149 Weston		51 50	331 75	100 00		16 00	7 48	506 73	93 00	60 00
150 West Toronto Jun.		25 00		150 00				175 00	12 35	5 00
151 Whitby	39 50	76 50	175 50					291 50	38 70	67 50
152 Wiarton		67 75					25 82	93 57		
153 Williamstown	36 12	30 00	150 00			28 85		244 97	50 25	40 00
154 Wiandermere		35 17	170 00		6 50	2 21	15 73	229 61	60 00	25 00
155 Wingham	512 20	79 75	250 00					841 95	105 03	74 50
156 Woodbridge	106 69	24 50	73 00		14 50		19 20	237 89	20	10 00
157 Woodstock		511 35	232 38	100 00	48 00		10 85	902 58	218 65	144 00
158 Wroxeter	17 92	28 59	118 00				12 00	176 51	20 00	
159 Wyoming	22 09	50 00	55 60		4 50	25 00		157 19		18 00
Total	6121 47	16453 50	21883 99	6008 19	942 15	3558 09	7505 99	62473 38	8578 44	8373 84

and Liabilities, etc.—Continued.

EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.										ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.	
Books (not fiction).	Books (fiction).	Bookbinding.	Magazines, newspapers, etc.	Evening Classes.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Miscellaneous.	Balance on hand.	Total.		Assets.	Liabilities.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
113						3 00	20 25	35 50	146 25	8 60	
114	42 25	27 87		28 55		17 81	17	116 65	84 17	2 00	
115	26 55	5 80			16 05	41 89	12	136 66	910 87	20 00	
116	127 36	36 28		151 61		70 56		637 46	2075 00		
117	246 21	58 40					37 36	408 07	2612 37		
118	132 69	33 33		109 17		51 13	32 88	549 70	5336 50		
119	70 39	43 86		38 00		11 33	50 01	299 50	2529 17		
120	60 37	2 10				8 25	12 93	156 60	1412 93		
121	76 49	18 52	55 00	68 90	47 77	73 55	9 46	531 19	3109 46		
122	90 71	23 29				6 70	2 95	166 13	116 95		
123	36 85	6 50		25 35		14 24	76	87 75	83 56	21 00	
124	201 37	25 62				37 55	33 04	301 58	1663 04		
125						1 34	32 66	44 00	537 66		
126	121 04	29 08		90 85	65 00	108 78	154 86	1255 97	4217 86	650 00	
127	87 21	69 07		26 34		37 80	14 58	315 00	389 16	110 00	
128	34 43	17 68	29 60	110 04		191 56	33 26	785 31	3873 26		
129	120 00	65 90				58 88		244 78	351 00	13 46	
130	125 47	31 00		50 71		69 19	16 25	404 75	1916 27		
131	182 42		77 47	52 61		8 42	28 50	457 82	3133 50		
132	249 12	60 17		102 66		8 62	24 73	627 06	3830 73		
133	119 37	26 92	4 55	37 18		27 91	1 03	296 96			
134	130 00	45 06		26 00	45 00	53 35	24 58	499 36	2482 09	55 00	
135	123 01	30 00		50 00	58 00	158 87		679 88	3595 00	30 68	
136	152 91	44 12		27 50		47 50	12 83	294 86	839 70	21 65	
137	122 48	81 32		50 90		11 75	26 55	293 09	345 28	85 78	
138	10					25 00	18 53	58 63	335 78	23 30	
139	88 88	30 14		63 42		67 08	16 75	397 60	2916 75		
140	55 00	16 94	7 90	68 40				260 24		33 00	
141	175 00	49 23		66 70		67 89	24 04	577 49	1034 04	50 00	
142	55 44	15 64	37 00	85 73		444 85	36 41	927 89	5536 41	900 00	
143	75 05	16 35				6 05		98 45	96 80		
144	121 67	33 57		2 00		9 45	16 31	195 00	191 00		
145						25	1 98	22 23	1338 48		
146	43 00	13 00	9 50	12 50	1 60	5 00	17 34	103 94	833 34	24 22	
147	96 45	40 00				9 88		166 33	222 45	31 00	
148	111 23	37 25		47 78		87 46	11 93	479 77	2721 72		
149	113 65	13 00	6 75	46 00	101 00	73 33		506 73	715 00	28 73	
150	97 75	12 65		3 79		19 10	24 36	175 00	146 36		
151	69 60	38 35		15 43		17 75	43 17	291 50	1768 17	6 00	
152	40 00	20 00		10 09		22 50	1 07	93 57	281 07	57 00	
153	58 04	50 00		24 32	3 00	15 04	4 32	244 97	336 22	24 30	
154	67 41	5 68		30 80	25 00	15 72		229 61	1167 00	100 00	
155	295 57	148 51		75 75		97 86	44 73	841 95	674 73		
156	27 70	22 25		21 09	80 50	21 18	75 06	237 89	1159 06	253 75	
157	39 13	27 38	48 00	201 80	48 00	153 32	22 30	902 58	3522 30		
158	112 87	28 25				8 15	7 24	176 51	1560 36		
159	80 00	20 00		20 00	10 00	2 74	1 69	157 19	185 59	45 00	
14913 39	4690 85	1056 69	6223 67	2519 62	1758 37	10197 99	4160 52	62473 38	276000 50	26050 62	

TABLE B.—Membership, Libraries, and Reading Rooms

INSTITUTES.	Number of Members.	NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN LIBRARY.										Total Number of Volumes.
		Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	
1 Ailsa Craig.....	68	198	256	147	473	69	51	138	193	111	25	1661
2 Almonte.....	128	77	189	180	122	87	28	111	115	80	43	1032
3 Alton.....	52	62	300	119	273	....	35	....	55	64	40	948
4 Arkona.....	120	27	239	44	167	20	30	68	89	57	33	774
5 Arnprior.....	102	22	196	85	138	397	86	4	56	20	43	1047
6 Arthur.....	104	94	467	99	310	48	40	92	104	119	11	1384
7 Aylmer.....	208	163	454	184	425	46	86	....	232	127	117	1834
8 Ayr.....	76	355	478	345	597	50	86	131	257	264	117	2680
9 Aurora.....	244	85	211	102	160	40	31	....	79	80	15	803
10 Barrie.....	317	376	1040	380	300	142	96	85	317	418	56	3210
11 Beamsville.....	111	10	70	24	8	....	19	....	23	19	2	175
12 Beeton.....	69	33	166	49	50	....	19	26	18	8	30	399
13 Belfountain.....	65	16	16	27	29	9	7	1	6	16	3	130
14 Belleville.....	317	85	894	212	264	201	49	100	164	210	316	2485
15 Belmont.....	31	23	88	23	50	....	2	4	14	11	1	216
16 Blenheim.....	154	20	35	40	40	30	11	6	44	18	3	247
17 Blyth.....	53	49	65	82	183	....	20	2	85	39	15	540
18 Bobcaygeon.....	129	12	66	23	13	23	9	2	20	21	....	189
19 Bolton.....	115	67	255	84	59	....	36	42	56	62	38	699
20 Bowmanville.....	122	105	551	224	170	15	37	222	100	290	21	1735
21 Bracebridge.....	61	139	337	144	49	125	69	75	167	101	16	1222
22 Bradford.....	119	97	175	98	320	38	85	54	64	90	16	1037
23 Brampton.....	143	130	320	144	291	41	44	25	197	356	51	1599
24 Brighton.....	104	103	351	151	160	62	41	36	142	117	42	1205
25 Brockville.....	448	200	693	207	195	435	88	36	113	73	81	2121
26 Brussels.....	107	214	145	133	231	50	40	71	199	105	32	1220
27 Caledon.....	53	70	196	84	191	....	21	33	53	31	22	701
28 Caledonia.....	30	48	371	62	388	75	14	44	52	48	5	1107
29 Campbellford.....	74	178	572	295	325	18	40	70	347	80	43	1968
30 Carleton Place.....	130	37	234	59	38	23	27	....	90	59	14	581
31 Chapleau.....	134	New Institute, Books not yet received.										
32 Chatham.....	234	271	842	247	249	80	130	75	200	200	58	2352
33 Cheltenham.....	42	102	151	76	235	57	26	37	91	74	1	850
34 Clarksburg.....	9	32	137	29	51	....	16	29	34	25	19	371
35 Claude.....	54	97	199	114	309	45	28	32	115	82	17	1038
36 Clifford.....	60	59	105	71	77	22	52	15	55	10	....	466
37 Clinton.....	237	191	549	280	137	197	75	50	221	162	60	1922
38 Cobourg.....	125	84	5	159	56	85	20	69	190	47	1	716
39 Colborne.....	52	70	773	114	253	38	77	....	73	85	2	1485
40 Collingwood.....	103	276	647	420	459	83	95	75	634	381	141	3211
41 Deseronto.....	107	20	156	60	73	....	32	....	18	13	42	414
42 Drayton.....	120	75	337	66	237	55	41	24	107	64	18	1024
43 Dresden.....	24	13	101	49	24	37	8	16	13	13	1	275
44 Dundas.....	139	422	1084	567	505	367	123	72	1326	670	292	5428
45 Dunnville.....	62	150	244	121	196	48	34	60	83	154	2	1092
46 Durham.....	112	264	613	175	....	320	49	....	239	184	30	1874
47 Elora.....	158	576	1344	384	843	726	184	163	1261	683	192	6376
48 Elmira.....	116	14	61	13	24	68	12	2	2	15	11	222
49 Embro.....	80	270	554	363	368	12	57	....	96	77	41	1838
50 Ennotville (Barnett) ..	50	137	386	140	167	144	42	144	178	75	52	1465
51 Essex Centre.....	103	72	112	33	56	1	29	7	62	28	25	425
52 Exeter.....	89	110	455	98	246	293	110	....	147	130	80	1669
53 Farmersville (Athens)..	114	43	47	24	25	31	13	8	64	15	3	273
54 Fenelon Falls.....	113	37	519	189	119	....	28	45	131	119	42	1229

in Mechanics' Institutes for the year ending 1st May, 1888.

NUMBER OF VOLUMES ISSUED.											READING ROOM.	
Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total Number of Volumes.	Number of Periodicals.	Number of Newspapers.
1 45	540	45	420	185	7	160	30	55	.....	1487	6	10
2 50	597	137	188	20	24	24	32	212	.....	1284	9	12
3 60	1071	57	313	.....	42	.....	48	81	4	1676	.....	.....
4 61	1020	40	199	175	23	50	56	93	4	1721	12	10
5 23	616	46	168	191	46	2	29	39	2	1162	9	14
6 37	596	76	284	27	58	101	87	368	13	1647	9	18
7 113	1706	270	284	113	78	.....	156	448	66	3234	16	1
8 159	2997	87	237	3	26	40	113	262	12	3936	7	14
9 123	2532	195	210	190	35	.....	117	421	3	3826	.....	.....
10 352	3977	435	250	558	111	125	275	1856	.....	7939	23	14
11 30	869	39	12	.....	83	.....	42	150	.....	1225	3	13
12 31	535	51	61	.....	10	41	8	29	11	777	11	.....
13 34	144	14	62	9	15	1	42	101	1	423	.....	.....
14 309	3037	1037	1990	746	165	168	563	654	.....	8669	16	25
15 122	164	102	80	.....	10	6	10	12	.....	506	.....	.....
16 53	277	115	100	102	6	22	43	94	4	816	.....	.....
17 20	160	19	182	.....	4	18	30	44	.....	477	2	.....
18 14	73	12	.....	43	5	5	10	20	.....	182	6	9
19 27	884	35	6	.....	12	64	34	114	20	1196	11	9
20 21	1105	89	89	10	14	300	11	181	8	1828	.....	.....
21 71	597	68	6	8	7	16	17	107	.....	897	.....	.....
22 81	411	120	58	39	32	16	36	99	.....	892	.....	.....
23 133	2734	215	218	107	25	44	131	312	44	3963	19	9
24 14	1369	47	22	113	21	18	58	139	.....	1801	15	4
25 250	2172	397	1732	801	196	234	375	450	384	6991	18	20
26 75	806	69	171	11	35	22	84	121	3	1397	.....	.....
27 40	494	71	256	.....	19	26	49	27	.....	982	.....	.....
28 15	423	28	213	27	33	7	52	61	4	863	.....	.....
29 15	1344	79	107	734	21	7	12	21	.....	2340	8	11
30 67	832	70	60	294	29	.....	62	63	.....	1477	2	23
31			New Institute, Books not yet received.								9	8
32 150	4012	300	150	200	60	50	102	350	.....	5374	15	18
33 27	108	39	92	46	10	18	41	39	.....	420	.....	.....
34 6	30	6	10	.....	7	.....	8	8	.....	75	.....	.....
35 21	185	21	285	46	8	19	16	15	4	620	.....	.....
36 56	363	38	62	7	11	6	8	23	.....	574	.....	.....
37 590	1325	542	1010	1750	312	180	536	832	150	7227	23	7
38 2	6	26	2	6	.....	5	10	12	.....	69	.....	.....
39 48	975	63	151	43	21	.....	37	124	.....	1462	18	8
40 23	661	57	38	32	15	21	72	125	.....	1044	18	7
41 8	478	26	246	.....	17	.....	26	18	50	869	6	38
42 12	671	25	66	117	2	8	56	52	.....	1009	7	6
43 11	613	67	28	74	1	17	12	82	3	908	3	13
44 132	2395	209	117	42	12	31	146	319	12	3415	10	10
45 17	650	143	212	41	36	28	75	211	.....	1413	.....	.....
46 82	1131	49	.....	88	22	.....	70	251	.....	1693	.....	.....
47 82	1991	82	153	922	37	40	160	233	.....	3700	9	7
48 19	142	13	24	53	2	.....	6	43	.....	302	4	7
49 486	560	438	166	15	90	.....	74	110	20	1959	9	9
50 24	628	36	39	140	6	26	8	45	.....	952	.....	.....
51 51	98	17	37	1	11	6	40	21	.....	282	3	7
52 90	2130	40	520	10	5	.....	10	160	.....	2965	11	.....
53 47	197	45	42	15	16	5	35	33	5	440	.....	.....
54 26	1291	105	39	.....	13	36	51	329	.....	1890	10	20

TABLE B—Membership, Libraries and Reading

INSTITUTES.	Number of Members.	NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN LIBRARY.										Total Number of Volumes.
		Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	
55 Fergus	119	259	380	450	160	325	100	219	400	250	80	2623
56 Forest	40	133	201	82	146	.....	34	118	142	44	39	939
57 Forks of the Credit..	61	2	52	56	26	.....	28	11	5	18	.....	198
58 Galt	325	312	830	361	655	537	251	105	502	312	250	4115
59 Garden Island.....	129	156	525	451	279	19	141	29	970	456	92	3118
60 Georgetown	113	75	289	127	316	.....	25	36	191	42	35	1136
61 Glencoe	103	116	166	130	66	136	48	33	100	31	20	846
62 Glenmorris	54	33	42	24	29	30	6	19	21	14	1	219
63 Goderich	137	205	448	255	343	70	87	109	280	194	77	2068
64 Grand Valley	56	16	44	29	9	24	11	8	3	9	3	156
65 Gravenhurst.....						Library destroyed by fire.						
66 Grimsby	110	165	761	189	765	194	62	33	427	364	52	3012
67 Hastings	51	6	72	28	17	12	14	2	8	2	.....	161
68 Harriston	100	123	500	165	323	300	85	166	368	168	40	2238
69 Holyrood	109	24	22	17	24	2	3	8	11	23	.....	134
70 Highgate	100	14	52	44	22	16	10	2	22	11	.....	193
71 Ingersoll	69	223	582	204	409	.....	54	.....	128	161	16	1777
72 Kincardine	173	170	723	173	366	413	95	99	230	133	134	2536
73 Kingston	325	374	2221	217	220	362	71	186	409	453	215	4728
74 Lancaster	63	29	99	86	69	38	18	14	51	19	18	441
75 Lindsay	120	92	694	157	191	65	40	21	196	105	62	1623
76 London	298	251	950	273	796	392	115	172	281	186	180	3596
77 Lucan	45	69	350	78	41	106	50	75	57	80	14	920
78 Markdale	79	13	40	17	3	9	2	1	7	9	.....	101
79 Markham	74	136	294	130	114	15	37	23	280	151	14	1194
80 Meaford	114	103	341	106	228	.....	41	.....	104	79	44	1046
81 Melbourne	106	4	10	12	32	10	7	8	6	7	20	116
82 Merrickville.....	52	111	212	120	339	69	24	85	71	67	25	1123
83 Merriton	69	10	110	58	70	25	20	.....	27	25	.....	345
84 Midland	114	85	218	76	129	6	34	80	65	79	16	788
85 Milton	116	371	370	308	388	500	103	83	317	332	102	2874
86 Mitchell	180	154	378	290	537	245	30	47	83	195	118	2077
87 Mono Road	25	38	105	16	65	.....	6	11	14	54	10	319
88 Mount Forest	145	167	392	211	289	.....	61	78	165	106	.....	1469
89 Napanee	111	300	526	101	.....	200	68	.....	163	346	.....	1704
90 Newburg	102	37	110	20	3	10	17	3	36	27	3	266
91 New Hamburg	51	41	219	35	153	.....	22	4	19	15	11	519
92 Newmarket	64	61	264	96	186	14	33	23	52	128	49	906
93 Niagara	56	355	562	452	275	50	171	425	300	275	100	2945
94 Niagara Falls	130	261	834	341	244	260	125	52	381	210	52	2760
95 Niagara Falls, South.	115	31	65	41	28	20	21	24	30	17	5	282
96 Norwich	84	125	651	143	286	82	63	111	95	99	42	1694
97 Norwood	53	73	442	70	77	49	21	65	80	106	32	1015
98 Oakville	65	157	256	124	117	97	76	85	122	172	49	1255
99 Orangeville.....	105	125	614	130	279	.....	39	59	84	88	38	1456
100 Orillia	210	166	583	211	283	20	71	41	287	268	29	1959
101 Oshawa	256	75	180	169	50	66	8	65	129	102	16	860
102 Owen Sound	228	171	807	303	297	54	76	59	292	176	46	2281
103 Paisley	142	105	385	106	354	130	100	221	218	120	21	1760
104 Paris	281	450	951	552	598	345	223	297	610	440	272	4738
105 Parkdale.....	102	82	747	111	338	136	30	20	114	66	42	1686
106 Parkhill	39	86	270	185	83	89	49	73	187	74	37	1133
107 Parry Sound	86					No Library.						
108 Penetanguishene	125	222	389	222	164	561	42	55	115	183	28	1981

Rooms in Mechanics' Institutes, 1887-8.—Continued.

NUMBER OF VOLUMES ISSUED.												READING ROOM.	
Biography.		Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total Number of Volumes.	Number of Periodicals.	Number of Newspapers.
55	121	2155	191	156	550	77	45	178	651	12	4136	10	9
56	28	310	25	34	.....	20	24	20	24	.....	485	.....	.....
57	128	210	33	22	.....	22	20	24	34	.....	493	.....	.....
58	128	3243	158	360	849	98	59	204	276	5	5380	35	11
59	172	783	309	112	5	71	7	273	151	.....	1883	10	21
60	21	905	52	253	.....	5	10	30	41	.....	1317	1	10
61	69	713	88	57	147	29	22	64	45	.....	1234	4	12
62	7	19	1	11	2	1	4	2	4	.....	51	.....	.....
63	28	1427	82	114	31	21	39	60	181	10	1993	20	22
64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Library destroyed by fire.						.....	.....
66	101	2152	93	1375	1091	42	27	141	324	.....	5346	6	8
67	1	28	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	4	.....	39	.....	.....
68	168	1430	348	456	156	84	216	120	276	.....	3254	.....	.....
69	49	118	32	106	5	.....	33	21	85	.....	449	.....	.....
70	17	100	26	11	2	2	.....	1	5	.....	164	.....	.....
71	49	1333	65	201	.....	8	.....	9	143	.....	1808	10	.....
72	109	2510	152	290	120	95	45	99	204	8	3632	20	9
73	171	4343	260	4482	3226	128	131	526	219	135	13621	16	29
74	26	427	48	45	14	30	7	32	61	3	693	1	3
75	58	1137	134	114	31	15	14	113	193	.....	1809	24	24
76	115	3426	236	372	61	83	124	78	523	7	5025	21	31
77	29	567	24	3	43	12	9	8	72	1	768	.....	.....
78	11	33	16	4	12	.....	3	7	22	.....	108	.....	.....
79	64	693	19	117	46	6	2	50	353	.....	1350	.....	.....
80	27	1231	45	117	.....	25	.....	30	63	.....	1558	.....	.....
81	5	36	24	12	9	7	14	14	9	2	132	.....	.....
82	200	2000	125	200	25	10	100	.....	250	.....	2910	.....	.....
83	.....	300	.....	200	65	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	685	3	9
84	109	974	87	103	7	23	217	20	131	.....	1671	10	3
85	56	731	153	181	1079	62	7	83	160	14	2526	6	7
86	78	855	194	586	217	42	23	60	191	.....	2246	12	9
87	20	320	15	60	.....	3	5	10	40	.....	473	.....	.....
88	50	859	101	385	.....	25	42	54	195	.....	1711	2	13
89	421	3290	200	.....	420	160	.....	173	2198	.....	6862	6	7
90	16	100	10	3	4	9	2	8	20	.....	172	7	7
91	25	260	23	129	.....	.....	.....	16	17	2	472	.....	.....
92	19	341	19	51	21	16	26	20	45	4	562	.....	.....
93	14	517	35	48	18	17	176	19	52	50	946	11	.....
94	96	1296	186	156	90	42	10	81	156	.....	2113	9	4
95	50	136	23	30	10	5	10	10	75	.....	349	8	8
96	25	1161	36	58	268	7	7	14	60	.....	1636	.....	.....
97	60	564	22	36	42	30	58	42	22	18	894	9	5
98	75	510	50	35	90	10	11	12	211	10	1014	.....	.....
99	18	908	64	131	.....	11	15	12	118	32	1309	.....	.....
100	64	1954	139	167	98	80	30	163	674	.....	3369	16	5
101	40	845	78	22	28	4	45	31	94	.....	1187	16	27
102	103	6269	322	319	49	109	111	340	490	.....	8112	23	15
103	420	2150	190	1318	867	95	430	90	360	.....	5920	.....	.....
104	159	4889	235	424	542	82	142	251	515	.....	7239	26	12
105	119	1668	250	325	397	173	83	169	203	31	3418	9	10
106	125	867	136	85	268	42	47	40	90	.....	1700	7	17
107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No Library.						.....	.....
108	175	396	188	153	.....	20	25	67	170	7	1201	13	43

TABLE B.—Membership, Libraries and Reading

INSTITUTES.	NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN LIBRARY.											
	Number of Members.	Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total Number of Volumes.
109 Perth	175	239	521	288	702	43	83	....	186	246	26	2334
110 Peterborough.....	284	449	846	355	1062	1274	127	213	526	382	206	5440
111 Petrolia.....	15	72	307	64	170	....	47	....	99	56	....	815
112 Point Edward.....	108	108	596	198	354	....	52	32	182	130	10	1662
113 Palmerston.....	51	10	88	10	44	....	1	....	19	18	4	194
114 Port Carling.....	52	4	45	18	5	1	3	2	3	13	....	94
115 Port Elgin.....	101	205	258	183	362	....	77	54	195	152	42	1528
116 Port Hope.....	137	318	987	218	324	7	54	17	177	246	66	2414
117 Prescott.....	166	266	725	240	428	....	96	64	173	327	42	2361
118 Preston.....	109	461	442	433	....	685	256	....	1119	572	108	4076
119 Renfrew.....	88	192	673	236	344	78	80	....	215	92	5	1915
120 Richmond Hill.....	114	69	167	95	415	245	35	12	55	31	57	1181
121 Ridgetown.....	121	132	877	155	159	252	73	46	210	103	23	2030
122 Ripley.....	65	27	38	14	4	8	13	1	22	11	....	138
123 Russell.....	70	8	11	17	9	8	14	2	3	3	2	77
124 Scarboro'.....	60	241	481	271	451	121	63	340	234	264	....	2466
125 Schomberg.....					No Report.							
126 Seaforth.....	417	315	981	406	241	257	69	133	364	192	368	3266
127 Shelburne.....	94	31	132	54	86	....	10	30	27	24	....	394
128 Smith's Falls.....	227	231	563	267	704	179	77	147	534	275	214	3191
129 Southampton.....	109	89	136	127	144	143	33	16	53	31	11	783
130 Stouffville.....	113	119	486	118	319	303	52	121	248	166	77	2009
131 Stratford.....	102	190	1300	255	1025	390	101	55	290	250	60	3916
132 Strathroy.....	367	193	981	380	367	203	98	136	242	183	83	2866
133 Streetsville.....	109	257	609	255	166	....	253	100	309	167	42	2158
134 St. George.....	75	138	888	218	200	71	44	70	121	187	50	1987
135 St. Mary's.....	150	325	1000	300	500	700	75	250	500	350	15	4015
136 Teeswater.....	59	123	504	123	100	4	28	37	90	85	44	1143
137 Thamesville.....	293	33	118	32	18	21	11	9	11	7	12	272
138 Thorndale.....	40	30	126	31	65	....	14	28	17	12	....	323
139 Thorold.....	141	238	802	393	402	173	63	11	283	931	42	3383
140 Tilsonburg.....	103	23	336	36	28	105	28	6	38	55	17	672
141 Trenton.....	75	66	329	112	220	56	36	....	94	80	16	1009
142 Uxbridge.....	188	392	1466	311	324	183	85	176	443	367	176	3923
143 Vandonf.....	51	24	22	16	20	....	7	18	23	10	....	140
144 Wallaceburg.....	105	15	57	34	28	26	45	2	6	....	2	215
145 Wardsville.....	7	150	207	237	418	....	136	....	177	155	100	1580
146 Waterdown.....	56	126	208	163	76	205	70	40	92	104	30	1114
147 Waterford.....	60	28	105	12	75	4	11	26	16	16	4	297
148 Welland.....	70	235	970	214	94	29	86	74	399	141	45	2287
149 Weston.....	77	41	163	88	158	....	17	62	85	36	46	696
150 West Toronto Jun'cn	25	5	15	10	34	13	6	3	27	....	5	118
151 Whitby.....	107	138	677	209	209	144	23	....	190	232	28	1850
152 Warton.....	53	57	121	66	15	78	31	45	40	49	3	505
153 Williamstown.....	30	13	70	66	21	....	14	....	3	3	3	193
154 Windermere.....	70	58	140	64	34	22	6	74	3	36	130	567
155 Wingham.....	150	33	219	31	56	42	35	21	31	65	16	549
156 Woodbridge.....	25	37	77	80	24	32	15	30	38	18	20	371
157 Woodstock.....	276	434	1439	360	431	61	81	187	357	403	213	3966
158 Wroxeter.....	55	206	234	266	302	81	49	48	133	87	44	1450
159 Wyoming.....	106	23	40	15	88	....	8	23	18	31	10	256
Total.....	18176	20659	62761	24143	33834	17083	8284	8725	26756	20885	7387	230517

Rooms in Mechanics' Institutes, 1888.—Continued.

NUMBER OF VOLUMES ISSUED.											READING ROOMS.	
Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total Number of Volumes.	Number of Periodicals.	Number of Newspapers.
109 271	2844	369	1774	96	107	.....	165	1011	21	6658	8	11
110 148	2819	211	1477	2229	81	90	264	391	.....	7710	29	13
111 5	40	10	.....	6	8	4	15	12	.....	100	.....	.....
112 45	1700	100	50	.....	20	.....	20	100	.....	2035	7	5
113 5	73	10	12	.....	.....	.....	1	14	.....	115	.....	.....
114	41	7	4	1	.....	.....	3	11	.....	67	7	6
115 78	552	48	169	.....	17	9	39	126	2	1040	.....	.....
116 158	2252	113	174	6	32	4	71	200	.....	3010	32	14
117 56	1265	21	152	.....	16	12	30	540	14	2106	.....	.....
118 144	902	83	.....	319	76	.....	189	445	18	2176	25	14
119 26	1023	82	310	173	24	.....	51	130	4	1823	.....	.....
120 32	203	40	312	385	13	22	25	36	5	1073	23	.....
121 69	2268	171	395	224	48	27	172	173	.....	3547	6	12
122 57	190	37	5	11	13	1	21	98	.....	433	.....	.....
123 31	111	46	31	15	47	7	9	14	.....	311	6	9
124 88	716	67	677	34	23	115	67	47	.....	1834	.....	.....
125 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No Report.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
126 800	7005	1315	802	1013	401	710	752	1823	.....	14621	8	18
127 10	396	23	76	.....	3	30	9	42	.....	589	8	2
128 112	2125	151	710	614	59	68	520	315	.....	4674	8	24
129 124	861	149	340	21	24	12	56	59	4	1650	.....	.....
130 71	1205	82	239	1236	17	129	102	347	27	3455	18	23
131 153	3600	220	880	700	120	30	221	375	30	6329	.....	.....
132 126	4892	366	321	715	77	120	188	397	13	7215	14	13
133 40	1321	41	72	.....	80	37	63	78	19	1751	9	10
134 133	1003	214	382	329	71	83	311	375	32	2933	10	6
135 75	3500	100	809	.....	40	75	200	425	.....	5215	8	6
136 86	1075	78	27	.....	14	28	41	82	19	1450	4	21
137 32	185	19	13	7	12	18	8	11	.....	305	8	24
138 21	233	20	51	.....	4	13	9	9	.....	360	.....	.....
139 13	1399	65	170	.....	6	.....	31	264	.....	1948	5	8
140 18	600	28	.....	109	20	1	43	50	15	884	3	11
141 50	1686	135	184	.....	55	.....	125	137	.....	2372	19	13
142 67	3347	210	117	225	39	183	72	384	.....	4644	20	9
143 4	84	3	16	.....	.....	10	5	14	.....	136	.....	.....
144 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Institute.		.....	.....	.....	.....	5	28
145 24	27	49	126	.....	8	.....	16	127	.....	377	.....	.....
146 23	452	45	98	113	7	21	15	48	3	825	.....	.....
147 45	300	60	200	.....	20	15	10	40	.....	690	.....	.....
148 33	1215	45	77	.....	16	25	95	56	.....	1562	15	10
149 56	857	76	205	.....	30	63	54	131	8	1480	8	8
150 2	12	.....	10	5	5	1	15	.....	.....	50	8	8
151 68	1266	79	28	781	12	.....	61	217	.....	2512	6	.....
152 5	78	7	4	11	5	9	4	14	2	139	.....	12
153 17	97	49	8	31	40	.....	11	8	.....	261	5	8
154 60	434	79	29	6	8	18	.....	52	6	692	10	7
155 111	1092	42	70	99	34	22	28	390	7	1895	15	19
156 10	22	8	17	4	3	14	2	9	2	91	4	3
157 254	5903	172	261	107	65	162	159	744	.....	7827	34	11
158 26	290	69	127	78	3	4	18	34	1	650	.....	.....
159 89	440	82	463	.....	40	143	54	263	.....	1574	.....	.....
12665	182232	17290	37962	28862	5729	6825	12543	31357	1430	336895	1114	1155

TABLE C.—Number of volumes purchased during the year ending 1st May, 1888.

INSTITUTES.	Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total Number of Volumes.	
1 Ailsa Craig.....					11	1					12	
2 Almonte.....	3	44	5	18		7	4		24		105	
3 Alton.....	7	46	13	35		6		8	2	5	122	
4 Arkona.....		32		11	11				6		60	
5 Arnprior.....	5	35	24	11	66		1	13		6	161	
6 Arthur.....	9	89	12	40			9	26	32	1	218	
7 Aylmer.....	1	69	4	6	12			34	8	1	135	
8 Ayr.....	19	68	12	12		3	13	9	12	3	151	
9 Aurora.....		47			40				1		88	
10 Barrie.....	19	62	20	12	5	2	5	6	17	1	149	
11 Beamsville.....	10	70	24	8		19		23	19	2	175	
12 Beeton.....	6	62	3	22		2	2	2		2	101	
13 Belfountain.....	16	16	27	29	9	7	1	6	16	3	130	
14 Belleville.....	10	52	10	20	37	12	6	16	30	7	200	
15 Belmont.....	4	32	4	23			4	5	2		74	
16 Glenheim.....	26	46	43	50	37	13	6	49	36	3	309	
17 Blyth.....												None.
18 Bobcaygeon.....	12	66	23	13	23	9	2	20	21		189	
19 Bolton.....	11	13	3	4			21	11	9	3	75	
20 Bowmanville.....	6	63	25	54	13	1	19	1	29		211	
21 Bracebridge.....	51	67	22	1	38	4	9	31	22		245	
22 Bradford.....	10	20	5	15		5	4	6	6		71	
23 Brampton.....	11	68	15	31	4	3	7	18	97	4	258	
24 Brighton.....	2	4	5		2		1	4	8		26	
25 Brockville.....	36	232	62	23	350	45	12			31	791	
26 Brussels.....												None.
27 Caledon.....	19	11	12	25		1	2	2	17		89	
28 Caledonia.....		52	8	75				7	8		150	
29 Campbellford.....	1	174	15	11	4			1	3	7	216	
30 Carleton Place.....	16	38	30	18	21	12		8	10		153	
31 Chapleau.....	7	75	28					7			117	
32 Chatham.....	19	93	5	19	14	2	9	3	10	2	176	
33 Cheltenham.....	12	24	2	85	4	2	4	15	18	1	167	
34 Clarksburg.....												None.
35 Claude.....	5	33		61	8	1	2	1	2		113	
36 Clifford.....	3	6	13	7	2	4	1	10	7		53	
37 Clinton.....	6	29	20	2	7			11	7		82	
38 Cobourg.....	5	5	5		5	1			6	1	28	
39 Colborne.....	9	55	18	29	2	6		5	19	2	145	
40 Collingwood.....	17	44	9	13			6	65	11	1	166	
41 Deseronto.....	2	34	1	2		2					41	
42 Drayton.....	11	88	6	63	2	2		17	15	1	205	
43 Dresden.....	1	33	23	6	29	6	3	4			105	
44 Dundas.....	1	55	3	2				10	25		96	
45 Dunnville.....	2	89	1	27		1	1	8	4		133	
46 Durham.....	10	40	12		26	4		3	14	10	119	
47 Elora.....	3	49	19	8	33	7	5	11	21	3	159	
48 Elmira.....	14	61	13	24	68	12	2	2	15	11	222	
49 Ennbro.....	26	54	51	49	6	3		17	26	2	234	
50 Ennotville(Barnett)	4	14	28	28	9		4	5	2		94	
51 Essex Centre.....	5	45	6	16		1	1	4	3		81	
52 Exeter.....												Not given.
53 Farm'sville(Athens)	38	35	24	5	18	7	3	59	4		193	
54 Fenelon Falls.....		30							27		57	

TABLE C.—Number of volumes purchased, etc.—*Continued.*

INSTITUTES.	Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total Number of Volumes.	
55 Fergus	8	41	6	9	7	2	10	7	18	.....	108	
56 Forest	17	31	.....	1	.....	1	47	.....	1	.....	98	
57 Forks of the Credit	2	52	56	26	.....	28	11	5	18	.....	198	
58 Galt	9	77	3	17	17	2	.....	3	14	14	156	
59 Garden Island	7	82	6	12	.....	1	.....	79	10	.....	197	
60 Georgetown	4	33	20	15	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	75	
61 Glencoe	6	12	8	32	4	3	.....	13	2	.....	83	
62 Glenmorris	19	42	9	29	10	5	16	7	13	1	151	
63 Goderich .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not given.
64 Grand Valley	16	44	29	9	24	11	8	3	9	3	156	
65 Gravenhurst	12	54	19	.....	12	2	.....	2	7	.....	108	
66 Grimsby	3	35	5	50	13	6	.....	12	9	1	134	
67 Hastings .....	.....	45	.....	6	8	.....	.....	2	5	.....	66	
68 Harriston .....	.....	.....	8	7	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	17	
69 Holyrood	24	22	17	24	2	3	8	11	23	.....	134	
70 Highgate	14	52	44	22	16	10	2	22	11	.....	193	
71 Ingersoll .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None.
72 Kincardine	15	179	11	25	10	6	7	13	17	25	308	
73 Kingston	4	190	4	9	9	1	6	13	14	5	255	
74 Lancaster .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None.
75 Lindsay	20	36	30	15	12	10	5	40	15	3	186	
76 London	10	15	5	10	10	10	5	5	10	5	85	
77 Lucan	5	36	9	20	20	15	16	13	8	.....	142	
78 Markdale	13	40	17	3	9	2	1	7	9	.....	101	
79 Markham	6	39	9	19	.....	1	.....	13	41	.....	128	
80 Meaford	11	19	3	24	.....	2	.....	29	11	.....	99	
81 Melbourne	4	10	12	32	10	7	8	6	7	20	116	
82 Merrickville	8	38	2	25	8	6	10	8	.....	4	109	
83 Merriton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None.
84 Midland	26	33	19	27	1	4	8	.....	21	.....	139	
85 Milton	14	99	9	74	46	4	7	2	23	3	281	
86 Mitchell	4	12	3	12	6	.....	.....	14	4	.....	55	
87 Mono Road .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not given.
88 Mount Forest	12	41	13	52	.....	.....	9	12	12	.....	151	
89 Napanee	38	73	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	12	72	.....	221	
90 Newburg	30	40	18	3	10	16	3	35	25	3	183	
91 New Hamburg	12	35	.....	23	.....	2	4	.....	4	.....	80	
92 Newmarket .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	
93 Niagara .....	.....	62	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	
94 Niagara Falls	11	49	16	15	9	2	2	21	10	2	137	
95 Niagara Falls, S. ..	5	10	5	.....	5	.....	10	4	4	4	47	
96 Norwich	30	101	31	33	10	24	3	7	3	1	243	
97 Norwood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not given.
98 Oakville	5	34	11	14	9	3	8	5	45	3	137	
99 Orangeville	20	37	6	20	15	3	11	3	18	3	136	
100 Orillia	18	15	9	6	.....	.....	6	2	14	.....	70	
101 Oshawa	75	180	169	50	66	8	65	129	102	16	860	
102 Owen Sound	1	67	11	8	4	4	1	66	17	.....	179	
103 Paisley	16	25	6	52	30	.....	26	13	13	.....	181	
104 Paris	7	96	5	35	9	7	3	33	46	.....	241	

TABLE C.—Number of volumes purchased, etc.—*Continued.*

INSTITUTES.	Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total Number of Volumes.	
105 Parkdale	24	35	41	39	22	3	2	39	4	2	211	None.
106 Parkhill	4	56	6	5	..	6	1	3	3	7	91	
107 Parry Sound .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108 Penetanguishene ..	15	27	23	16	332	3	7	21	27	2	473	None.
109 Perth	12	62	20	44	..	3	..	12	17	1	171	
110 Peterborough	12	66	22	18	37	..	2	18	20	8	203	
111 Petrolia	None.
112 Point Edward	7	118	..	60	..	15	7	5	3	..	215	
113 Palmerston .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114 Port Carling	4	39	18	3	1	1	2	2	12	..	82	None.
115 Port Elgin	1	13	2	..	..	2	1	2	10	..	31
116 Port Hope	41	46	24	31	..	14	10	9	32	1	208	
117 Prescott	107	35	41	..	8	10	22	10	14	256	Not given.
118 Preston	7	46	5	..	19	..	..	12	4	1	94
119 Renfrew .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120 Richmond Hill ..	3	4	23	30	None.
121 Ridgetown	2	14	5	1	10	2	3	1	2	2	42	
122 Ripley	27	38	14	4	8	13	1	22	11	..	133	
123 Russell	5	10	16	6	7	13	2	2	3	2	66	None.
124 Scarboro	10	40	10	79	5	3	7	14	10	..	178	
125 Schomberg .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 Seaforth	14	98	18	11	17	2	9	8	14	..	191	None.
127 Shelburne	7	37	24	29	..	3	1	4	5	..	110	
128 Smith's Falls .....	..	22	..	16	6	..	..	..	5	..	49
129 Southampton	171	None.
130 Stouffville	20	50	21	42	160	8	16	14	13	6	350	
131 Stratford	6	..	5	350	50	10	..	4	..	6	431	
132 Strathroy	5	66	9	31	..	19	33	2	1	2	168	None.
133 Streetsville	30	104	19	14	..	29	18	11	11	..	236	
134 St. George	7	89	5	31	13	3	3	7	10	..	168	
135 St. Mary's	10	160	8	16	12	2	16	23	30	..	277	None.
136 Teeswater	4	215	4	15	3	2	9	15	13	..	280	
137 Thamesville	33	118	32	18	21	11	9	11	7	12	272	
138 Thorndale	None.
139 Thorold	11	66	18	5	..	..	11	6	19	..	136
140 Tilsonburg	4	30	8	4	16	4	3	4	3	..	76	
141 Trenton	18	84	26	76	56	1	..	10	7	1	279	None.
142 Uxbridge .....	..	16	2	7	44	3	9	6	7	2	96
143 Vandonf	3	14	6	3	..	1	6	3	4	..	40	
144 Wallaceburg	15	57	34	28	26	45	2	6	..	2	215	None.
145 Wardsville .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
146 Waterdown	6	22	18	2	12	2	20	4	14	4	104	
147 Waterford	16	85	7	53	4	8	20	8	9	2	212	None.
148 Welland	5	35	5	7	..	6	1	27	6	..	92	
149 Weston	3	21	25	45	..	1	..	10	..	..	105
150 W. Toronto Junct. ..	5	15	10	34	13	6	3	27	..	5	118	None.
151 Whitby	10	37	7	3	4	..	..	7	15	..	83
152 Wiarton	24	60	17	3	15	2	22	4	8	..	155	
153 Williamstown	13	70	66	21	..	14	..	3	3	3	193	None.
154 Windermere	16	30	8	4	2	..	..	..	6	..	66
155 Wingham	19	144	24	6	42	18	10	28	50	2	393	
156 Woodbridge	8	4	3	7	3	..	8	7	6	2	48	None.
157 Woodstock	11	31	4	12	3	..	5	..	7	5	78	
158 Wroxeter	11	34	25	7	7	2	5	1	10	..	132	
159 Wyoming	24	39	15	88	..	8	24	17	31	10	256	None.
Total	1603	7376	2089	3329	2356	721	820	1696	1867	345	22373	

TABLE C.—Number of Volumes purchased, etc.—*Continued.*

FREE LIBRARIES.	Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total Number of Volumes.
Berlin.....	34	.....	37	174	48	3	8	20	15	6	345
Brantford.....	47	312	33	61	9	49	15	50	36	12	624
Guelph.....	32	240	6	53	18	1	10	25	30	23	438
Simcoe.....	9	27	17	18	22	1	4	4	11	1	114
St. Catharines.....	9	66	11	2	56	3	4	4	24	6	185
St. Thomas.....	61	543	35	160	29	27	38	63	38	1	995
Toronto.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4142
Waterloo.....	29	59	34	176	36	11	2	52	43	.....	442
	221	1247	173	644	218	95	81	218	197	49	7285

TABLE D.—Evening Classes in English and Commercial Courses in 1887-8.

INSTITUTES.	Number of Students.	SUBJECTS TAUGHT.		
		English Course.	Commercial Course.	Other Subjects.
Aurora	35	.....	Book-keeping, Arithmetic and Writing.	
Ailsa Craig	17	.....	do do do	
Alton	18	.....	do do do	
Arthur.....	25	.....	do do do	
Aylmer.....	79	.....	do do do	
Barrie	16	.....	do do do	
Belleville.....	34	Composition and Grammar.	do do do	
Blyth	41	.....	do do do	
Brampton.....	21	.....	do do do	
Brockville	26	.....	do do do	
Clifford	22	.....	do do do	
Cobourg	26	.....	do do do	
Collingwood	47	.....	do do do	
Dresden	7	.....	do do do	
Durham	38	.....	do do do	
Farmersville (Atheus).....	16	.....	do do do	
Fergus.....	14	.....	do do do	
Goderich.....	16	.....	do do do	
Garden Island..	4	.....	.....	Shorthand.
Kingston.....	47	.....	Book-keeping, Arithmetic and Writing.	
Meaford	27	.....	do do do	Commercial Law.
Midland	22	.....	do do do	
Milton	9	.....	do do do	
Mount Forest..	37	.....	do do do	
Napanee	30	.....	do do do	
Newmarket	21	.....	do do do	
Oakville	30	.....	do do do	
Orillia	20	.....	do do do	
Paris	72	.....	do do do	
Parry Sound	27	.....	do do do	
Pen'tanguishene	47	.....	do do do	
Port Elgin	20	.....	do do do	
Ridgetown	23	.....	do do do	
Seaforth	23	English and Canadian His- tory, Composition and Grammar	do do do	
Waterdown	28	.....	do do do	
Windermere	14	Composition and Grammar.	do do do	
Woodbridge	29	.....	do do do	
Woodstock.....	21	.....	do do do	
Wyoming	18	Composition and Grammar.	do do do	
	1067			

TABLE E.—Evening Classes in Drawing, 1887-8.

INSTITUTES.	Number of Students.	SUBJECTS TAUGHT.					
PRIMARY COURSE.							
Ailsa Craig.....	13	Freehand, Geometry, Perspective, Model and Blackboard Drawing.					
Beeton.....	15	do	do	do	do	do	do
Brampton.....	13	do	do	do	do	do	do
Chatham.....	48	do	do	do	do	do	do
Clifford.....	18	do	do	do	do	do	do
Cobourg.....	13	do	do	do	do	do	do
Collingwood.....	19	do	do	do	do	do	do
Durham.....	6	do	do	do	do	do	do
Milton.....	21	do	do	do	do	do	do
Orillia.....	13	do	do	do	do	do	do
Owen Sound.....	83	do	do	do	do	do	do
Perth.....	37	do	do	do	do	do	do
Peterboro'.....	19	do					
Petrolia.....	20	do	do	do	do	do	do
Seaforth.....	14	do	do	do	do	do	do
St. Mary's.....	33	do	do	do	do	do	do
Waterdown.....	13	do	do	do	do	do	do
MECHANICAL COURSE.							
Chatham.....	48	Machine Drawing.					
Galt.....	10	do	do	and Building Construction.			
Peterboro'.....	19	do	do	and Industrial Design.			
ADVANCED COURSE.							
Chatham.....	23	Shading Flat, Outline Round, Shading Round.					
498							

TABLE F.—Evening Classes, showing number of Students of Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries who attended the Annual Examination in Drawing in April, 1888, also Certificates awarded, and extra grants paid to Institutes for Certificates.

1. PRIMARY COURSE.

INSTITUTES.	Number of Students for Examination.	Number of Proficiency Certificates Taken.					Total.	Number of Teachers' Certificates, Primary Course.	Grants paid for Certificates.
		Freehand.	Geometry.	Perspective.	Model.	Blackboard Drawing.			
Ailsa Craig.....	20	5	3	3	6	.....	17	.....	\$ c.
Brampton.....	14	3	4	1	2	.....	10	1	14 00
Beeton.....	12	4	2	1	3	1	11	1	7 00
Clifford.....	13	5	9	3	3	4	24	.....	8 00
Cobourg.....	10	5	1	3	2	2	13	1	18 00
Chatham.....	29	7	8	5	7	7	34	4	9 00
Collingwood.....	131	9	19	22	10	11	71	4	18 00
Durham.....	28	7	8	4	2	8	29	2	.....
Milton.....	23	10	5	3	4	3	25	4	.....
Orillia.....	13	5	2	2	2	.....	11	.....	17 00
Owen Sound.....	82	35	40	41	11	26	153	6	8 00
Perth.....	28	10	18	4	10	5	47	1	105 00
Petrollea.....	29	9	10	11	7	4	41	4	39 00
Peterboro'.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	29 00
St. Mary's.....	32	10	3	9	3	3	28	4	1 00
Seaforth.....	14	3	3	2	1	.....	9	.....	23 00
Waterdown.....	6	2	2	2	.....	.....	6	.....	6 00
Total.....	485	130	137	116	73	74	530	32	5 00
									307 00

2. MECHANICAL COURSE.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Number of Students for Examination.	Number of Proficiency Certificates Taken.					Total Number of Certificates.
		Descriptive Geometry.	Machine Drawing.	Building Construction.	Industrial Design.	Advanced Perspective.	
Collingwood.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Galt.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peterboro'.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

3. ADVANCED COURSE.

INSTITUTES.	Number of Students for Examination.	Number of Proficiency Certificates Taken.					Total Number of Certificates taken.
		Shading, Flat.	Outline, from Round.	Shading, from Round.	Flower Drawing.	Ornamental Design.	
Collingwood	5	.....	2	.....	2	.....	4
Chatham	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

II.—FREE LIBRARIES.

The Act for the establishment of Free Libraries was assented to 10th March, 1882, and an amendment Act was assented to in February, 1883, by which the directors of any Mechanics' Institute can transfer its library, etc., to the Board of Management of a Free Library in the same city, town, or village.

Whenever a Mechanics' Institute library or reading room is transferred to a Free Library, the Board of Management of the Free Library is entitled to the like aid from the unappropriated moneys in the hands of the Treasurer of the Province in respect to such reading room and library, or either of them, as such Mechanics' Institute would have received under the provisions of the Revised Act, chapter thirty-five, relating to Mechanics' Institutes.

In eight cities and towns, viz., Berlin, Brantford, Guelph, Simcoe, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Toronto and Waterloo, Mechanics' Institutes libraries have been transferred to Free Libraries.

Tables G, H, show the work done in the Free Libraries during the year.

TABLE G.—Receipts, Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities

FREE LIBRARIES.	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.							
	Balance on hand.	Members' Fees.	Legislative Grant.	Municipal Grant.	Fees from Evening Classes.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Other Sources.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1 Berlin.....			200 00	684 36				884 36
2 Brantford.....	2 64	5 00	326 00	1665 00	24 50		235 38	2258 52
3 Guelph.....			200 00	1206 54			67 73	1474 27
4 Simcoe.....	105 66		208 00	400 00	10 00		216 85	940 51
5 St. Catharines.....		250 00	250 00	200 00			200 00	900 00
6 St. Thomas.....	392 81		200 00	1550 00			55 65	2198 46
7 Toronto.....	2500 21		200 00	25000 00			4413 82	32114 03
8 Waterloo.....	23 15	23 00	289 00	250 00			15 00	600 15
Total.....	3024 47	278 00	1873 00	30955 90	34 50		5204 43	41370 30

TABLE H.—Libraries and Reading

FREE LIBRARIES.	Number of Readers.	NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN LIBRARY.										
		Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total Number of Volumes.
1 Berlin.....	272	260	327	310	834	244	40	81	279	189	239	2803
2 Brantford.....	1967	615	2489	552	803	459	221	223	660	399	180	6601
3 Guelph.....	1262	490	1400	435	511	493	107	229	522	484	327	4998
4 Simcoe.....	330	299	1104	377	400	145	137	109	290	305	38	3204
5 St. Catharines.....	858	561	1643	564	701	467	182	263	540	658	129	5708
6 St. Thomas.....	1000	320	1953	373	802	203	148	181	378	286	76	4720
7 Toronto.....	7757	1993	12770	1583	2660	2566	603	785	2561	1736	21146	48403
8 Waterloo.....	394	164	999	306	1367	377	193	84	266	279	59	4094
Total	13840	4702	22685	4500	8078	4954	1631	1955	5496	4336	22194	80581

of Free Libraries for the year ending 1888.

EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.											ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.	
Rent, Light and Heating.	Salaries.	Books (not fiction.)	Books (fiction.)	Bookbinding.	Magazines, Newspapers, etc.	Evening Classes.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Miscellaneous.	Balance on hand.	Total.	Assets.	Liabilities.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1 126 72	216 00	308 18	.....	.....	100 65	.....	.....	132 81	.....	884 36	3620 00	.....
2 355 30	550 00	508 35	302 63	141 30	156 80	119 27	.....	98 15	26 72	2258 52	6826 72	.....
3 410 35	510 00	192 42	139 64	.....	107 05	.....	.....	114 81	.....	1474 27	5190 00	.....
4 69 55	150 00	103 00	23 00	30 10	95 75	33 00	.....	398 33	37 78	940 51	6188 00	1000 00
5 173 00	270 00	250 00	50 00	20 00	110 00	.....	.....	27 00	.....	900 00	3700 00	.....
6 312 05	390 00	369 81	287 66	59 60	118 30	.....	.....	226 84	434 20	2198 46	2665 04	.....
7 1714 71	8774 33	4558 99	.....	1174 42	1680 78	.....	.....	11398 37	3812 43	32114 03	96317 90	255 91
8 29 85	81 25	233 79	54 56	45 95	99 50	.....	.....	47 31	7 94	600 15	3065 59	.....
3191 53	10941 58	6524 54	857 49	1471 37	2468 83	152 27	....	12443 62	3319 07	41370 30	127573 25	1255 91

Rooms in Free Libraries, 1887-8.

NUMBER OF VOLUMES ISSUED.											READING ROOM.	
Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total Number of Volumes.	Number of Periodicals.	Number of Newspapers.
1 121	3988	306	2462	861	65	25	178	684	68	8758	16	25
2 898	40986	778	1403	1829	367	425	961	1241	.....	48888	26	28
3 1151	19126	1110	6136	939	492	530	958	2336	982	33760	15	31
4 184	5807	205	264	79	98	141	191	763	.....	7732	14	13
5 508	6397	396	532	1665	118	763	414	1299	.....	12092	12	13
6 439	12845	530	667	642	162	317	318	585	.....	16505	25	26
7 4962	196025	6605	16092	8601	2185	2772	13761	8254	15806	275066	300	168
8 55	2224	242	799	673	83	23	127	531	13	4770	23	6
8318	287398	10172	28355	15292	3570	4996	16908	15693	16869	407571	431	310

TABLE I.—Evening Classes in Free Libraries, 1887-8.

FREE LIBRARIES.	Number of Students.	SUBJECTS TAUGHT.		
		English Courses.	Commercial Course.	Other Subjects.
Brantford	23	.....	Bookkeeping, Arithmetic and Writing.	
Simcoe	12	Grammar and Composition.	do do do	
	35			

III. ART SCHOOLS.

Art Schools under the inspection of the Education Department are now in operation in Brockville, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Parkdale, Ottawa and Toronto, and the following institutes are in affiliation with the Department for examination purposes: Wykeham Hall, Toronto; Alma College, St. Thomas; Albert College, Belleville; Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby; Hellmuth Ladies' College, London; Academy of Painting and Drawing, London.

Mechanics Institutes and High and Public School pupils also have the privilege of presenting themselves for examination at the annual Provincial Examinations of the Education Department. It is gratifying to state that a large number of these pupils were successful in obtaining certificates at the last annual examination in drawing.

The following lists containing the total number of certificates granted by the Education Department, from 1882 to 1st of May, 1888, show the gradual progress made in this important branch of our educational system:

1. *Primary Art Course.*

YEAR.	Freehand Drawing.	Geometry.	Perspective.	Model Drawing.	Blackboard Drawing.	Teachers' Certificates.	Total.
1882.....	28	21	17	12	28	.....	106
1883.....	84	89	58	47	76	.....	354
1884.....	153	174	139	138	86	66	756
1885.....	214	529	301	168	198	122	1532
1886.....	634	672	149	662	414	77	2608
1887.....	643	1204	428	444	122	103	2944
1888.....	805	882	520	403	236	133	2979
Total	2561	3571	1612	1874	1160	501	11279

2. Advanced Art Course.

YEAR.	Shading from Flat.	Outline from Round.	Shading from Round.	Drawing from Flowers.	Ornamental Design.	Teachers' Certificates.	Total.
1883.....	5	5	12	18	.....	.....	40
1884.....	16	5	12	12	.....	.....	45
1885.....	33	18	35	29	.....	4	119
1886.....	35	24	19	48	.....	3	129
1887.....	59	27	28	25	34	14	187
1888.....	22	17	39	44	20	9	151
Total	170	96	145	176	54	30	671

3. Mechanical Drawing Course.

YEAR.	Descriptive Geometry.	Machine Drawing.	Building Construction.	Industrial Design.	Advanced Perspective.	Teachers' Certificates.	Total.
1883.....	2	3	1	2	3	.....	11
1884.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	5
1885.....	12	32	4	25	12	4	89
1886.....	14	13	5	28	14	3	77
1887.....	6	5	12	18	6	2	49
1888.....	8	7	7	15	11	2	50
Total	43	61	30	89	47	11	281

4. Extra Subjects.

YEAR.	Drawing from Life.	Painting from Life.	Painting in Oil Colors.	Painting in Water Colors.	Sepia.	Monochrome.	Modelling in Clay.	Sculpture in Marble.	Wood Engraving.	Wood Carving.	Lithography.	China Painting.	Repoussé Work.	Total.
1885....	.....	.....	9	7	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
1886. . .	.....	.....	12	7	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	37
1887....	7	.....	32	9	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	60
1888....	15	12	25	14	13	1	10	2	1	3	1	9	2	108
Total..	22	12	78	37	13	1	43	2	1	12	1	9	4	235

ART EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations in Art Schools, Mechanics Institutes, High Schools, Colleges, etc., affiliated with the Education Department for examination purposes, were held throughout the Province as follows:—

Advanced Art Course.

THURSDAY, 26TH APRIL.

Outline Drawing from the "round" 9.00 to 12 00 a.m.
 Ornamental Design..... 2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
 Shading from flat examples 6.30 to 9.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 27TH APRIL.

Shading from the "round" 9.00 to 10 00 a.m.
 Drawing from Flowers, etc. 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Mechanical Drawing Course.

FRIDAY, 27TH APRIL.

Industrial Design 2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
 Building Construction..... 6.30 to 9.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 28TH APRIL.

Advanced Perspective 8.30 to 10.30 a.m.
 Advanced Geometry 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
 Machine Drawing 2.30 to 5.30 p.m.

Primary Art Course.

FRIDAY, 27TH APRIL.

Freehand Drawing..... 6.00 to 7.30 p.m.
 Blackboard Drawing 8.00 to 9.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 28TH APRIL.

Geometry	9.00 to 10 30 a.m.
Perspective.....	10.30 to 12.00 a.m.
Model Drawing.....	2.00 to 3.00 p.m.

When desirable the examinations in Freehand and Blackboard Drawing were allowed to be held on Saturday afternoon and evening.

The following tables show the number of certificates taken by the pupils in Art Schools, High Schools, Colleges, etc. (For Mechanics' Institutes list see Table F.)

TABLE J.—Art Schools—Primary Course.

ART SCHOOLS.	Number of Students for Examination.	NUMBER OF PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES TAKEN.					Total Number of Proficiency Certificates.	Number of Teachers' Certificates.	Grant for Certificates.
		Freehand.	Geometry.	Perspective.	Model.	Blackboard.			
Brockville	35	14	14	7	6	13	54	4	18
Hamilton	58	19	8	4	17	8	56	4	82
Kingston	102	30	32	15	19	7	103	8	100
London	29	11	10	15	11	13	60	10	63
Ottawa	39	6	3	.....	14	4	27	.....	30
Toronto	65	23	24	22	24	10	103	5	120
Toronto, West End Branch.....	20	7	7	3	5	.....	22	1	
Total	348	110	93	66	96	55	425	32	412

TABLE K.—Art Schools—Advanced Course.

ART SCHOOLS.	Number of Students for Examination.	NUMBER OF PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES TAKEN.					Total Proficiency Certificates.	Number of Teachers' Certificates—Advanced full course.
		Shading from Flat.	Outline from Round.	Shading from Round.	Drawing from Flowers.	Ornamental Design.		
Brockville.....	17	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	.....
Hamilton	36	4	3	11	10	1	29	3
Kingston	17	1	.....	4	6	1	12	.....
London	23	4	1	5	8	5	23	1
Ottawa	39	3	.....	1	.....	1	5	.....
Toronto.....	62	5	2	10	11	4	32	1
Total	194	17	6	33	37	12	105	5

TABLE L.—*Art Schools—Mechanical Course.*

ART SCHOOLS.	Number of Students for Examination.	NUMBER OF PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES TAKEN.					Total Proficiency Certificates.	Number of Teachers' Certificates—Mechanical full course.
		Descriptive Geometry.	Machine Drawing.	Building Construction.	Advanced Perspective.	Industrial Design.		
Hamilton	17	2	2	2	.....	2	8	.....
Kingston	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London	19	3	3	2	6	4	18	1
Ottawa	11	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Toronto	41	1	.....	3	1	5	10	1
Toronto, West End Branch.....	9	1	1	.....	.....	2	4	.....
Total	103	7	7	7	7	14	42	2

TABLE M.—*Art Schools—Special Subjects.*

ART SCHOOLS.	Number of Students for Examination.	NUMBER OF PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES TAKEN.											Total.
		Drawing from Life.	Painting from Life.	Painting, Oil Colors.	Painting, Water Colors.	Sepia.	Monochrome.	Sculpture in Marble.	Modelling in Clay.	Lithography.	Wood Engraving.	China Painting.		Repoussé Work.
Brockville	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Kingston	4	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Hamilton	17	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	11
London	24	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	5	.....	1	7	19
Ottawa	23	7	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Toronto	28	2	.....	1	5	13	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	25
Total	102	14	9	16	7	13	1	2	10	1	1	7	82

TABLE N.—*High Schools, Colleges, etc.—Primary Course.*

NAME.	Number of Students for Examination.	NUMBER OF PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES TAKEN.						Number of Teachers' Certificates, full course.
		Freehand.	Geometry.	Perspective.	Model.	Blackboard Drawing.	Total Proficiency Certificates.	
Aylmer, High School	61	28	42	22	14	7	113	4
Amherstburg, Public School	38	10	24	8	12	7	61	1
Belleville, Albert College	33	11	18	8	10	2	49	2
Berlin, High School	33	12	11	10	2	2	37	1
Belleville, "	121	33	20	10	10	3	76	4
Bowmanville, "	21	1	14	10	1	1	25	1
Brockville, "	11	2	1	3	2	1	9	1
Chatham, Collegiate Institute	43	21	24	14	8	8	75	4
Dutton, High School	24	1	15	6	1	1	21	1
Fergus, "	15	8	2	7	5	3	25	2
London, Academy of Painting	11	1	2	1	1	2	7	1
London, Collegiate Institute	77	18	14	8	10	1	51	1
London, Hellmuth College	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
Lindsay, High School	140	39	35	9	2	1	85	1
Morrisburg, "	111	44	44	26	22	9	145	1
Mount Forest, "	28	8	15	5	3	1	31	1
Niagara Falls, S. "	23	10	12	5	5	2	34	1
Orangeville, "	92	23	29	14	2	8	76	1
Owen Sound, Collegiate Institute	153	71	61	34	17	11	194	4
Ottawa Normal School	49	19	28	21	9	4	81	2
Parkhill High School	74	38	38	26	19	7	128	6
Ridgetown Collegiate Institute	17	9	12	5	6	4	36	3
Seaforth "	94	34	43	24	13	4	118	5
St. Catharines "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Thomas, Alma College	36	12	8	10	8	3	41	4
St. Thomas, Collegiate Institute	120	39	61	15	6	8	129	6
Stratford, "	117	28	26	3	3	1	60	1
Tilsonburg High School	14	11	8	8	6	5	38	4
Toronto Bishop Strachan School	19	2	1	1	1	1	3	1
Woodstock Collegiate Institute	37	18	21	9	21	5	74	1
Whitby "	33	3	7	5	5	2	22	1
Whitby, Ladies' College	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Waterdown High School	13	9	12	10	5	5	41	3
Total	1664	565	647	338	227	113	1890	61

TABLE O.—*High Schools, Colleges, etc.—Advanced Course.*

NAME.	Number of Students for Examination.	PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES TAKEN.					Total Proficiency Certificates.	Teachers' Certificates, full advanced course.
		Shading from flat.	Outline from round.	Shading from round.	Drawing from flowers.	Ornamental design.		
Belleville, Albert College.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	2	4	1
London, Academy of Painting.....	10	3	1	2	2	.....	8	.....
London, Hellmuth College.....	10	.....	2	1	1	.....	3	.....
St. Thomas, Alma College.....	11	2	4	2	2	3	13	2
Toronto, Bishop Strachan School.....	14	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Whitby, Ladies' College.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	3	4	1
Total.....	52	5	9	6	5	8	33	4

TABLE P.—*High Schools, Colleges, etc.—Mechanical Course.*

NAME.	Number of Students for Examination.	PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES TAKEN.					Total Proficiency Certificates.
		Descriptive Geometry.	Machine Drawing.	Building Construction.	Industrial Design.	Advanced Perspective.	
Belleville, Albert College.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
London, Academy of Painting.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
St. Thomas, Alma College.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Total.....	11	1	.....	.....	4	2	7

TABLE Q.—Colleges.—Special Subjects.

NAME.	Number of Students for Examination.	CERTIFICATES TAKEN.							Total Certificates.
		Drawing from Life.	Painting from Life.	Painting, Oil Colors.	Painting, Water Colors.	Wood Carving.	China Painting.	Repoussé Work.	
Belleville, Albert College	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
London, Hellmuth College.	10	.....	2	4	4	3	2	1	16
St. Thomas, Alina College.	7	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5
Whitby, Ladies' College.	4	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Total	22	1	3	9	7	3	2	1	26

MEDALS AND CERTIFICATES AWARDED 1ST MAY 1888.

Gold Medal.

Presented by the Minister of Education, for Advanced Course, ornamental design, drawing from the antique and original designs, Ainslie Barron, Collingwood.

Gold Medal Certificate.

Presented by the Minister of Education, for Advanced Course, drawing from the antique, O. E. Prudhomme, Ottawa.

Silver Medal.

Presented by the Minister of Education, for highest number of marks, in the Mechanical Course, William Ferguson, London.

Bronze Medal.

Presented by the Minister of Education, for the highest number of marks in the Primary Course in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, Allen C. Smith, Morrisburg.

Bronze Medal.

Presented by the Minister of Education, for the highest number of marks in the Primary Course in Art Schools, Colleges and Mechanics' Institutes, Thomas Elliott, London.

Bronze Medal.

Painting from Life, F. Checkley, Ottawa.

Bronze Medal.

Drawing from Life, Carrie H. Ross, Ottawa.

TEACHERS PRIMARY ART CERTIFICATE (FULL COURSE).

(Continued from page 222 Minister's Annual Report 1887).

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Chas. Aberhart.....	Seaforth.	Theo. Norton.....	Milton.
E. Baker.....	Aylmer.	A. F. Newlands.....	Kingston.
Wm. Baker.....	Kingston.	John Parnall.....	Chatham.
Jas. N. Bruce.....	Brockville.	Henry Pritchard.....	Fergus.
Wm. Boyce.....	Petrolea.	Sturgeon Payne.....	St. Thomas.
D. M. Booth.....	Beeton.	J. W. Rogers.....	Parkhill.
E. M. Bigg.....	Parkhill.	J. A. Reeder.....	Toronto.
Walter Brown.....	Tilsonburg.	A. W. Reavley.....	Tilsonburg.
Joseph Bogen.....	Berlin.	Wm. Robertson.....	Toronto.
J. P. Bell.....	Hamilton.	Daniel G. Revell.....	Woodstock.
J. H. Brown.....	Owen Sound.	Chas. H. Smith.....	Niagara Falls, S.
George Blewell.....	St. Thomas.	Allan C. Smith.....	Morrisburg.
George Cooper.....	London.	George J. Schell.....	Toronto.
W. C. Dainty.....	Toronto.	J. H. Stewart.....	Hamilton.
Forbes Dey.....	Collingwood.	Colin Smith.....	St. Thomas.
Albert Dale.....	Whitby.	Jas. A. Tucker.....	Owen Sound.
Jas. T. Dickson.....	Seaforth.	John Toner.....	Durham.
C. Dickey.....	St. Marys.	Joseph M. Tench.....	Collingwood.
Thos. Elliott.....	London.	Allan Varley.....	Parkhill.
George Elliott.....	Chatham.	Joseph Watson.....	Orangeville.
Ernest English.....	Waterdown.	Jas. G. R. Wainwright.....	Hamilton.
W. S. Ellis.....	Cobourg.	Chas. Wilkinson.....	Brockville.
A. C. Fetterby.....	Ottawa.	Jas. Wilson.....	Parkhill.
Richard Fothergil.....	Aylmer.	W. T. Wooden.....	Perth.
Wm. Ferguson.....	London.	Melrose Wright.....	Kingston.
Aubrey Fitch.....	St. Thomas.	Chas. M. Wrenshall.....	Kingston.
R. D. Ferguson.....	St. Thomas.		
Frank Grimshaw.....	London.	Effie Abram.....	Chatham.
R. Grant.....	St. Marys.	Maud Allen.....	Kingston.
George M. Gibbon.....	Parkhill.	Kate Andrews.....	Owen Sound.
J. Grant.....	St. Marys.	E. Baker.....	Aylmer.
Edwin Gregor.....	Woodstock.	Hattie Barber.....	Aylmer.
Jas. E. Hurren.....	Waterdown.	Belle Cunningham.....	Owen Sound.
Percy Harris.....	Parkhill.	Flora Chandler.....	St. Thomas.
Walter Hall.....	London.	Annie Cooper.....	London.
A. H. H. Heming.....	Hamilton.	Maggie Douglas.....	Owen Sound.
John Jeffery.....	London.	Joan Dawson.....	St. Marys.
W. L. Judson.....	do	Edith Fraser.....	Owen Sound.
J. M. Johnston.....	do	Helen Fraser.....	Kingston.
D. J. Kennedy.....	Owen Sound.	Jennie Gowanlock.....	Seaforth.
Jos. W. Kenney.....	Ridgetown.	Effie Garrett.....	Belleville.
Ernest Leeson.....	Durham.	Hettie Hancock.....	Toronto.
Chas. Lindsay.....	Milton.	Lonie M. Harrison.....	Milton.
Frank Lazier.....	Belleville.	A. C. Johnston.....	London.
Geo. A. Lewis.....	Petrolea.	E. M. A. McLean.....	Ridgetown.
Clifton Law.....	Aylmer.	Winifred McKay.....	Toronto.
Jas. Moffatt.....	Owen Sound.	Lottie McIntyre.....	St. Thomas.
Thurlow Miller.....	Chatham.	Maggie McDonald.....	Fergus.
Melrose Might.....	Kingston.	Sara Pettitt.....	St. Thomas.
J. F. Morrison.....	Belleville.	Edith Palen.....	Collingwood.
Crozier A. Moore.....	Ottawa.	May Powell.....	Kingston.
Robert Moir.....	Chatham.	Lizzie Richardson.....	Owen Sound.
Chas. Mitchell.....	Tilsonburg.	Ida Rolls.....	Chatham.
Joseph Mathews.....	Petrolea.	May Stephen.....	Collingwood.
Chas. Malcolmson.....	London.	Lizzie H. Smith.....	Seaforth.
Lincoln Might.....	Owen Sound.	Cherry Sprague.....	St. Thomas.
David E. McMonies.....	Waterdown.	Ada Squir.....	Belleville.
W. S. McAlpen.....	Chatham.	Minnie Tye.....	Chatham.
E. M. A. McLean.....	Ridgetown.	Edith Terrill.....	Belleville.
John McMillan.....	Petrolea.	Annie A. Wright.....	Amherstburg.
Jas. McArthur.....	Seaforth.	T. Watson.....	Tilsonburg.
Ernest McMullen.....	Belleville.	Annie S. Wrenshall.....	Kingston.
Wm. Macguire.....	Milton.	Helen L. Yarwood.....	St. Thomas.

Advanced Course, Teachers Certificates.

Caroline Van Buskirk, St. Thomas.	Annie Shields, Whitby.
Jennie Gleeson, St. Thomas.	Helen Macklin, Toronto.
Georgina A. Burdette, Belleville.	W. L. Judson, London.
Jessie Semple, Toronto.	

Mechanical Course, Teachers Certificates.

Wm. Ferguson, London.	James Dempster, Toronto.
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REPORT OF THE BROCKVILLE ART SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting to you the following report of the work and financial affairs of the Brockville Art School for the season just closed.

The attendance has not been as large as it should have been, but this appears to be due to sickness and various other accidental adverse circumstances, preventing the attendance of many who wished to become pupils. The prospect last fall appeared unusually promising, and there is little doubt but with proper care the list of pupils will be largely increased during the ensuing season.

The result of last year's examinations (the first year for the Brockville Art School) was very gratifying in many respects. In the Primary Course the proportion of the number of certificates obtained to the number of pupils examined compares most favorably with the achievements of the older and larger Art Schools. In oil painting a full 100 per cent. succeeded. In addition to this Miss Bullis, of this school, won the silver medal for designing a medal for the Ontario Manufacturers' Association.

Primary Course.....	45 lessons.....	35 pupils.
Advanced "	40 "	17 "
Painting "	96 "	13 "

The work of the Painting Class has, as previously, consisted almost exclusively of studies from still life, and it is very gratifying to learn that the canvases sent from this school to the Art School Exhibition in Toronto this spring have stood high in the estimation of competent judges.

The out-door sketching class last year proved a very pleasant success, and it promises equally well this year.

The Receipts and Expenditure up to May 1st were as follows:—

<i>Receipts.</i>	
From Pupils.....	\$243 00
Government Grant.....	427 00
	<hr/>
	\$670 00
<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Rent, light, fuel, etc.....	\$112 50
Cleaning studio.....	8 00
Printing and advertising	15 50
New casts and other equipments	52 50
Stationery, postage, etc.....	6 50
Refund to pupils in Primary Course for attendance.....	12 00
Paid instructor.....	392 00
Balance on hand.....	71 00
	<hr/>
	\$670 00

JAMES H. FULFORD,
Treasurer.

Brockville, May, 1888.

REPORT OF THE HAMILTON ART SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1888.

SIR,—On behalf of the Directors of this Art School I beg to submit the following report for the school year just closed, 1887-8.

The following gentlemen constituted the Board for the year, viz.:—

J. M. Gibson, M.P.P., President; John Knox, Vice-President; W. A. Robinson, Secretary-Treasurer; B. E. Charlton, R. Fuller, Samuel Barker, W. H. Judd, Rev. Samuel Lyle, B.D., T. H. MacPherson, A. T. Wood, William Doran (Mayor), William Bell (Chairman Board of Education).

The new class rooms reported last year in the Canada Life Assurance buildings have proved convenient and satisfactory, and excellent work has been accomplished during the year under the tuition of Mr. S. John Ireland, as principal, and Mr. Arthur Heming, as assistant teacher.

The classes opened on the 5th September, 1887, with an exhibition of the work done during the previous year and vacation sketching club, when prizes and certificates were distributed. The sessions were fairly well attended until the close, on 26th June, 1888.

The number of pupils enrolled during the year was 130, but it is satisfactory to note that students have gone into the work more heartily than heretofore, having in many cases joined two or more classes, as will be seen from the following class enrolment:—

Saturday morning class.....	39
Tuesday and Friday afternoon class.....	34
Tuesday and Friday evening class.....	53
Monday and Thursday evening class.....	22
Wednesday evening class.....	34
Total.....	182

The following is the number of pupils who received instruction during the year in the department of study named:—

Freehand from Copies....	40
Model Drawing.....	38
Outline from Casts....	40
Shading from Copies.....	24
Shading from Casts.....	32
Practical Plain Geometry.....	33
Practical Solid Geometry.....	31
Practical Perspective.....	24
Machine Drawing.....	16
Building Construction.....	5
Civil Engineering.....	2
Painting from Life.....	12
Painting from Groups of Still Life.....	4
Painting from Casts.....	7
Painting from Copies.....	9
Outline Flowers from Nature.....	18
Painting from Landscape from Nature.....	16
Designs for Ornament.....	14
Artistic Anatomy.....	10
Historic Ornament.....	12
Modelling in Clay and Casting.....	7
Wood Carving.....	1
Lithography.....	1

The number of certificates taken in the examinations last April were as follows :—

Freehand.....	18
Memory	8
Geometry	8
Perspective	4
Model	17
Shading (flat).....	4
Outline (round).....	1
Shading (round).....	11
Flowers	10
Design for Ornament.....	1
Descriptive Geometry.....	2
Machine Drawing..	2
Building Construction.....	2
Industrial Design.....	2
Painting from Life.....	4
Painting Oil Color	1
Modelling in Clay.....	3
Total successes.....	98

At the Exhibition of Works at Toronto this school presented work in a greater number of stages than any other school in the Province.

During the year the principal of the school, Mr. S. J. Ireland, gave a very instructive lecture to the students, members and friends of the school on "Pottery," which will be followed by other lectures on art subjects during the ensuing season.

The equipment of the school has been maintained and improved by the additions of several valuable casts.

The following is an abstract of the receipts and expenditure for the year :

Receipts.

Students' fees.....	\$1,018 05
City Grant.....	300 00
Interest, etc.....	29 00
Government Grant.....	400 00
Government Grant for Certificates.....	82 00
Members' annual fees.....	176 00
Transferred from Life Members' Subscription during the year...	473 96
	<hr/>
	\$2,479 01

Expenditure.

Salary of Principal.....	\$1,301 80
Salary of assistant	208 32
Rent.....	700 00
Gas.....	51 78
Advertising, printing, etc.....	117 50
Furnishing, equipment, etc.....	51 14
Sundries.....	48 47
	<hr/>
	\$2,479 01

W. A. ROBINSON,
Hon. Sec.-Treas.

Hamilton, June, 1888.

 REPORT OF THE KINGSTON ART SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1888.

SIR,—I have pleasure in submitting herewith the report of the Kingston School of Art for the session 1887-88.

The session opened 17th October, 1887, and closed 8th June, 1888, comprising for the Drawing Classes two full terms and the larger part of a third term.

Mr. Chas. E. Wrenshall, the gold medallist of the previous session, filled the position of principal, and Miss Jennie C. Shaw, a graduate of the Ontario School of Art, that of assistant teacher.

The whole number of pupils on the roll was 115, enrolled as follows:—

Primary (evening) class	80
Advanced “ “	16
Afternoon Drawing “ (mixed)	19

The Painting Classes were attended by 26 pupils, of which 21 took lessons in oil painting and five in water colors.

At the examinations, which took place in April, about 70 pupils came up for examination, being principally those in the Primary Class, and as a result secured four certificates in extra subjects (only two pupils competing) 12 certificates in the Advanced Grade, and the very large number of one full grade B, and 87 Proficiency Certificates in the Primary Grade—a most satisfactory showing.

After the examinations about 30 of the pupils studied the principles of light and shade and crayon work until the close of the session.

Among the pupils attending the Evening Classes, in addition to pupils attending school, etc., were mechanics in several trades, teachers and clerks.

The school contributed specimens of pupils' work to the Art Exhibition in Toronto in connection with the Education Department, in copies from flat examples, in crayon and point work, enlargement from photographs, oil and water color studies and drawings from life.

The following is a statement of receipts and disbursements to date:—

<i>Receipts.</i>	
School fees	\$292 95
Members' fees.....	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$317 95
<i>Disbursements.</i>	
Advertising	\$ 7 05
*On account salaries.....	254 32
Rent, etc.	50 00
Sundry expenses	6 58
	<hr/>
	\$317 95

W. B. WATERBURY,
Secretary.

Kingston, June, 1888.

REPORT OF THE LONDON ART SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1888.

SIR,—On behalf of the Directors of the Western Ontario School of Art I have the honor to submit the report of the school for the year ending 1st May, 1888.

The names of the Directors for the year being—Col. John Walker (President), James Griffiths, R.C.A. (Vice-President), Mayor Cowen, Prof. Wm. Saunders, D. McKenzie, W. R. Meredith, M.P.P., Col. Lewis, Chas. Murray, John Marshall, B. Cranyon, W. C. L. Gill, Chas. Goodhue, Jno. H. Griffiths, Jno. R. Peel, S. K. Davidson, Chas. Chapman.

*The Government grant, when received, will be applied towards teachers' salaries.

The fall term from October to December was attended by 42 pupils, and the School term from January to April, Evening Classes, was attended by 48 pupils, the curriculum of studies as required by you being carried out. There was also an extended term of 12 lessons, from 30th of March to 30th of April. This term was held so as to enable the students to better qualify themselves in the various subjects for the examination, and was attended by 26 pupils.

At the examination, which took place in April, quite a large number of students obtained Certificates of Proficiency in the various branches.

According to your wishes, there was a summer class conducted especially for school teachers. This class, I am sorry to say, was but poorly attended. There were also extra afternoon or day classes held during the year, at which oil and water color and china painting was taught, these classes being self-sustaining, no funds of the School being used for carrying them on. The number of pupils attending during the year was 197. I might mention that quite a number of prizes were awarded at the Western Fair to pupils attending these classes, one pupil being awarded a medal for china painting.

I am sorry to have to report that during the year this School sustained a severe loss in the death of one of our teachers, Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Charles Chapman, one who had worked so long and faithfully in the interest of the School.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

Between Jno. H. Griffiths, Secretary-Treasurer, and the London School of Art, from July 8th, 1887, to April 30th, 1888, as per Cash, Bank and Cheque Books presented.

Cr.

By balance in Huron and Erie Bank at date, as per book	\$456 97
" Fees from pupils	220 00
" Cash from late Secretary-Treasurer's estate	69 00
" Jno. R. Peel, Model of Stairs	12 00
" Interest	43
	<hr/>
	\$758 40

Dr.

To Mrs. Hughes, for cleaning schoolroom	\$7 00
" Rent	193 75
" Printing and advertising	36 16
" Jno. R. Peel, tuition	168 00
" Jno. H. Griffiths	168 00
" Secretary-Treasurer's salary	50 00
" Sundry accounts	1 50
" Jno. R. Peel, for clay	3 00
" Representative of the late Chas. Chapman's account	2 75
" Reid Bros., for paper	4 88
" J. S. Dewar, for auditing 1877 accounts	5 00
" Stationery, postage, etc.	3 10
" Express charges on Studies to and from Toronto	85
" Insurance School property	6 00
" Sundry Studies for examination purposes	1 00
" Free Press printing account	8 25
" Bowman and Co., for wood	9 75
" J. E. Chester, packing pictures, etc., for Toronto	3 90
" Advertiser Printing Co., for circulars, advertising, etc.	18 70
Balance	66 81
	<hr/>
	\$758 40

JNO. H. GRIFFITHS,
Sec.-Treas.

London, May, 1888.

REPORT OF THE OTTAWA ART SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1888.

SIR,—In conformity with the requirements of your Department I have the honor by direction to furnish you with the following report upon the work of this school during the year past, the 9th session of its operation.

The Association numbers 31 life members and 34 ordinary members.

The school session opened on the 1st of November, 1887, and closed on the 30th of April, 1888 (six months). The teaching staff provided consisted of five paid masters, of whom three were exclusively for the Industrial Branch and an unpaid teacher for the class of Art Needlework. The head master for the previous three years, Mr. C. Moss, having, to the regret of the Association, found it advisable to resume his professional work, it became necessary to fill the vacated post, and in the present head master, Mr. Franklin Brownell, it is felt that the Society has secured the services of a thoroughly competent successor. Other changes have been made, resulting in advantage to the School.

The staff is now as follows :—

Life ; Oil Painting and Drawing from the Antique and Draped Figures—Mr. Frankland Brownell (pupil of Bonguereau and Bonnat, and an exhibitor in the Paris Salon.)

Design and Freehand Drawing, Evening Class—Mr. Fennings Taylor (certificated by the Ontario Government School of Art.)

Water Colors, also Design and Freehand, Morning Class—Mr. Robin L. Paley (gold medallist of the Royal Academy of Antwerp and certificated by South Kensington.)

Mechanical and Architectural Drawing—Mr. J. B. Lamb.

Practical Geometry and Perspective—Mr. J. S. Bowerman (certificated by the Ontario Government School of Art.)

Clay Modelling—Mr. Brownell and Mr. Paley.

Art Needlework—Miss Barrett.

The Industrial Art Branch has undergone some changes, which has promoted its thoroughness and elevated its standard in all respects. Mr. J. W. H. Watts, whose ability as a designer has been attested by his elevation to the Royal Canadian Academy, as well as by his success in several competitions abroad, has given his services as Director of Tuition of the Industrial Department. The principal teacher of this department was Mr. Fennings Taylor, of this city, an artist whose work has on many occasions attracted much attention.

Freehand and Design, the basis of all art industries, were ably treated, and pupils had their attention directed to those special features of design which their future practical work may call for.

Geometry and Perspective and the several branches of the Government work were under special teachers.

The class for the practice and study of Mechanical Drawing was held twice each week. The advantages derived from it require no description ; the power of commanding higher wages is one of the least which may be looked for.

A special class for Architectural Drawing was made of practical interest.

The appointments of the premises have been contrived with the view of securing the comfort and progress of pupils. New class rooms, ladies' cloak room and lavatories have been provided, and the whole building is heated by hot water apparatus.

The number of students attending this year has not been so large as that of some previous years, a fact mainly due to the existence of a serious epidemic in the city, which affected this in common with other educational establishments. Students, however, to the number of 80 entered during the season, in addition to 46 ladies attending the Art Needlework class. It is gratifying to record that the maintenance of interest in the work has been more satisfactory than last year, the number rising from 37 in November to 44 in April, whereas in 1886-87 they fell from 125 in November to 65 in April.

Of these 90 students, 30 were specially attached to the fine arts and 50 to the industrial art branch of the school. Specimens of the work of the year are now before

the Education Department. The masters have had to deal with much new material; the work done, however, may be regarded as evidencing good and thorough training.

The following summary furnished by the Treasurer represents the receipts and expenditure of the year:—

Receipts.

Balance in hand, as per last annual statement.....	\$9 99
Ontario Government grant \$400, certificates \$50 (for the year 1886-7).....	450 00
Donations	256 00
Subscriptions (annual \$5).....	170 00
School fees (arrears, 1886-87, \$28.00).....	} 463 50
“ “ (arrears, 1887-88, \$435.50).....	
Loan on mortgage.....	4,000 00
Entertainments	30 71
Other sources.....	10 85
	<hr/> \$5,391 05

Expenditure.

Salaries of teachers.....	\$1,259 50
Lifting old mortgage, \$3,000; interest, legal expenses and improvement to building, including balance heating apparatus, \$614.75	3,861 77
Lighting	118 10
Heating.....	124 13
Printing and advertising.....	124 54
Life models	75 00
Examination fees, 1886-7 and 1887-8.....	21 00
Insurance and several disbursements.....	75 82
	<hr/> \$5,659 86

Total receipts..... \$5,391 05

“ expenditure..... 5,659 86

Deficit..... \$268 81

(Signed) DOUGLAS STEWART,

June 4th, 1888.

Treasurer.

The Association, it should be observed, occupies its own premises, subject to a mortgage of \$4,000.

The Directors regret that though strenuous efforts have been made to create practical interest on the part of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, and to obtain from that body a measure of the assistance so universally rendered to art training by municipal authorities in continental cities, their appeal has been without effect; further, that an appeal to the Dominion Government has resulted in failure, and again that the representations made by memorial to the Provincial Legislature for an increased grant in view of the heavy expenditure entailed on the Association by its efforts to advance the progress of industrial art culture and its compliance with the requirements of the Provincial Government to this end, have not been favorably received.

It will be necessary that the incoming Council, in making arrangements for next session, have careful regard to the prospects of pecuniary support to the Institution.

FREDERICK A. DIXON,

Secretary.

Ottawa, May, 1888

REPORT OF THE TORONTO ART SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Toronto Art School their annual report for the year just ended.

The following gentlemen constituted the Board for the year:—J. E. White, Esq., M.D., President; Rev. Dr. Davies, Secretary-Treasurer; James McGee, Esq.; Warring Kennedy, Esq.; W. D. Matthews, Esq.; G. McMurrich, Esq.; W. G. Storm, Esq.; S. J. Moore, Esq.; R. T. Coady, Esq.; A. J. Reading, Esq.; and R. J. Smith.

The total number of students enrolled during the session was 145. During the three terms of the session the different subjects prescribed by the Education Department were taught, and the students classified as follows:

Primary.

	Day Classes.	Evening Classes.
Freehand.....	26	34
Geometry	22	48
Linear perspective	21	32
Model drawing	24	34
Memory "	6	8

ADVANCED COURSE.

Mechanical Department.

	Day Class.	Evening Class.
Projection	1	16
Advanced perspective	4	6
Industrial designing	8	10
Machine drawing .....	..	28
Architectural drawing .....	..	30

Art Department.

	Day Class.	Evening Class.
Shading from flat	12	14
Outline from antique	18	20
Shading "	18	22
Drawing from nature	16	8
Ornamental designing	12	7

Special Subjects.

Oil colors	15
Water colors	23
Modelling in clay	7
Wood carving	6
Painting from life	8

The Board desires to place on record its high appreciation of the services rendered by Miss F. Kinton, a graduate of South Kensington and lately attached to the Kingston Art School, and Mr. John Galt, C.E., both of whom were exceedingly energetic and painstaking. The success attending their instruction demands this public recognition.

The "Day" and the "Night" Class contained 68 and 204 respectively; the average attendance of the former was 24, of the latter 78.

WEST END BRANCH.

As the Public School Board required the room in the Niagara Street School, which had been placed at our disposal, the Board was compelled to remove to more commodious

quarters which, after being expressly arranged and fully equipped for teaching purposes, were occupied for the first time in January.

The efficient Principal, Mr. E. R. Babington, is to be congratulated on the success attending his efforts to make this school one fully adapted to the requirements of the artisan portion of the community.

The number of students enrolled during each of the three terms was: 1st term, 24; 2nd term, 20; 3rd term, 27.

The different subjects of study were distributed as follows:

Primary.

	1st Term.	2nd Term.	3rd Term.
Freehand	8	5	11
Geometry	15	14	20
Linear perspective	7	8	9
Model drawing	8	5	11

Mechanical Department.

	1st Term.	2nd Term.	3rd Term.
Machine drawing	9	9	6
Architectural drawing	3	3	8
Industrial designing .....	..	..	2

Art Department.

	1st Term.	2nd Term.	3rd Term.
Shading flat	11	..	..
Outline from round	4	..	..
Shading from cast	3	..	..

Special Subjects.

Oil painting	3
Water colors	1
Sepia	1
Modelling in clay	4
Lithography	3

Abstract of the financial statement of Receipts and Disbursements as presented at the Annual Meeting.

Receipts.

Fees from students	\$1,013 50
Government grant	400 00
Certificate money	126 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,539 50

Disbursements.

Salaries	\$749 60
Rent	355 00
Sundry accounts, as printing, advertising, gas, water, etc.	434 90
	<hr/>
	\$1,539 50

H. W. DAVIES,
Sec.-Treas.

Toronto, May, 1888.

REPORT OF THE ONTARIO SOCIETY OF ARTISTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1888.

SIR,—On behalf of the Executive Committee I beg to submit the following report :—

During the last three years a steady depression has rested upon the art world. It has been felt in our own Dominion and also in the neighboring States, as well as in Europe, where artists have vainly striven to dispose of their work, even sending it to the various colonies, not omitting our own land. This state of things has not only influenced our sales, but also the success of the "Art Union of Canada," consequently it was thought advisable to suspend Art Union operations for a year.

The sales of pictures have been very few, and at unremunerative prices. For depreciation of prices the artists' may to some extent trace the influence of auction sales, some by our own members, and others by dealers who have little sympathy with native work. The sales at the combined exhibition in the Granite Rink were remarkable for their smallness ; indeed, respecting sales, we may say the exhibition was a failure.

Our exhibit at the Industrial Fair in September of 1887, was most successful, the works of our members being numerous and of excellent quality. The Art Union held in connection with that exhibit was not a success. The sale of tickets did not equal the reasonable expectations of our Committee. The expenditure was necessarily very heavy, and in order to satisfy the public as to our earnest desire to make the drawing a means of diffusing good examples of art throughout the country, the drawing entailed somewhat of a loss upon the Society.

The last regular exhibition of our Society was held in connection with the Royal Canadian Academy in the Granite Rink, the financial arrangement of the exhibition being as usual undertaken by the Academy. The work exhibited indicated another step onward, it being generally acknowledged the best exhibit the associated Societies have ever had. To mention any particular work would be invidious, but judging from the spirit of emulation displayed, we may reasonably look for a still further advance at our next year's exhibition.

The gallery at 14 King street west, which has been the home of our Society for so long a time, has been relinquished. When the lease of these rooms expired in 1886, your Committee renewed for one year at a largely increased rental, which renewal was subsequently extended to eighteen months, expiring on June 30th of the present year, beyond which time the owners of the property declined to renew, as it was their intention to remodel the premises. To secure other rooms suitable for exhibition and business purposes would be to incur still larger expenditure, therefore, considering that we needed no exhibition rooms this year, and also that the Art Union was for the present inoperative, the Committee felt that, for the present, the offer of Messrs. Smith and Gemmell to give the Society office room at a low rental, would answer every purpose of the Society.

The uncertainty of the Society being able to hold the gallery through the winter, made it necessary to suspend the working of the School of Art re-opened by the Society during the winter of 1886-7, but it is expected that the classes, so appreciated by art students, will again be opened as soon as suitable rooms are secured.

The officers of the Royal Canadian Academy have given the Committee every reason to believe that, within another year the Academy will have a permanent building in Toronto, where the Society will be able to secure ample accommodation on reasonable terms.

Although the Society has for reasons above stated been compelled to relinquish the exhibition gallery, it confidently appeals to patrons and an art-loving public for a continuance of kindly support and countenance, giving on its part the assurance that it will not relax its efforts to advance the interests of art in our fair province.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDING MAY 1st, 1888.

Receipts.

Balance for year '87.....	\$ 345 87
Industrial Art Union.....	3,220 40
Members' annual subscription.....	260 00
Receipts from annual exhibition.....	42 50
Rent of gallery, photo. exhibition.....	25 00
Balance.....	311 49
	<hr/>
	\$4,205 26

Expenditure.

Industrial Art Union.....	\$3,160 05
Rent and taxes to Dec. 30, '87.....	344 30
Insurance.....	40 50
Salaries and Caretaker.....	340 00
Heating, water and gas.....	135 11
Printing, stationery, etc.....	185 30
	<hr/>
	\$4,205 26

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Assets.

Provident fund.....	\$925 02
Government grant.....	500 00
Members' fees.....	400 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,825 02

Liabilities.

Rent to March 30, '88.....	\$190 00
To artists <i>re</i> Industrial Art Union.....	520 00
Various accounts <i>re</i> Industrial Art Union.....	234 20
Sundries, creditors.....	200 00
Balance as per general statement.....	311 49
Excess of assets.....	369 33
	<hr/>
	\$1,825 02

Toronto, May, 1888.

WILLIAM REVELL,
Vice-President.

APPENDIX L.—SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE, TORONTO, FOR THE SESSION 1887-8.

*(This Report is printed separately.)*REPORT OF L'INSTITUT CANADIEN-FRANÇAIS DE LA CITÉ D'OTTAWA, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following "Report of L'Institut Canadien-Français de la Cité, d'Ottawa" for the year ended 30th April, 1888.

Notwithstanding the great loss which our institution has sustained by the destruction by fire of its magnificent building on the 16th January, 1887, the Board of Directors has spared no efforts to keep up its literary pursuits, so necessary for the sound intellectual education of its members.

During the past winter months we have rented the Concert Hall in the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, where the usual literary entertainments were given to the public of Ottawa which patronized them in great numbers, and conferences on the following subjects were given by:—

Rev. Father Fillâtre, D.D.	Our Country.
L. H. Taché	Morals of Mahometans.
Remi Tremblay	Readings on various subjects.
Rev. Father Marsan, O.M.I.	Geology of the Ottawa Valley.
Nap. Champagne	Fire and Water.
A. N. Montpetit	The Labrador.
H. J. J. B. Chouinard, M.P.	Historical Reminiscences of the past Century.
Sévère Gélinas	Visions and Apparitions.
Arthur T. Genest	Philosophy of a Laugh.

Library.

Our Library, which had also been partially destroyed, was greatly increased during the past year by the generous donations which were sent to us by the corresponding Societies of France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Russia, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, Egypt, the Argentine Republic, and the United States, with which our ex-President, The Chevalier F. R. E. Champeau, had established friendly relations from which we have greatly benefited, intellectually speaking.

Reading Room.

Our Reading Room, which contains over forty daily and weekly, French and English newspapers of Canada, not to speak of about fifteen from the United States and France, gratuitously sent by their publishers, is a great advantage to our members, who read these papers assiduously.

Museum.

Our Museum has not been entirely established since its total destruction, but we hope that the generous example of Messrs. P. W. Ellis & Co., of Toronto, who have enriched it with a fine collection of bronze medals, will be followed by other persons, and that in the near future this branch will soon be progressing.

Our financial position is, for the same reason above stated, reduced to nothing, and were it not for the Government grant and the contributions of members, our Society could not support itself. Even with these receipts it is impossible to meet the expenditure, and we had to resort to our friends who formed a syndicate to purchase some new furniture and pay the rent of the new building which we now occupy.

However, L'Institut Canadien-Français must and will live, and will continue to spread the taste of good and sound literature, as is expected from the only French institution of the kind in the Province of Ontario.

Statement shewing the Receipts and Expenditure of L'Institut Canadien-Français de la Cité d'Ottawa, for the year ended 30th April, 1888.

Receipts.

Government grant.....	\$300 00
Members' contributions.....	93 00
Literary entertainments	72 78
Donations	39 54
Other petty revenues.....	18 53
	\$523 85

Expenditure.

Interest on mortgage.	\$350 00
Rent (for 5 months)	90 00
Heating and lighting.....	94 92
Housekeeper's salary	100 00
Sundry petty expenses, including moving expenses and repairs ..	143 72
	\$778 64
Deficit.....	\$254 79

Membership, 211.

STANISLAS DRAPEAU,
President.

Ottawa, May, 1888.

REPORT OF THE OTTAWA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR ENDING
30TH APRIL, 1888.

The Council of the Society has the honor to make the following report for the year ending 30th April, 1888 :

During the year 30 new members joined the Society, a falling off compared with last year, and, in fact, hardly enough to make up for the ordinary losses through resignations, removals and other causes. The Council is of opinion that the membership might be largely increased if members would interest themselves in calling attention to the advantages offered by the Society. There are certainly many persons in the city who would wish to join were they made aware of the benefits to be obtained thereby. If the number added was smaller than usual, that lost was greater. 18 members resigned, 21 were taken off the list as having left the city, 5 died and 5 were struck off for non-payment of subscription, etc., a total loss of 49, 19 more than were added. This fact, however, is not so discouraging as it appears. The member's list was carefully gone over, and a great many of the names taken off were those of persons who have long practically discontinued membership. The total number of members is 297, composed of 8 life members and 289 ordinary members.

The total receipts for the year were \$1,454.89 and the expenditure \$1,452.73, leaving a cash balance of \$2.16, against which are liabilities amounting to \$62.17, namely, rent for 2 months of the current quarter \$54.17, and a disputed newspaper account of \$8. These liabilities, therefore, are \$60 more than the balance. Last year the balance was \$286.73, and the liabilities \$486.51, almost \$200 more. The financial position has been improved, therefore, to the extent of \$140.

A new catalogue of the books in the Library has been prepared and will soon be ready for use. The total number of books on the list is 2,230, of which 61 are missing, most of them probably worn out. 47 books were added, 9 by presentation. Several Departmental Reports were presented, and 23 magazines were bound. 198 members took books from the Library, the number taken being 1,344. Owing to scarcity of money no new books were purchased, but if the Library is to be maintained in an attractive and useful condition it is absolutely necessary to make an effort to raise money to buy books this year. The Council earnestly commends this question to the consideration of the members.

The Reading Room has been well attended. The *Mining Review*, the *Militia Gazette*, the three English daily city papers, *Science*, and the *Sarnia Canadian* are presented by the publishers and private individuals.

The following is a list of Newspapers and Periodicals in reading :

Daily.—Ottawa Citizen, Evening Journal and Free Press. Montreal Star, Witness and Gazette. Toronto Empire, Mail and Globe.

Semi-Weekly.—New York Tribune.

Weekly.—New York Sun, Nation, Times, Harper's Weekly, Scientific American and Supplement, Christian Union, Forest and Stream, London Punch, Times, Graphic, Illustrated News, Truth, Pall Mall Budget, the Week, Grip, Sarnia Canadian, Science, Militia Gazette, Nation.

Monthly.—Carpentry and Building, American Agriculturist, Outing, Forum, Atlantic Monthly, Harper's Magazine, Century Magazine, Popular Science Monthly, Blackwood's Magazine, Chambers' Journal, Contemporary Review, Nineteenth Century, English Illustrated Magazine, North American Review, Art Journal, Mining Review.

No report was received from the Curator owing to his illness.

The following is the Programme of Lectures delivered during the season, 1888 :

- Jan. 12—Inaugural Address..... Mr. H. B. Small.
 “ 26—From Woden to Christ..... Mr. A. Spencer Jones.
 Feb. 9—An Evening with Dickens. Mr. J. F. Waters, M.A.
 “ 23—Consolidation of the Empire..... Mr. T. Macfarlane, F.R.S.C.
 March 8—The British House of Commons as I knew it.... Mr. N. F. Davin, M.P.
 April 5—Byron..... Mr. J. F. Waters, M.A.
 “ 12—Art and the Age..... F. A. Dixon.

At the commencement of the year, the Royal Society of Canada, acting in accordance with its constitution, invited this society to send a delegate to its annual meeting for 1887, and the council, to whom the matter was referred, appointed Mr. J. R. Armstrong, President of this Society, who duly attended the various sessions of the Royal Society.

Read before Royal Society of Canada :—

OTTAWA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

At the last meeting of the Royal Society, the President of the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society for the current year was present as a delegate, and gave a verbal report of its progress and transactions from 1st April, 1886, to 31st March, 1887, the Society's fiscal year. By some oversight, however, a report in writing was not subsequently presented, and consequently no record was made in the Royal Society's transactions. To remedy this deficiency, I have embodied in the report now submitted the result of the operations of that year, as well as those of the year 1887-8, ended 31st March last.

During the year 1886-7, Mr. W. P. Anderson was President, and at the annual meeting, terminating his tenure of office in March, 1887, the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society, was reported in a prosperous condition, there having been an increase in every item of revenue (the Provincial Government grant excepted). The library containing 2,174 books, and the reading-room were well resorted to. Two valuable cases of insects were presented to the museum by Dr. James Grant.

The following subjects constituted the course of lectures and each of them was well attended, viz. :—

Inaugural Address	Mr. W. P. Anderson.
Empresses of the Salon	" Martin J. Griffin.
Concerning Bread	" Wm. Scott.
Native Plants used for Food	" James Fletcher, F.R.S.C.
Bells	" W. H. Kerr, M.A.
Lucretius	" W. D. Le Sueur.
Vancouver Island	Dr. Dawson.
Browning	Rev. W. T. Herridge.
Turgeneff	Mr. J. H. Brown.
Styles in Poetry	" A. H. Lampman.
India and the Colonies in London	" Thomas Cross.

In addition to the above lectures, members of the Society were admitted free to a course of winter classes held in the Society's rooms, on Geology, Botany and Entomology, organized by the Field Naturalist's Club.

The Society feeling the great desirability for larger rooms, authorized its Executive Council to take initiative measures to procure a building of its own.

Mr. J. R. Armstrong was elected President for the next year.

1887-8.

During the year 1887, Mr. J. R. Armstrong filled the office of President, and the Society maintained its prosperous condition with no outstanding liabilities for the year ending with his tenure of office. The Library contained 2,230 books and the Reading-Room were, during the whole year well attended. The desirability of making a considerable addition to the former was re-recommended at the Annual Meeting in March last, which proposal it is intended to carry out at once.

A course of lectures was provided for as follows, all of which commanded a good audience.—

Inaugural Address	Mr. H. B. Small.
From Woden to Christ	" A. Spencer Jones.
An Evening with Dickens	" J. F. Waters, M.A.
Consolidation of the Empire	" T. Macfarlane, F.R.S.C.
The English House of Commons as I knew it	" N. F. Davin, M.P.
Byron, a character sketch	" J. F. Waters, M.A.
Art and the Age	" F. A. Dixon.

In addition to the above lectures a course of winter classes on Science, given by members of the Field Naturalist's Club, which was open to all members of the Literary and Scientific Society, was held in the Society's rooms.

No suitable building having been found during the year, the Society has determined to retain its present quarters for two years longer, during which period it is hoped a scheme may be devised for erecting a building of its own, or that some suitable structure may be offered for purchase.

Mr. H. B. Small was elected President for the year now entered upon.

This Society has been invited to send a delegate to the meeting to be held next month.

It will be remembered that in April and May last, an effort was made to secure a building for the Society. Offers were received from various quarters, among others from

the trustees of the Congregational Church, offering to sell the church building for \$20,000, and giving a month within which to close the bargain. Meetings of the Society were held and a subscription list opened to which certain members responded nobly, but the sum subscribed in the short time allowed was altogether too small to warrant the purchase being made. As the lease of the present premises would expire on the 1st of May prox., the Council looked about them, and advertised in order to see whether some convenient premises could not be rented. Several offers were received and it was finally decided to accept that made by the Egan Estate Company, which offered to lease the present rooms at a rental of \$400 per annum (an increase of \$75) for two years, with an option of renewal for another year. The Council hopes the progress of securing a building will be kept in mind with a view to its being carried out at some future time.

During the year the Society have had to regret the death of a member of the Council, Mr. William Kerr. Mr. Kerr was an old member of the Society, was several times elected a member of the Council, and both as a private and official member rendered valuable services.

The cordial relations between this Society and the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club still continue. The Club made an offer to pay for the use of the museum at the rate of \$1 for each evening lecture, and \$5 for the course of afternoon lectures, the latter to be free to members of this Society. The offer was accepted.

The services of Mr. Crouch, as Custodian, have been continued during the year and found satisfactory in every way.

List of Winter Classes conducted in the Rooms of the Literary and Scientific Society, Ottawa, Season 1887-88.

Jan. 9—Ornithology.....	Prof. John Macoun.
“ 16—Geology.....	Mr. Henry M. Ami, M.A.
“ 23—Mineralogy.....	Dr. Geo. Baptie.
“ 30—Conchology.....	Mr. F. R. Latchford.
Feb. 6—Zoology (general).....	Dr. H. Beaumont Small.
“ 13—Entomology.....	Mr. J. Fletcher.
“ 20—Entomology.....	Mr. W. Hague Harrington.
“ 27—Botany.....	Mr. R. B. Whyte.
Mar. 5—Mosses.....	Prof. John Macoun.
“ 12—Classification of Plants.....	Prof. John Macoun.

These classes were organized by the Ottawa Field Naturalist's Club, and were held in our rooms and were free to all members of the Literary and Scientific Society.

The regular lectures of the Field Naturalist's Club were held in the rooms of the Society. Fourteen papers were read on natural history.

Balance Sheet for Year ending 31st March, 1888.

<i>Receipts.</i>	
Balance from 1886-7.....	\$286 73
Government Grant.....	300 00
Members Subscriptions, arrears.....	\$100 00
“ “ current.....	573 00
	673 00
Lecture Tickets sold.....	52 00
Cash Admission to Lectures.....	15 11
Periodicals sold, arrears.....	16 70
“ “ current.....	31 85
	48 55
Rent of Class Room, arrears.....	13 00
“ “ “ current.....	62 50
	75 50
Sale of Waste Paper.....	4 00
	<u>\$1,454 89</u>

Expenditure.

	Arrears.	Current.
Custodian.....	\$	\$300 00
Rent of Society's Room.....	81 25	325 00
Lighting.....	48 22	77 60
Advertising and Printing	89 30	83 60
Water Rates.....	4 17	16 00
Rent of St. James' Hall.....	56 00	16 68
Postage and Stationery.....	28 71	18 29
Newspapers and Periodicals.....	48 68	160 77
Binding.....	44 10	20 70
Books for Library.....	25 11	
Maintenance of Museum.....	6 80	
Sundries.....		1 75
Balance.....		2 16
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$132 34	\$1,022 55
Add arrears.....		432 34
		<hr/>
		\$1,454 89

WM. P. ANDERSON,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.

Ottawa, May, 1888.

A. SPITTAL, }
E. B. BELL, } Auditors.

F. K. BENNETTS,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE HAMILTON ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1888.

The Hamilton Association was instituted in 1857, for the cultivation of Literature, Science and Art, but was not incorporated until 1883. The Association has been vigorously carried on during the past few years. In addition to the regular monthly meetings, special meetings have been frequently held under the direction of the Council. The Journal and Proceedings of the Association for 1886-7 and 1887-8, recently published, contains list of Council and Members, Abstract of Minutes, Abstract of Papers and Lectures, etc.

The Annual Meeting was held on the 12th of May, 1887, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz.:—

President, Rev. Samuel Lyle, B.D.; 1st Vice-President, B. E. Charlton; 2nd Vice-President, W. A. Child, M.A.; Corresponding Secretary, H. B. Witton, B.A.; Recording Secretary, A. Alexander, F.S.Sc.; Treasurer, Richard Bull; Curator and Librarian, Alexander Gaviller. Council—J. Alston Moffat, William Milne, James Leslie, M.D., P. L. Scriven and C. S. Chittenden.

During the summer recess, successful field meetings were held, and Adam Brown, Esq., M.P., was appointed as delegate at the annual meeting of the Royal Society held at Ottawa.

The first regular meeting of the session for 1887-8 was held on 10th November, 1887, when the President, the Rev. Samuel Lyle, B.D., delivered his inaugural address, choosing for his subject "Evolution." The history of this hypothesis was traced during the past two centuries, and while it was admitted that the study of evolution had aided

the progress of true science, and had brought out very clearly the essential oneness of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, it was pointed out that there was an unbridged chasm between man and the higher form of ape; and the moral sense in man was referred to as a distinguishing mark, placing man far above the lower creation.

At this meeting there was a re-organization of sections, and the following gentlemen appointed as Chairmen:—

Section A.—Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, Meteorology and Astronomy. Chairman.—Mr. A. Gaviller.

Section B.—Chemistry and Mineralogy. Chairman.—Dr. Chittenden.

Section C.—Geology and Palaeontology. Chairman.—Mr. A. T. Neill.

Section D.—Biology, Comprehending Botany, Zoology and Entomology. Chairman.—Mr. Thos. McIlwraith.

Section E.—Medical and Sanitary Science. Chairman.—Dr. Leslie.

Section F.—Geography and Ethnology. Chairman.—Mr. A. F. Forbes.

Section G.—Literature and the Fine Arts. Chairman.—Mr. B. E. Charlton.

During the session the following papers have been read and discussed at largely attended meetings by the General Association:—"The Mahabharata," by H. Witton, Sr. "Notes on Primitive Man," by William Kennedy, in which a very high antiquity was claimed for man. "Atmosphere Pressure," illustrated by experiments, by Alexander Gaviller. "Notes on the Waverley Novels," by the Rev. C. H. Mockridge, D.D. "The Public Treatment of Crime and Criminals," by William Milne.

In addition to these meetings the various sections of the Association have had several meetings and done a considerable amount of original work. Especially has this been the case with the Biographical Section, where Botany and Ornithology have chiefly engaged the attention of the members of the section. In connection with the former of these a great impetus has been given to the pursuit of this science by Dr. Burgess becoming connected with the Association and infusing the members with his enthusiasm. In Entomology, one of our members, John Alston Moffat, a member of the Council of the Entomological Society, has contributed a list of no less than 145 names of Lepidoptera which he has added to the Canadian Lepidoptera. In Mr. McIlwraith, who is Chairman of the Section, we have the subject of Ornithology well represented. His "Birds of Ontario," which was published in our last volume of proceedings, as well as papers contributed by him during the past year, show that this branch of Biology has not been neglected.

The Biology Section meets on the first and third Fridays of every month, at which one or more papers of a thoroughly practical and largely original character are read. In addition to this the members of the Section call attention at each meeting to the observations made by them during the periods between.

This Section purposes holding weekly field meetings during the summer, and a monthly meeting to compare notes.

The interest in the Association and its work is maintained and the membership kept up, the number at present on the roll being 145.

The following papers were read and discussed in the Biological Sections during the winter:—

December 2, 1887—"A Biography of the only known Carniverous Larva of a Butterfly." An account of the habits of the *Fenesica Tarquinius*, with specimens of the chrysalis and butterfly.—J. Alston Moffat.

December 16, 1887—"Orchids." Description of the general and local varieties, with specimens of the Canadian varieties.—T. J. W. Burgess, M.D.

January 6, 1888—"Economic Ornithology." A paper dealing particularly with the English Sparrow, its productiveness and the mischief it is guilty of, in the way of destroying buds, grain and seeds, and driving away song and insectivorous birds.—T. McIlwraith.

January 20, 1888—"Arboreal Habits of some of our Native Snakes."—J. Alston Moffat. "Plant Color and Fertilization by Insects."—A. Alexander.

February 3, 1888—"Field Notes of a Winter Holiday Trip during January, 1888, to Aiken, S.C.," illustrated by specimens collected there.—T. W. Reynolds, M.D.

February 17, 1888—"The Mystery in the Life History of *Danaus Archippus*." An account of the formation and migration of flocks of the common milkweed butterfly—J. Alston Moffat.

March 2, 1888—Discussion on the analogy between the circulation of sap in trees and the blood in animals. "Notes on the History of Botany."—T. J. W. Burgess, M.D., F.R.S.C.

March 16, 1888—Discussion on the fertilization of plants by insects. "Notes on Birds of Paradise," with specimens.—T. McIlwraith and T. W. Reynolds, M.D.

April 6, 1888—"Notes on the Flora of the 49th Parallel, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains." Observations made while serving as surgeon and botanist on H. M. British North American Commission, with specimens of the most peculiar and beautiful plants.—T. J. W. Burgess, M.D., F.R.S.C.

April 20, 1888—"Notes on the Birds seen during the winter of 1887.8," with specimens.—T. McIlwraith.

May 4, 1888—"Some Inquiries about the Inception of the young of the Mar-supial."—J. Alston Moffat. "A list of 145 named Canadian Lepidoptera."—J. Alston Moffat.

As an example of the good that has and can be done by this and other Sections, it may be mentioned that Mr. McIlwraith's paper on Economic Ornithology has been published in the *Farmers' Advocate*, and has also been read at the meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association in Ottawa in February, 1888, with the result that a committee was appointed to secure the necessary legislation to restrict the increase of the English sparrow.

A complete collection of specimens of the local native plants is being made and prepared for the museum, so that the members of the Association, or the public, may have access to them at any time.

Fifteen new members have been elected during the past session, making the membership of the Association, 147.

We are assured that through the subjects brought before the Association, the meeting of the Biological Sections, both in-doors and in the field, and the access to our museum, with the circulation of our published proceedings, we are creating and fostering a love for scientific study and research in the community. If we consider this as our aim, the session just closing has been one of the best for years.

Report of the Curator and Librarian.

The Hamilton Association exchanges with the following societies and periodicals:—

Publications of the Provincial Government.
 Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, Ottawa.
 The Canadian Royal Society, Montreal.
 Entomological Society of Ontario, London.
 Brockville Society of Natural History.
 Canadian Institute, Toronto.
 Canadian Record of Science, Montreal.
 Historical and Scientific Society, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
 Nova Scotia Society Institute.
 New Brunswick Geological and Natural History Survey.
 Nova Scotia Society Institute of Natural History.
 Royal Colonial Institute.
 Fruit Growers' Association, Ontario.
 Psyche Monthly Publication.

United States.

Harvard University Library, Mass.
 Harvard Comparative Zoology, Mass.
 Harvard Geological Series, Mass.
 New York Microscopical Society, New York.
 Peabody Academy of Science, Salem.
 American Academy of Science, New York.
 The Elish-Mitchell Society Journal.
 Johns Hopkins University Journal.
 American Academy of Science, St. Louis.
 American Geographical Society.
 The Conchologists Exchange, Philadelphia.

India and Australia.

Bengal Asiatic Society.
 The Natural History of Victoria with colored plates, Melbourne.

Great Britain.

Manchester Geographical Society.
 Manchester Geological Society.
 Scottish Geographical Society.
 Glasgow Geological Society.
 Edinboro' Geological Society.
 Cornwall Mining Association.
 Royal Society, London.
 Honorable Cymmrodovian Society, London.
 Pharmaceutical Journal, London.
 The Colonies and India Journal.

The following donations have been made to the Museum during the year :

Three earthen lamps from Pompeii.
 Photographs of two bodies found in Pompeii.
 Pavement from a house in Herculaneum.
 Carbonized wood from the house of Aristides at Herculaneum.
 Specimen of Mosaic pavement from the house of the Faun at Pompeii.
 Piece of Alabaster from the temple near the Sphinx.
 Petrified wood from Cairo.
 Two lamps from Memphis.
 Three small tools from Memphis.
 Three lachrymatosæ (or tear) bottles from an Etruscan tomb.
 Small idol from tomb near the Pyramid of Cheops.
 Part of a Roman brick.
 Glass work from Venice.
 Shells from seashore of Joppa.
 An ancient tile from Jerusalem.
 Piece of pavement from Jerusalem.
 Alabaster vase for ointment.
 Olive branch from garden of Gethsemane and cone from cypress tree in ditto.
 A branch and cone from a cedar in Lebanon.
 Shells from the rock on which the great pyramid stands.
 Lava with copper coin in it from Mount Vesuvius.
 Pavement from Roman theatre at Florence.
 Specimen of the sulphur from the baths of Nero at Pozzoli; Scarabæ from Egypt.
 A number of Roman and Egyptian coins.
 A very fine head of the mountain sheep from the Rocky Mountains.
 A part of the clothing of a British soldier slain at the battle of Stoney Creek, 1813,

consisting of gold braid on cloth and some of the buttons belonging to the same. The same from the battle-field of Lundy's Lane.

Two swords from the sword fish.

Seven models of hulls of British ships of war; fourteen copper and four silver English coins and gilt cast of an English spade guinea; one very fine specimen of native copper from Cornwall, England.

Twelve mineral specimens from the North-west.

Collection of mineral specimens from Ontario.

Specimens of magnetic iron from magnetic cave, Arkansas, U. S. Indian wampum from township of Beverly.

Specimen (in bottle) of singing sand from Manchester, Mass., U. S.

Two curious dried botanical specimens.

A quantity of fossils from near Hamilton.

A quantity of fossils and minerals from Hungary.

A pair of buffalo horns from the North-west.

Flint arrow heads from Hinda's cave in Sheffield, Co. of Colbert, Alabama, U. S.

Four photographs of the members of the association pic-nic, held in the glen at Dundas.

Three photographs of the members of the association pic-nic held in the glen at Dundas.

Three photographs of the members of the association pic-nic held in the glen at Dundas.

Specimens of Canadian woods, cut and polished.

An old atlas of Newfoundland, Labrador and Gulf of St. Lawrence, published in London, 1779. An atlas of thirty-five maps published in London, 1725.

Sixty maps of the United States Survey of the lakes of America.

Bottle containing specimens of a cuttle fish, centipedes and spiders (in spirits) from Nassau.

The following is the financial statement for the year.

Hamilton Association in account with Richard Bull, Treasurer.

Receipts.

Balance, May, 1887	\$ 70 33
Government grant	400 00
Subscriptions	158 00
Transactions	19 20
	<hr/>
	\$647 53

Expenditure.

Rent	\$250 00
Books	26 50
Printing, postage and stationery	264 60
Furniture, (cases)	16 50
Gas, etc	8 08
Insurance	12 50
Freight on specimens	5 82
	<hr/>
	\$584 00

Balance in hand.....\$63 53

Signed,

A. T. NEIL.

W. H. BALLARD, M. A. } Auditors.

RICHARD BULL,
Treasurer.

A. ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

Hamilton, May, 1888.

REPORT OF THE ATHENÆUM AND ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION OF OTTAWA, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 30th APRIL, 1888.

The following statistics show the working of the association during the year.

Receipts.	
Members' fees	\$ 75 00
Legislative grant	200 00
Lectures, entertainments and other sources	375 10
	<hr/>
	\$650 10

Expenditure.	
Rent, light and heating.....	\$275 00
Salaries	111 00
Reading Room	40 00
Evening classes	70 00
Miscellaneous.....	154 10
	<hr/>
	\$650 10

Stock and Assets.	Liabilities.
Value of furniture and appli- ances.....\$ 300 00	Nil.
Other assets .....3,000 00	
<hr/>	
\$3,300 00	

Library.

The Library is open from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m., daily (except Sundays): it contains 327 volumes of books on the following subjects: Biography, 14 vols., Fiction, 33 vols., History, 44 vols., Miscellaneous, 62 vols., General Literature, 57 vols., Poetry and the Drama, 18 vols., Religious Literature, 25 vols., Science and Art, 22 vols., Voyages and Travels, 22 vols., Works of Reference, 30 vols.

Evening Classes.

Subjects taught.—English course :—English and Canadian History, Composition and Grammar.
Commercial course :—Book-keeping, Arithmetic and Writing.
Number of pupils, 12.

Reading Room.

The Reading Room is supplied with five daily and four weekly newspapers, and four magazines and periodicals.

J. B. LYNCH,
President.

Ottawa, May, 1888.

APPENDIX M.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, 1887-8.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, FOR 1887-8.

To His Honor, the Honorable Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, Visitor of the University of Toronto.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR :

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Members of the Senate of the University of Toronto, have the honor to present their Report on the condition and progress of the University for the year, 1887-88.

The following tabulated statement of the admissions to Degrees, and *ad eundem statum*, and of the number who matriculated in the various faculties from June 1887, to June 1888, is submitted :—

Law—

Matriculation.....	17
<i>Ad eundem statum</i> from the Law Society of Upper Canada.....	18
Degree of LL.B.....	12

Medicine—

Matriculation.....	23
<i>Ad eundem statum</i> from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.....	47
<i>Ad eundem statum</i> from other Universities.....	12
Degree of M.B.....	30
Degree of M.D.....	31

Arts—

Matriculation.....	217
<i>Ad eundem statum</i>	6
Degree of B.A.....	85
Degree of M.A.....	4

Agriculture.

Degree of B.S.A.....	5
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During the year 996 candidates were examined in the various faculties as follows:—

Faculty of Law.....	64
“ Medicine.....	176
“ Arts.....	751
Department of Agriculture.....	5
Total.....	996

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) W. MULOCK,
Vice-Chancellor.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR 1887-8.

To His Honor, the Honorable Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, and Visitor of the University of Toronto and University College.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR :

The President and Council of University College beg leave to present to your Honor, as Visitor on behalf of the Crown, the following report on the progress of the College during the past year.

By the enactment of the Legislature in 1887, of an Act respecting the Federation of this University and College with others, power was given to reorganize the faculties of Law and Medicine, in accordance with the rights conferred on this University by the Royal Charter of 1827. Acting on the powers thus restored to us, steps have been taken which have resulted in the efficient revival of the Medical Faculty; and as the work embraced in the various branches of Science taught in this College is not only available for Medical as well as Art students, but is calculated to elevate the standard and practical efficiency of medical education, the record of attendance on lectures during the past academic year shows that those advantages have been largely turned to account; while in other departments the number of students furnishes satisfactory evidence of the estimation in which this University and College are now held, not only throughout the Province of Ontario, but far beyond its limits.

At the annual Convocation of the University and College held on the 14th October, 1887, the number of students admitted for the first time amounted to 132, and the entire number of students in attendance on lectures during the academic year was 509, of these 372 were undergraduates pursuing the full course of study prescribed by the University for proceeding to a degree in Arts.

At the Convocation of the University of Toronto, on the 12th June, 1888, 109 students who had pursued their undergraduate studies in University College, and fulfilled all the prescribed requirements, were admitted to the following Degrees :—M.D., 3; M.A., 4; L.L.B., 6; M.B., 7; B.A., 89; total, 109.

During the period of thirty-five years in which University College has carried on the work of higher education in this Province, degrees have been conferred on 1,603 undergraduates who have been students in this College, in regular attendance on its lectures. They are classified as follows :—LL.D., 10; LL.B., 64; M.D., 22; M.B., 81; M.A., 263; B.A., 1,163. These returns do not include graduates of the University trained at other Colleges, or otherwise prepared for the requisite examinations; but embrace only those who have passed through successive years of the course as undergraduates in actual attendance on lectures, and on the practical work and training of the laboratories.

The following is a list of the joint faculty of the University and University College, embracing the Professors, Lecturers, Demonstrators, and Fellows, under whom instruction has been carried on during the past year; but to this list important additions have since been made.

President :—Sir Daniel Wilson, Knt., L.L.D., F.R.S.E., etc.

Physics :—

Professor :—James Loudon, M.A.

Demonstrator :—W. J. Loudon, B.A.

Fellow :—A. C. McKay, B.A.

Mathematics :—

Professor :—Alfred Baker, M.A.

Fellow :—J. H. McGeary, M.A.

Mineralogy and Geology :—

Professor :—Edward J. Chapman, Ph. D., LL.D.

Fellow :—F. G. Wait, B.A.

Biology :—

Professor :—R. Ramsay Wright, M.A., B.Sc.

Fellow :—J. J. Mackenzie, B.A.

Physiology :—

Lecturer :—A. B. Macallum, B.A.

Chemistry :—

Professor :—William H. Pike, M. A., Ph. D.

William H. Ellis, M.A., M.B., Professor of Applied Chemistry in the School of Practical Science.

Fellow :—G. Chambers, B.A.

Engineering :—

John Galbraith, M.A., Professor in the School of Practical Science.

Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics :—

Professor :—George Paxton Young, M.A., LL.D.

Fellow :—T. M. Logie, B.A.

History and Ethnology :—

Professor :—Sir Daniel Wilson, Knt., L.L.D., F.R.S.E.

Ancient History, Greek and Roman :—

Lecturer :—H. Ruston Fairclough, B.A.

Greek :—

Professor :—Maurice Hutton, M.A.

Latin :—

Lecturer :—W. Dale, M.A.

Fellow, —W. P. Mustard, B.A.

Oriental Literature :—

Lecturer :—Jacob M. Hirschfelder, Esq.

Lecturer :—J. F. McCurdy, Ph.D.

Rhetoric and English Literature :—

Lecturer :—David R. Keys, B.A.

German :—

Lecturer :—W. H. VanderSmitten, M.A.

French :—

Lecturer :—John Squair, B.A.

Italian and Spanish :—

Lecturer :—William H. Fraser B.A.

Modern Languages :

Fellow :—A. F. Chamberlain, B.A.

The following changes have been made in the staff of Professors and Lecturers constituting the joint Faculty of the University and College, by whom instruction is given in all the Departments of Language, Letters, Philosophy and Science embraced in the requirements of the University for standing and degrees in the Faculty of Arts; and, in conjunction with the Medical Faculty and the School of Practical Science, for degrees in Medicine and Civil Engineering. Mr. A. B. Macallum has entered on his duties in the department of Biology as lecturer on Physiology. To Mr. Alfred Baker has been entrusted the department of Mathematics, as a professorship apart from that of Physics, which is now under the charge of Professor Loudon, with the assistance of Mr. W. J. Loudon as lecturer and demonstrator. In addition to the arrangements mentioned in last report for the separation of the Classical Chair with distinct Professorships and Lectureships in Greek and Latin, the department of Comparative Philology has been entrusted to Professor Hutton, and the branches of Greek and Latin History have been assigned to Mr. H. R. Fairclough and Mr. W. Dale in connection with the special work

in Classical Literature now apportioned to each. In the department of Oriental Literature Mr. Hirschfelder has retired after a lengthened service of forty-three years, and Dr. James F. McCurdy has been made Professor, with the entire charge of the department. By the recent Act a Chair of Political Science was created in the University, and to this Professorship Mr. W. J. Ashley, late Fellow and Lecturer of Lincoln College, Oxford, has been appointed, as a step towards the reorganization of a Faculty of Law.

With the revival of the Faculties of Law and Medicine, and the appointment of additional Professors and Lecturers, at a time when the increase in the number of undergraduates in the Faculty of Arts has rendered it necessary to re-arrange the courses of lectures with a view to their accommodation, the necessity for increased lecture room has become imperative. A new suite of lecture-rooms and laboratories for the department of Biology is accordingly in progress and will be ready for use in October, 1889. This will not only greatly add to the needful facilities for instruction in the various branches of that important department of science but will leave free for other departments, now greatly in need of increased accommodation, the lecture-room hitherto devoted to the use of the Professor of Biology.

In noting the various changes in what now constitutes the joint Faculty of the University and University College, the Council beg leave very respectfully to invite the attention of your Honor, and that of the Government, to the very unsatisfactory condition in which they are placed by the protracted delay in bringing into full operation the late Act, which effects very important changes in the constitution both of the University and College, by the creation of a University Professoriate, with provisions for its organization as a University Council entrusted with the government and discipline of the Faculty and students.

By the provisions of the Act certain sections and sub-sections took immediate action on the passing of the Act, including section 5, which established a teaching faculty in the University and determines the subjects assigned to the University Professors. By subsequent causes the teaching by Professors, Lecturers or Fellows of University College is strictly limited to a narrow range of specified subjects. The provisions of those clauses have already been to some considerable extent carried into effect by the creation of distinct Chairs of Mathematics, Physics, the Greek Language and Literature, the Oriental Languages, History, and Political Science; as well as Lectureships in Physiology, Physics, the Greek and Latin Languages, Literature and History.

But while the former teaching faculty has thus been greatly modified and augmented, the University Council (rendered indispensable by the creation of a staff of University Professors, embracing two-thirds of the teaching faculty), though fully provided for in clauses 56, 57, and 58, and entrusted with authority and entire responsibility of discipline not only over the students but over all officers and servants of the University, remains in a state of suspense pending the proclamation of the Act. Meanwhile, by the reconstruction of former Professorships, and the transfer of the majority of the Professors to the University staff, the College Council has no longer a legal quorum, and the whole government of the University and College in relation to Professors, Lecturers and students is beset with uncertainty.

The Faculty have accordingly hailed with sincere satisfaction an informal announcement which holds out the promise of the Act being proclaimed not later than May next. With a view to the best interests of the University and College, and in order to enable the combined faculties to turn to full advantage all the recent changes effected in their reorganization, they earnestly pray that the provisions of the Act indispensable for their effectually carrying out the work entrusted to them may be brought into full operation as speedily as the Government may see fit.

By the abolition of all foundation scholarships, and the appropriations available in past years for prizes, a valuable class of rewards for the highest honors in the College Class-lists has been withdrawn. But through the liberality of graduates and other friends of the University, and the gift of various medals and prizes by Professors and other benefactors, the loss has to some extent been repaired. Among those have now to be included the Cawthorne Medal, the gift of F. F. Shutt, Esq., M.A., late Fellow in the

department of Chemistry. A special die has been engraved at the donor's expense, and the medal is awarded under the direction of the Natural Science Association of University College for the encouragement of original research in that department.

The classification and relative standing of the students and the ranking of competitors for prizes and honors have been determined as in former years by examinations conducted in the College, and the examinations of the second and third years have been carried out in co-operation with co-examiners appointed by the University. The benefits anticipated by restoring to the Faculty a larger share in the work of examination have been fully realized, alike in the more diligent attendance on lectures and in the results of the examinations.

The scholarships, prizes and honors at the disposal of the Faculty have been awarded to the successful competitors, who were present to receive them at the Annual Convocation held on the 19th of October. The honor lists of the year, along with those of all the students in attendance and a synopsis of the lectures and other details relative to the work of the University and College, will be found in the calendar of the current year.

All of which is respectfully reported.

DANIEL WILSON,
President.

University College, December, 1888.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, TORONTO, 1888.

To the Honorable G. W. Ross, M.P.P., Minister of Education :—

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith the Report of the School of Practical Science for the year 1888. This embraces the work carried on throughout the current year, and so includes the Easter Term of 1887-8 and the Michaelmas Term of 1888-9, during which the various departments of study and practical work have been diligently prosecuted in the lecture rooms and laboratories, and in the field work carried on in relation to Geology, Surveying and Levelling.

1. The following is a classified summary of the attendance during the above named terms of the current year, including the students pursuing special subjects in the full courses taught in the School of Science, and also those proceeding to a Degree in Civil Engineering, in Arts or in Medicines in the University :—

<i>Engineering—</i>	Easter.	Michaelmas.
Regular Students	52	59
Special “	6	4
<i>Mathematics and Physics—</i>		
Students in Engineering.....	52	59
<i>Chemistry—</i>		
Students in Engineering	52	59
Students of University College	84	73
Regular Students in Chemistry.....	3	2
Regular Medical Students	124	128
Special Students in Chemistry	1	1

<i>Biology—</i>	Easter.	Michaelmas.
Students of University College.....	89	73
Medical Students of University	127	133
<i>Mineralogy and Geology—</i>		
Students of University College	90	77
Students in Engineering	28	30

2 The fees of students proceeding to a Diploma of the School of Practical Science in the Department of Engineering, or availing themselves of the special training in Applied Chemistry during the year 1887-8, and paid in to the Provincial Treasurer, have amounted to \$2,010, being an increase of \$310 as compared with the last year's fees.

3. The work carried on in the School of Science under the Professors of Engineering and Applied Chemistry, in conjunction with the instructions given in Mathematics and Physics and in the Natural Sciences, by Professors and Lecturers of the University and University College, has greatly extended the advantages enjoyed by students of the School; and the appointment of Fellows in the department has augmented the facilities for necessary subdivision of the work and thereby greatly increased the advantages available for all the students. In addition to such extended means for overtaking the work of both institutions, the appointment of Mr. Louis B. Stewart, D.T.S., during the current term as lecturer in Surveying supplies a long-felt want, and cannot fail to prove of great practical benefit to the Engineering Students.

4. The following constitute the teaching staff of the school, including the Fellows of the year 1887-8, in the several departments:—

J. Galbraith, M.A., Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E., Professor of Engineering.
 L. B. Stewart, D.T.S., Lecturer in Surveying.
 D. Burns, Esq., Fellow.
 W. H. Ellis, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Applied Chemistry.
 W. H. Pike, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry.
 G. Chambers, B.A., Fellow.
 E. J. Chapman, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.
 F. G. Wait, B.A., Fellow.
 J. Loudon, M.A., Professor of Physics.
 W. J. Loudon, B.A., Demonstrator in Physics.
 J. G. Witton, B.A., Fellow.
 A. Baker, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.
 J. McGowan, B.A., Fellow.
 R. Ramsay Wright, M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Biology.
 A. B. McCallum, B.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in Physiology.
 J. J. Mackenzie, B.A., Fellow.
 D. Wilson, LL.D., F.R.S.Sc., Professor of Ethnology.

5. Departments of Instruction—

(1) *Engineering—*

The number of regular students who presented themselves for examination in the Easter term of 1888, was as follows:—

Regular students—

First year,	22	examined,	18	passed.
Second year,	12	do.	12	do.
Third year,	16	do.	16	do.
Totals...	50		46	

Special students—

Two were examined, and passed in some subjects.

The number of graduates in the Department of Civil Engineering is as follows :—

Year of graduation.	No.
1881.....	1
1882.....	3
1883.....	3
1884.....	5
1885.....	5
1886.....	5
1887.....	6
1888.....	16
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Total No. of graduates.....	44

The total number of students who have attended the school in this department, from its opening, October, 1878, up to May 1st, 1888, is 175, of whom the above 44 graduated.

The number of students in this department now in attendance is as follows :—

Regular students—	
First year.....	30
Second year.....	15
Third year.....	14
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	59
Special students—	
Drawing and surveying	1
Drawing	3
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	4

Total number of students in attendance this term, 63.

The graduates of the school who have proceeded to the Degree of C. E. in the University of Toronto, are the following :—

	Diploma of School.	Degree of C. E.
J. L. Morris.....	1881	1885
J. H. Kennedy.....	1882	1886

Mr. D. Burns, Grad. S.P.S., has been re-appointed to the Fellowship in the Engineering for the current year 1888-9. His duties are the continuous superintendence of the practical work of the students, necessary in addition to teaching.

The efficiency of the school will be greatly promoted as a result of the lectureship in surveying which has been instituted. Mr. Louis B. Stewart, D.T.S., a gentleman well qualified both by practical experience and mathematical attainments, has been appointed to fill this position.

The work under his charge is the following :—

Geodesy, Including Land and Engineering Surveying, Hydrographic Surveying, Mining Surveying, Applied Astronomy, Descriptive Geometry, and Map and Topographical Drawing. His time between the lectures will be employed in superintending the practical work of the students at the drawing table, and in the field as far as it belongs to his subjects.

The Professor of Engineering now gives instruction in the following subjects, viz :—

Applied Statics and Dynamics, strength of materials and theory of construction, hydraulics, Thermodynamics and Theory of Steam Engine, Principles of Mechanism and Machine Design.

The Board would respectfully urge that the time has now arrived for inaugurating a regular course in Mechanical (including Electrical), Engineering.

The School of Practical Science, in conjunction with the University, is now prepared to give instruction in Mechanical Engineering in all but two branches; these are manual instruction in the work-shop operations and practical instruction in an engineering laboratory.

The Board of Management does not advise the erection of shops for affording such manual instruction, at all events, at present. The result, as far as the graduates of the school are concerned, can be arrived at by a regulation making it necessary that candidates for this diploma shall have spent a certain time (at least one year), in shops before it is granted.

A properly equipped engineering laboratory, however, is a necessity in any Engineering School. It should contain testing machines of various kinds for determining the strength, elasticity, durability, etc., of materials used in engineering constructions and machines.

It should also have an experimental engine and boiler for making economy tests under various conditions that may occur in practice.

As a matter of necessity it must be furnished with instruments for making measures of precision of all kinds.

This laboratory should be under the direct charge of a demonstrator thoroughly qualified to superintend the laboratory work assigned to various subdivisions of students. His services should be required daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., including frequently attendance on Saturdays and holidays.

No instructor can be recognized as qualified to take such a position who has not received a mathematical education, embracing the usual applications of the differential and integral calculus which occur in engineering problems. He must also be a mechanical engineer of fair experience in the use and care of engines, boilers and machinery.

A laboratory thus equipped is not intended solely for the use of candidates for the diploma in Mechanical Engineering. It is no less necessary for the education of civil engineers and architects.

The Board begs leave, further, to suggest the desirableness of establishing a lectureship in architecture. A reference to the list of subjects still assigned to the professors of engineering will show that many of them form a necessary portion of an architectural course, such as applied Statics, strength of materials, theory of construction and Hydraulics. Again, Thermodynamics in special relation to heating and ventilation supplies two other very necessary portions of such a course. The University now furnishes all needful requirements for teaching the necessary acoustics and other branches of physics which are not embraced in the work of the School. In like manner all the requirements in applied chemistry can be taught by the present staff. The duties of the lecturer in architecture would be to train the student in the applications of the principles of the above sciences to the problems which occur in architectural practice, as the engineering students are now trained in applying them to engineering problems.

He must, therefore, be possessed of the requisite mathematical training, or in the corresponding requirements indispensable for the instructor in engineering.

His duties, also, embrace a course of lectures on the history of architecture, and he would be expected to give instruction, both in the lecture room and the drafting room, in architectural design.

In submitting the above recommendations the Board further adds the special suggestion of the Professor of Engineering that—if the Board shall see fit to act upon them—it is desirable that they shall keep in view in the appointment of the proposed demonstrator in the engineering laboratory, and the lecturer in architecture, the selection of men possessed of such qualifications as shall enable them to take, in addition to their special work, a portion of what still devolves upon him in excess of the capabilities of any single professor. Thus the lecturer in architecture might take up the development of the subject of Thermodynamics to heating and ventilation, which cannot be done at present, in addition to which he might also teach applied statics. Again, instruction in the principles of mechanism might be assigned to the demonstrator in the mechanical laboratory.

Attention to the points here referred to in the choice of these instructors is of importance, with a view to combine economy and efficiency, as it will prevent the neces-

sity of appointing another lecturer to take some of the extra subjects now devolving on the Professor of Engineering.

It is scarcely necessary for this Board to represent to the Government that the imposing on any single instructor too great a variety of subjects cannot tend to secure the most efficient results. It is not the object of this department to turn out civil or mechanical engineers, surveyors and architects fully prepared for professional life, but simply to afford students an opportunity for obtaining such systematic training in the chemical, physical and mathematical sciences upon which the above professions are founded as will enable them, when they enter upon the work of the shop, office or field, to devote themselves chiefly to the practical side of their work. A student who has had systematic training in the pure and applied sciences pertaining to his profession is in a position to gain practical knowledge in a much shorter time, and much more effectively, than one who is thrown on his own resources without such an education.

Additional accommodation is still required in this department, including two drafting rooms for the engineering students, one for architectural students, two lecture rooms for engineering students, one for architectural students, a reference library, an architectural model room, a room for the engineering society, an examination hall and an engineering laboratory.

(2) *Mathematics and Physics.*

By the appointment of separate chairs in the Departments of Mathematics and Physics, with a Fellow in each, in addition to the Demonstrators in the latter, all members of the Faculty of the University, additional facilities are placed within reach of the students of the school. Since the last report important additions have been made to the Physical Apparatus, especially to the branch of electricity; and a special laboratory has been provided for this important branch of practical instruction.

(3) *Chemistry.*

The division of the Department of Chemistry into the two branches of Pure and Applied Chemistry continues to prove practical and convenient. Under this division the Professor of Chemistry undertakes the preliminary training of all students who make Chemistry in any form part of their work. The class in Elementary Chemistry is then made up of students in the Departments of Engineering, and of Applied Chemistry in Medicine, in the pass course of the University and in the special honor science course.

These form a very large class, and the limit of the capacity of the Chemical Lecture Room is almost reached. Very urgent need is felt of increased ventilation. The present lecture space will accommodate 200 persons. The largest attendance at present is 187, and this number renders the room unpleasantly close at the end of the lecture.

The Professor of Chemistry calls attention to the unsatisfactory construction of the lecture-room floor; in consequence of the large numbers attending the lectures the table vibrates to such an extent as to make it impossible to have any delicate glass apparatus placed upon it, and many pieces of lecture apparatus, which ought to be shewn in action, cannot be used on this account.

(a) *Analytical and Applied Chemistry.*

The object of this department is to afford instruction in those branches of Chemistry which bear upon the industrial arts and the public welfare.

In carrying out this object the requirements of three classes of students are kept in view: (1) The regular students in Engineering. (2) Those students who desire to go through a systematic course of Chemical training in order to fit themselves for the business of analytical or manufacturing chemist. (3) Special students who wish to spend a longer or shorter time in the study and laboratory practice of one or more branches of Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

(1) Lectures are given to the students of Engineering on the following subjects: The Chemistry of Construction, fuels and furnaces; Explosives; Artificial Lighting; Building Materials, their composition and analysis and the means for their preservation; Sanitary Chemistry, including the Chemistry of air, water and sewage; and Metallurgy, particularly the Metallurgy of iron and steel.

In the event of a Department of Architecture being established in the School these lectures will be available for the students in that department. Opportunity for practical work in the laboratory is afforded to all the Engineering students.

(2) The demand for professional chemists in this country is as yet small; but two students are now pursuing the regular course in this department and one has left the Laboratory to accept a situation as Assistant Chemist to the Geological Survey.

(3) A considerable number of special students have from time to time availed themselves of the facilities afforded them in the Laboratory of Applied Chemistry. Some of these have studied some branch of Analytical Chemistry, such as food analysis, others have been engaged in some business or manufacture in which chemical processes play an important part, and have desired to get that insight into these processes, which can only be obtained in the Laboratory. In all these cases facilities have been afforded as far as possible for each special student to pursue the study of those parts of the science which specially bear on his particular case.

(4) In addition to these three classes of students, the medical students of the University have received their instruction in Practical Chemistry in this Laboratory during this year and last.

The principal needs of this department at the present time are the following:

1st. Better lecture-room accommodation. The only lecture room available to the Professor of Applied Chemistry is a small room shared with him by four other instructors. This lecture room has none of the arrangements essential to a chemical lecture-room, is without ventilation, and is without communication to the Laboratory—circumstances which render illustration of the lectures by experiment almost impossible.

2nd. More Laboratory space.

The Laboratory is most inconveniently crowded. There is almost no storeroom accommodation, so that specimens for the illustration of the teaching cannot be kept in such a way as to render them easily accessible for study.

The more advanced students are obliged to work along with the junior students, an arrangement which operates greatly to the disadvantage of the former; and there is no provision for work of a special character requiring special apparatus.

Operations of this kind have to be carried on in the general Laboratory, and the apparatus required to carry them on cannot be left standing from one day to another, as is absolutely necessary for extended experimental research, but has to be taken away to make room for the next class.

3rd. There is no balance room. Weighing has to be done either in the open laboratory, which is ruinous to a fine balance, or in the Professor's private room.

4th. With regard to the study of mortars and cements, and other building materials, it is most desirable that machines for testing the strength of these materials be provided, in order that the relation between mere physical properties as materials of construction and their chemical composition might be studied, and made evident to the student. In these respects the erection of an engineering laboratory, properly equipped, will be of great advantage to the Department of Applied Chemistry.

5th. Another deficiency strongly felt is the want of a proper collection of specimens, diagrams and models for illustrating the teaching in the various branches. Such a collection has already been begun upon a small scale, but without proper accommodation for storage and proper facilities for exhibiting the specimens, etc., it is impossible to make any great advance in this direction. An improvement in this respect would enormously enhance the usefulness of the Department.

(4) *Biology.*

Owing to the rapid growth and expansion of the University, the work in the Department of Biology has been greatly extended. By the appointment of a lecturer in physiology a much-felt want has been supplied, and the provision of valuable appliances for practical instruction has largely increased the facilities of study. But the inadequacy of the accommodation in this and other departments, to which repeated reference has been made in former reports, became at length so manifest that the Board of Trustees of the University has approved of a plan for the erection of an entirely new building for the several scientific departments. Of this, the east wing, designed to accommodate the instructors and students in the Department of Biology and Physiology, is now far advanced, and will be available next Michaelmas Term. Meanwhile, part of the practical instruction in this Department, viz., that of the Fourth and Third Year students in Arts, is given in the School of Science, while the lectures and practical instruction of the remaining classes in Arts, and of the Medical students, are held in the University buildings. So soon as the new buildings, now in progress of erection, are complete and ready for occupation, the rooms at present in use will be available for other purposes of the School of Science.

(5) *Mineralogy and Geology.*

In this department there is pressing need of additional lecture room accommodation. The single room at present available is used for the work of several departments, and the Professor of Mineralogy and Geology is only able to have access to it at irregular hours when some of his students find difficulty in attending. The mineral and assay laboratory is also insufficient, as regards size and appliances, to accommodate more than a very limited number of students at a time. The classes in attendance have consequently to be subdivided, and the same work has to be repeated, thus greatly restricting the period of attendance for each student. Additional appliances and specimens are also required for the proper illustration of certain subjects taught in this Department, more especially as regards Mining Geology and the more advanced lectures in Palæontology.

(6) *Heating Apparatus.*

The Board begs leave to recall to the attention of the Minister of Education the serious inconvenience caused by the inadequacy of the heating apparatus in the School of Science building. This has been increasingly felt since the extension of the chemical laboratories. The annual waste from breakage in the laboratories and the bursting of pipes on the sudden fall of the temperature, is in itself an urgent reason for the remedy of this defect as soon as possible.

All of which is respectfully reported.

DANIEL WILSON,
Chairman.

December, 1888.

APPENDIX N.—MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30TH, 1888.

To His Honor the Honorable Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario and Visitor of Upper Canada College, Toronto.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR :

The Principal of Upper Canada College begs leave to present to your Honor, as Visitor on behalf of the Crown, the following Report for the year ending June 30th, 1888 :—

Attendance.

The number of boys in attendance for the year ending June 30th, 1888, was 415 ; of these 181 were boarders, 212 were day-boys, whose homes are in Toronto, and 22 were non-residents of Toronto attending as day pupils. The number of boarders and non-residents of Toronto was therefore 203. The daily average attendance for the whole year was 340.4, or about 82 per cent. of the enrolment.

Comparative Statement.

Number of boys in attendance for the year ending June 30th :

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Boarders	116	129	149	177	188	181
Day-boys	127	126	147	167	181	234
	<hr/> 243	<hr/> 255	<hr/> 296	<hr/> 344	<hr/> 369	<hr/> 415

[*Note.*—The enrolment for the current session up to December 21st, 1888, is 372, and the daily average attendance for the same period is 352.5. Notwithstanding the high tuition fee for day-boys (\$60 per annum) we are unable to find room for all the applicants eligible for admission].

Where the Resident Pupils come from.

Residence of Parents or Guardians.	Session of 1883-1884.	Session of 1884-1885.	Session of 1885-1886.	Session of 1886-1887.	Session of 1887-1888.
Brant		1	3	3	3
Bruce	3	3	1	2	1
Carleton	2	2	4	1	3
Dufferin					1
Durham	5	2	5	7	6
Elgin	1			1	1
Essex		1		3	1
Frontenac					1
Grenville				1	3
Gray	2	3		1	2
Haldimand	3	2	2	1	2
Halton	3	6	8	4	4
Hastings	3	8	8	5	6
Huron	6	5	6	6	5
Kent	1				
Lambton	8	7	9	12	16
Lanark	1	1		2	4
Leeds		2	2	3	3
Lincoln	2	10	9	6	3
Middlesex	1	2	4	5	4
Norfolk	1	2	2	3	1
Northumberland		1	1	3	1
Ontario	1	3	4	2	1
Oxford			1	1	1
Peel	3	2	3	3	2
Perth	4	2	1	5	1
Peterborough	2	3	3	1	4
Prince Edward				1	1
Renfrew		2			1
Simcoe	7	8	10	8	8
Stormont	3	5	5	2	2
Victoria	4	4	2	2	1
Waterloo	3				
Welland	1		2	1	2
Wellington	4	3	1		
Wentworth	21	20	25	23	21
York	12	20	17	35	26
The Districts	5	1	3	2	2
Province of Quebec	4	4	7	3	3
do British Columbia		1	2	2	4
do Nova Scotia	6	7	10	13	10
do New Brunswick					1
do Prince Edward Island					2
Bermuda	1	1	1	2	4
Hudson Bay and N. W. T.		3	6	3	1
Central America				1	1
United States	6	3	6	12	11
Total	129	149	177	188	181

Subjects of Study.

No. in English (Grammar, Literature and Composition)	415
“ History (Canadian, English and Ancient)	415
“ Geography (Ancient and Modern)	415
“ Latin	333
“ Greek	90
“ French	346
“ German	82
“ Arithmetic	415
“ Algebra	355
“ Euclid	268
“ Trigonometry	3
“ Chemistry	80
“ Physics	41
“ Physiology	35
“ Book-keeping	98
“ Commercial Forms and Penmanship	270
“ Military Drill	260
“ Calisthenics and Gymnastics	254

Classes for Music, Drawing, Elocution, Phonography, Fencing and Dancing (all after hours) are maintained by extra fees paid by the members of these classes.

Pupils leaving during the Year.

147 boys left during the year, of whom 5 entered banking institutions; 4 railroading; 46 mercantile houses; 8 agriculture; 5 Civil Service; 8 machine shops; 42 other occupations; 12 Toronto University; 4 School of Practical Science; 3 Law; 3 Trinity College; 3 Queen's University; 3 McGill University; 1 Royal Military College; 2 Yale College. Total, 147.

Five scholarships were obtained at the July Examinations for Matriculation, at Toronto University, by pupils of the College, viz.:

First, Mathematical.
 First, Modern Languages.
 First, General Proficiency.
 Second “
 The Prince of Wales Scholarship.

The Staff.

The Principal and First English Master—Geo. Dickson, M.A.

The First Classical Master—William Wedd, M.A.

The Second Classical Master and Superintendent of the College Boarding House—John Martland, M.A.

The First Mathematical Master and Study Master—George B. Sparling, M.A.

The Second Mathematical Master—Alexander Charles McKay, B.A.

The French and German Master—Charles Whetham, M.A.

Science Master and Resident Assistant Master in the College Boarding House—Alexander Young Scott, B.A., M.D., C.M.

First Assistant Classical Master, and Resident Assistant Master in the College Boarding House—William Jackson, B.A.

First Assistant English Master and Commercial Master—Andrew Stevenson, B.A.

Junior Assistant Master and Assistant Master in the College Boarding House—Henry Brock, Esq.

First Assistant Modern Language Master—Joseph Blackstock, B.A.
Second Assistant Classical Master, and Resident Assistant Master in the College Boarding House—John Taylor Fotheringham, B.A.
Second Assistant Modern Language Master—Archibald Hope Young, B.A.
First Assistant Mathematical Master—Thomas Henry Rogers, B.A.
Drawing Master—Richard Baigent, Esq.
Music Master—Theodore Martens, Esq.
Gymnastic Fencing and Drill—Sergeant Thomas Parr.
Bursar—J. E. Berkeley Smith, Esq.
Physician—James Thorburn, M.D., etc.

Toronto, December, 1888.

REPORT OF THE VICTORIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MIMICO, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to present the second annual report of the Victoria Industrial School for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

The following statement shows the cost per week per boy for maintenance :—

Instruction and Management	\$1.30
Provisions	75
Clothing	24
Fuel and Light	22
Furniture and Furnishings	13
Farm Expenses, including Stock, Implements, Fencing and Lumber for Improvements	52
Other Expenses	21
Total ordinary cost	\$3 37
To which add interest on loan	30
Total to be provided for	\$3 67

This amount is made up as follows :—

Municipalities from which boys come pay	\$2 00
The City of Toronto pays (Teacher's Salary)	48
Private Contributions and Grants	1 19

Beside the additional cottage accommodation referred to by the board of management in the report, a barn and workshop are urgently needed. So far we have been compelled to stack our fodder and to use the implement house as a carpenter's shop.

It is found that private liberality and subscriptions will not provide funds necessary to make up the deficiency on maintenance, and at the same time give the means for the permanent improvements.

The work is a very worthy one. Great good is being accomplished. It deserves the sympathy and hearty support of the Government and Legislature of Ontario. They will find that the *prevention* of crime is very much more economical than its *punishment*.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

To the Board of Governors of the Toronto Industrial School Association :

GENTLEMEN,—Your Board of Management in presenting its report for 1887-88 has much pleasure in stating that the year has been one of marked progress and general

advance along the whole line of industrial education, and that, though there has never been any doubt of the necessity and usefulness of the Association, the success of the work has this year been of such a character as far to exceed the most sanguine hopes of the friends of the cause.

The Victoria Industrial School has been in operation only eighteen months, and in this brief period lads that, but for the existence of the School would have continued in their downward course, and perhaps have been to-day condemned to a more or less lengthy term of confinement in our gaols, prisons, or penal reformatory, have been trained to habits of industry, soberness, and prudence. Your Board has much satisfaction in being able to state that a reference to the school records will show that the strictest discipline has been maintained, with the infliction of even less severe punishment than is found in the ordinary public schools of the Province. As instancing the *esprit de corps* which animates the lads, your Board would beg leave to state that absolutely no attempts to escape have been made during the year. The affection of the lads for the School was shown in a remarkable and encouraging manner by their recent conduct at the Toronto Exhibition. Taken to the grounds, and permitted to wander wherever their inclinations led them, they all assembled promptly at the appointed time and place; this too, though had any one of them cared to make his escape he would have had every facility, owing to the enormous crowd, and to the continuous departure of trains from the grounds.

During the year a second cottage has been erected designed to accommodate fifty boys. Your Board regrets that this additional accommodation is by no means adequate for the number of applicants for admission, and it would respectfully suggest that the Board of Governors devise some means of raising the funds needed for the erection of at least two additional cottages. In the circumstances it has been thought well by your Board of Management, to begin the erection of a third cottage. It is believed that the citizens of Toronto and of Ontario generally, have, in order to become interested, only to learn that a large number of poor lads are anxiously looking to the school for help, and that every day many of them become more inextricably involved in the dreadful life of crime that awaits them unless they are speedily rescued.

In submitting the report of the Superintendent your Board desires to express its sincere regret in losing his services, and to place on record in as public a way as possible the fact that the great success of the School has been largely due to the wisdom, patience and energy of Mr. W. J. Hendry, the first Superintendent of the School. Your Board would recommend that Mr. Hendry's name be placed on the list of Governors, in order that the Association may have the benefit of his advice and experience. The new Superintendent, Mr. McKinnon, late Inspector of the County of Peel, undertakes his duties highly recommended, and it is expected that he will carry to a successful issue the work so well initiated and organized by his predecessor.

Your Board would further report that, moved by the urgent need of an institution for girls, similar to the Victoria School for boys, it is desirous of undertaking the establishment of a Girls' Industrial School. It is intended to make the new institution a place of education and training for the waifs of the city and Province, and your Board recommends the new School to the active sympathies of the Governors of the Association and to the public generally.

In conclusion, your Board would gratefully acknowledge the goodness of God, the Creator and Preserver of us all, who has laid the "sad estate" of the unfortunate little ones as a burden upon the hearts of so many, and whose guiding hand has been manifest in beginning and carrying on this movement to its present state, and in creating a warm sympathy on the part of many who have supported the School by their influence, their gifts and their prayers.

W. H. HOWLAND,
Chairman Board of Management.

W. H. HUSTON,
Honorary Secretary.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Management, Victoria Industrial School :

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor and pleasure to present my second annual report of the Victoria Industrial School for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1888.

The first boy was received on 14th June, 1887. Since that time sixty-two boys have been received and have enjoyed the benefits to be derived from the School. Of this number there are in the School now fifty-five boys. Three have been discharged and handed over to their parents, three have been returned to their parents on probation, and one has been sent to Penetanguishene. A good report has been received of boys discharged and returned to their parents on probation.

Of the whole number of boys received, the

County of Bruce sent	2
“ “ Oxford	2
“ “ York	4
“ “ Ontario	4
Town of Peterborough	1
City of Toronto	49
Total	62

Their ages are as follows :

From 7 to 10 inclusive	6
“ 11 “ 12 “	40
“ 13 “ 15 “	16
	62

They are employed during the day about four and one-half hours in the different departments of work, and three hours in school.

The following time table is observed :

6.30 A.M.	Rise and Wash.
7.00 “	Morning Prayers.
7.30 “	Breakfast.
8.00 “	Playground.
8.30 “	Work.
10.30 “	Playground.
11.00 “	Work.
12.00 Noon	Cottage.
12.30 P.M.	Dinner.
1.00 “	Playground.
1.30 “	Work.
3.00 “	Playground.
3.30 “	School.
6.30 “	Tea.
7.00 “ Winter	Cottage.
8.45 “ “	Bed.
7.00 “ Summer	Playground.
8.00 “ “	Cottage.
9.00 “ “	Bed.

They are employed as follows :

House work, mending, etc., Cameron Cottage	5
“ “ Laundry work, Main Building	5
Baking, Cooking, Dining-room and Kitchen work	10
Tailoring	13
Farming and Gardening	12
Carpenter work	10

In the various departments they are making fairly good progress, and are becoming quite skilled at their work. The house and laundry work is done well. The tailor boys are steadily acquiring skill, and will now be able to do the tailoring required in the Institution, as well as the necessary repairs to coats and pants. The baker boys are also improving. The farm boys are now able to handle the hoe, rake, spade and various other tools with ease and grace, and are fast becoming very handy and useful boys. The carpenter boys are much interested in their work, and it is pleasing to observe the careful and neat way they handle and take care of their tools. I am very sure that the training the boys are receiving industrially will be of great service when they go out into the world to do for themselves.

A glance at the work accomplished by the boys will be interesting. Besides the housework necessary to keep everything in both buildings in good order, and the baking, cooking and laundrying, we have

From the Field and Garden

Used during the months of May, June, July, August and September, of radishes, lettuce, rhubarb, onions, spinach, beets, cabbage, carrots, beans, peas, tomatoes, cucumbers, cauliflowers, squash, corn and potatoes, to the value:

Market prices	\$158 80
From the cows, milk	96 75
Wood, 10 cords	35 00
	<hr/> \$290 55

Sold :

Green peas	\$ 16 05
Corn	37 38
Squash	1 50
Tomatoes	90 23
	<hr/> 145 16

Produce on hand :

Potatoes, 600 bush. @ 40c	\$240 00
Onions, 25 bush. @ 75c	18 75
Beets, 40 bush. @ 40c	16 00
Red carrots, 40 bush. @ 40c	16 00
Parsnips, 40 bush. @ 40c	16 00
Celery, 750 heads @ 3c	22 50
Cabbages, 1,200 heads @ 3c	36 00
Squash, 300 heads @ 7c	21 00
Turnips, 200 bush. @ 25c	50 00
White carrots, 100 bush. @ 25c	25 00
Mangolds and Beets, 240 bush. @ 20c	48 00
	<hr/> 509 25

Field Crops :

Hay, 2 tons	\$ 40 00
Peas, 3 loads	20 00
Fodder, 10 tons	100 00
Cut sheaves, 9 tons	96 00
Corn and corn fodder, say	40 00
	<hr/> 290 00

Total

\$1,234 96

Work of a permanent character other than that necessary in cultivation :

Filling in earth, wheeling, drawing stones, lumber, grading, etc., etc.....	\$209 00
Deafening in new Cottage and carpenter's shop.....	45 50
Double floor in stable, setting posts, etc.....	16 00
Repairing basement Cameron Cottage, glazing hotbed sash.....	9 20
Cesspool and drain, straightening water courses, making road, etc.....	34 00
Excavating foundation and cellar new farm house.....	25 00
Sinking well.....	36 00
Building concrete windows, tile draining 1,400 ft.....	40 00
	<hr/> \$ 414 70

Carpenter Boys' Work.

Sash for hotbeds	\$ 34 80
Making, painting and fitting segment head screen sash	
Main buildings.....	47 50
Building carpenter shop and porch, and painting, etc...	150 00
Making boxes, partitions, etc.....	17 50
Shop benches.....	45 00
Building and fitting cow stable.....	60 00
Work on new Cottage.....	91 00
	<hr/> 445 80

Tailor Boys' Work.

Making 221 pairs pants @ 50c.....	\$110 50
" 10 coats @ \$1.50.....	15 00
" aprons and braces, say	10 00
" 1,139 repairs, say.....	50 00
	<hr/> 185 50
Making a total value of.....	\$2,280 96

It must be remembered that this amount has been accomplished, in addition to learning "how to work."

It is a matter of satisfaction to me to report the great improvement in the manners and general bearing of the lads. There is an entire absence of what might be called profane language. The public sentiment is in favor of fair dealing and manliness. There is now evinced a feeling of contentment and trust that is worthy of some notice. Since December, 1887, there has not been a single attempt to escape made. Several of the boys have been allowed to go to the city to see their friends. In each case they returned promptly on time. They visited the Toronto Industrial Exhibition in perfect freedom and promptly returned at the appointed time. And although improper proposals were made to many of them by old companions, I am happy to say they had strength of will to refuse all such offers. During the summer months they enjoyed a weekly bath in the lake, and many of them learned to swim. The march out for this purpose was always a source of pleasure.

The home life in the Cottage has been very harmonious. The children reverently attend at morning and evening prayers. The Scripture lessons were taken largely from the Psalms, Proverbs and the historical parts of the Bible, and embraced a number of subjects, as "The Creation," "The World without the Bible," "Duty to Ourselves," "The Duty we Owe to One Another," "The Power of Habit," etc. These lessons have been much enjoyed, and at no time appeared as an irksome duty.

They attended the village churches once a day each Sabbath. The interest taken in the services was marked. The Sunday School was conducted by the Superintendent each Sabbath. The course of lessons embraced the International series. Great interest was taken in the lessons. It is to be hoped that this sowing of the seed, both in the Cottage and the Sunday School in such willing hearts, will bring forth good fruit, and influence greatly the lives of the lads in the coming years. The work in the day school was very satisfactory. They are acquiring considerable knowledge and are steadily improving. Most attention is paid to three "R's" and letter writing. The chief factors used in attaining the improvement that has been made in the lads, morally, socially, educationally, industrially and physically, are :—

1. Punctuality, regularity and cleanliness of habits which are insisted on.
2. Regular hours of work, and play, and systematic military drill.
3. The attention paid to singing.
4. Good wholesome food and plenty of sleep.
5. The constant attention paid to the boys. At no time are they without the influence of the Superintendent or some of the officers of the School.
6. Direct lessons in self-restraint, manliness, truth, love, duty, etc., accompanied by good example.

I would again very respectfully and earnestly direct your attention to the great need that exists for an infirmary, or hospital, as at present there is no place about the Institution in which we could isolate and care for the lads here committed, in case of an infectious disease. I hope that before another year rolls past that means will be supplied by which this felt want can be provided for.

In resigning my charge, I beg to thank the Board of Management, as a board and individually, for their kind support and encouragement in the performance of my duties ; without such sympathy as was given me I feel that the work would have been much more arduous. I thank the officers of the School for the manner in which they have performed their duties.

I also recommend to you my worthy successor, and hope that the work will prosper in his hands, and that the benign influence of a kind Providence may continue to be felt in the Victoria Industrial School.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

In presenting the First Annual Report with regard to the health of the boys of the Victoria Industrial School, I am pleased to be able to state that my duties have been very light.

Considering the fact that some of the boys are not in the best of health upon their entrance, the rapidity with which they assume a healthy appearance speaks volumes for the health of the locality, and the excellent hygienic and internal management of the School. With the exception of an accident to one of the boys, which I am afraid will result in the loss of an eye, there has been little surgery. The boy was sent to the Eye Department, General Hospital, for treatment.

Owing to smallpox being close at hand I thought it advisable to vaccinate those requiring it, and successfully vaccinated forty-one boys, the local Board of Health of the Township of Etobicoke kindly assuming the cost. Because we have had immunity from disease in the past, let us be thankful, but I would advise your Board to make some little preparation for the future, such as a room in the attic of one of the cottages, so that we could isolate cases of infectious disease should such unhappily arise. I would also recommend you to procure an Emergency Surgical Case, as well as a few medicines.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. M. COTTON.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, Victoria Industrial School, Mimico, for Year ending 30th September, 1888.

Receipts.

To Balance on hand, 30th September, 1887	\$3,154 89
" Cameron Cottage, interest on account.....	6 30
" West Cottage:—	
" Grant from City of Toronto	3,000 00
" Public School Children	1,432 84
" Sundry subscriptions, per list.....	210 35
" Interest on account	59 76
" Farm account, cash for produce.....	245 35
" Sundry grants and subscriptions, per list	5,803 07
" Ontario Government grant.....	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$14,912 56

Expenditure.

By Interest on Canada Permanent Loan Company's loan....	\$468 68
" Main Building Improvement Account	386 54
" Furniture Account, Main Building	329 05
" Farm	1,370 76
" Expense	556 90
" Salary	2,140 14
" Clothing	813 26
" Fuel	543 13
" Provisions	1,960 74
" West Cottage	5,626 24
" Balance in Dominion Bank, General Account	562 03
" " " " Special	17 80
" " Treasurer's hands	137 29
	<hr/>
	\$14,912 56

Victoria Industrial School, Mimico, Balance Sheet, 30th September, 1888.

Assets.

Main Building	\$23,481 79
Cameron Cottage.....	7,004 02
West Cottage.....	5,626 24
Furniture Account, Main Building.....	1,456 14
" " Cameron Cottage	780 41
Farm	2,148 32
Clothing	255 00
Fuel	40 00
Provisions	468 25
Dominion Bank, General Account.....	562 03
" " Special	17 80
Cash on hand	137 29
	<hr/>
	\$41,977 29

Liabilities.

Building Fund, Main Building.....	\$16,513 08
“ “ Cameron Cottage.....	8,257 94
“ “ West Cottage	4,663 29
Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, loan and interest.....	12,315 55
Revenue Account	227 43
	<hr/>
	\$41,977 29

Respectfully submitted,

WM. J. HENDRY,
Superintendent.

Mimico, October 29th, 1888.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

(Including Collegiate Institutes).

HEAD MASTERS AND ASSISTANTS.

December, 1888.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	HEAD MASTER AND ASSISTANTS.	Date of appointment.	QUALIFICATIONS.
<i>Alexandria</i> ...	Smith, James	1886	A.M., <i>Aberdeen</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Smith, Peter	1887	I. C. Permit.
<i>Almonte</i>	McGregor, Peter Campbell	1882	B.A., <i>Queen's</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Walrond, Thomas J.	1882	I. A.
	Smallfield, Amy E.	1888	I. C.
<i>Arnprior</i>	Corbett, Lewis C.	1884	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Barclay, William B. C.	1884	B.A., <i>Queen's</i> Assistant's Certificate.
<i>Aurora</i>	Redditt, Thos. H.	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Connolly, John	1888	I. B.
<i>Aylmer</i>	Rutherford, W. W.	1883	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Logan, W. M.	1886	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Porter, Thomas	1887	I. C.
	Smith, W. R.	1888	I. C.
	Knight, W.	1888	I. B.
<i>Barrie C.I.</i>	Spotton, Henry Byron	1868	M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	Hunter, James Macfie.	1878	M.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Hay, Andrew	1882	I. A.
	Duff, Lyman Poore	1885	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Regulation 59.
	Freeman, John Alex.	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
<i>Beamsville</i>	Wilkins, David F. H.	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Hunter, Daniel J.	1886	I. O. C. B., Permit.
<i>Belleville</i>	Wright, Geo. Sills	1882	M.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Milburn, Ed. Fairfax	1871	B.A., <i>Trinity</i> , Regulation 59.
	Crawford, Henry J.	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Christie, Duncan M.	1888	I. C.
	MacRae, Jessie Carr.	1888	I. C.
<i>Berlin</i>	Connor, James William	1870	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Forsyth, David	1876	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	Mueller, Adolf	1876	Regulation 59.
	Sheppard, Fred. W.	1888	I. C.
<i>Bowmanville</i>	Fenwick, Murray M.	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Coates, D. H.	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Gilfillan, James	1880	I. C.
<i>Bradford</i>	Forrest, William	1879	B.A., M.D., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Haight, W. A.	1888	I. C.
<i>Brampton</i>	Murray, Alexander	1882	M.A., <i>Aberdeen</i> .
	Johnston, G. W.	1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Galbraith, J. W.	1887	I. C.
	Lees, Richard	1887	I. C.
	Ritchie, G. M.	1888	Permit.
<i>Brantford C.I.</i>	Oliver, William	1882	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	Birchard, Isaac J.	1882	M.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Passmore, E. D.	1885	M.A., <i>Toronto</i> , " "
	Gibbard, Alex. H.	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Bald, May	1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Campbell, W. C.	1888	
	Morrison, A. H.	1883	II. C Certificate. Regulation 59.

HEAD MASTERS AND ASSISTANTS—*Continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL.	HEAD MASTER AND ASSISTANTS.	Date of appointment.	QUALIFICATIONS.
<i>Brighton</i>	Houston, John	1887	M.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Symington, Maggie P.	1886	I. C.
<i>Brockville</i>	Burt, Arthur W.	1885	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Perry, Peter.	1887	M.A., <i>Trinity</i> , " "
	Elliott, John	1886	I. A.
	McArdle, Duncan	1888	I. A.
<i>Calcutonia</i>	Street, J. Richard	1887	M.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Cheswright, Richard C.	1884	I. B.
	Stratton, Alfred W.	1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
<i>Campbellford</i>	Knight, Adolphus G.	1877	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Jewett, A. E.	1887	I. C.
	Marty, Miss Aletta E.	1887	I. C.
<i>Carleton Place</i>	Johnston, Joshua R.	1882	B.A., <i>Queen's</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Sheppard, D. E.	1884	I. A.
<i>Cayuga</i>	Kinnear, Louis	1888	M.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Sangster, R. J.	1887	I. C.
<i>Chatham C.I.</i>	Christie, James Douglas	1886	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Deeks, George Samuel	1885	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Regulation 59.
	Twohey, Wm. John Joseph	1885	M.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Howard, William H.	1888	B.Sc., <i>McGill</i> . Permit.
	Park, Robert	1887	I. A.
	Sills, William Ryerson	1888	I. C.
<i>Clinton C.I.</i>	Turnbull, James	1868	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	Perry, S. W.	1883	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Robb, David	1881	I. A.
	McLean, H. S.	1884	I. A.
	Prendergast, W.	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Stork, Jennie .....	.....	Assistant's Certificate.
<i>Cobourg C.I.</i>	McHenry, Donald Campbell	1874	M.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
	Fish, Jasper Nobles	1888	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Ward, George B.	1886	M.A., <i>McGill</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Short, James	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , " "
<i>Colborne</i>	Lillie, John Turner	1887	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Gundry, Arthur Presland	1888	Assistant's Certificate.
<i>Collingwood C.I.</i>	Williams, William	1873	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	Brethour, John H.	1883	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Cox, John L.	1878	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , " "
	Stevens, W. H.	1883	B.A., <i>McGill</i> , " "
	McGuirl, Thomas H.	1886	B.A., <i>Queen's</i> , and I. C.
<i>Cornwall</i>	Johnston, William D.	1886	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Nugent, James	1884	I. C.
	Crewson, J. W.	1888	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , and I. C.
<i>Dundas</i>	Bissonnette, J. D.	1881	B.A., <i>Queen's</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Marshall, Thomas	1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
<i>Dunnville</i>	Harrison, Charles W.	1886	M.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Owen, Thomas A.	1887	Permit.
	Hunt, William H.	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
<i>Dutton</i>	Rothwell, William	1886	B.A., <i>Queen's</i> .
	Tremere, James	1887	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> . Permit.
	Short, James	1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Dales, John N.	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate.

HEAD MASTERS AND ASSISTANTS—*Continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL.	HEAD MASTERS AND ASSISTANTS.	Date of appointment.	QUALIFICATIONS.
<i>Elora</i>	Jardine, William W. Foote, Barbara M.	1888 1884	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate. II. B. Regulation 59.
<i>Essex Centre</i>	Crassweller, C. L. Mackay, R. B.	1883	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate. B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Permit.
<i>Farmersville</i>	Kennedy, Lyman A. Cornwall, Leslie John Harrison, M. L.	1888 1887 1888	M.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Head Master's Certificate. B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate. I. C.
<i>Fergus</i>	Pomeroy, John Calvin Watson, Robert Bruce Kenner, Henry R. H.	1887 1886 1888	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Head Master's Certificate. I. B. Assistant's Certificate.
<i>Galt C. I.</i>	Carscadden, Thomas Logan, Charles J. Smith, Gilbert A. Riddell, George I. Wright, Arthur W.	1885 1883 1883 1886 1886	M.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate. B.A., <i>Trinity</i> , Regulation 59. B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , " B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate. B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , "
<i>Guananoque</i>	Smellie, Wm. K. T. Moore, Arthur Heron Whitmore, Rachael	1882 1888 1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate. B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate. I. C.
<i>Georgetown</i>	Clark, Malcolm S. Longman, Edwin	1886 1886	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> . I. A.
<i>Glencoe</i>	Not opened till January, 1889.		
<i>Goderich</i>	Strang, Hugh I. Moore, Alvin J. Halls, Samuel P. Kaiser, Jesse B.	1871 1880 1876 1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> . B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , and I. B. B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Head Master's Certificate. I. C.
<i>Grimsby</i>	Mulloy, Charles W. Ross, Clarissa A.	1884 1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate. Assistant's Certificate.
<i>Guelpb C. I.</i>	Tytler, William Davison, James Campbell, John Nicol, William Charlesworth, John W. Dickinson, Arthur.	1875 1878 1885 1886 1888 1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> . B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Regulation 59. M.A., <i>Victoria</i> , " B.A., <i>Queen's</i> , Assistant's Certificate. I. C. I. C.
<i>Hamilton C. I.</i>	Campbell, Peter Sinclair. Robertson, Charles Thompson, Robert Allen. Turner, John Burgess Brown, Oliver Johnston Paterson, Andrew. Bell, Lillian C. Elliott, Walter Herman Manning, Albert E. Johnston, George Davidson, M. A.	1876 1877 1886 1884 1882 1874 1874 1887 1887 1888 1876	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate. M.A., <i>Toronto</i> , " B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate. I. A. M.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Regulation 59 II. A. Regulation 59. I., <i>Glasgow</i> Normal School. I. C. I. C. I. C. I. C. I. A.
<i>Harriston</i>	McMurchie, James Schmidt, Otto L. Morgan, James W.	1881 1885 1886	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate. B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , " I. C.
<i>Hawkesbury</i>	Moore, William Sing, Rebecca L.	1887 1888	B.A., <i>Trinity</i> , Head Master's Certificate. I. C.
<i>Ingersoll C. I.</i>	Briden, William Taylor, Wilson Gibbard, Alex. H. Hamilton, James R.	1886 1885 1888 1888	B.A., <i>Queen's</i> , Head Master's Certificate. I. A. B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate. B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , "

HEAD MASTERS AND ASSISTANTS—*Continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL.	HEAD MASTERS AND ASSISTANTS.	Date of appointment.	QUALIFICATIONS.
<i>Iroquois</i>	Carman, James A.....	1886	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
	Casselman, A. C.	1886	I. C.
	Ross, Ralph.....	1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
<i>Kemptville</i>	Cody, William Stephen	1884	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Craig, Thomas A.....	1883	I. C.
	Parker, Frank R.	1888	B.A., <i>Queen's</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
<i>Kincardine</i>	Robertson, Neil.....	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Smith, Arthur Henry	1879	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Hogarth, George Henry	1886	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , " "
<i>Kingston, C. I.</i> ..	Knight, Archibald P.....	1876	M.A., <i>Queen's</i> .
	Irvine, William H.....	1883	B.A., <i>Queen's</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Cameron, C. J.	1883	M.A., <i>Queen's</i> , Regulation 59.
	Sliter, Ernest O.....	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Conboy, Daniel	1888	B.A., <i>Queen's</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
<i>Lindsay</i>	Harstone, John C.....	1886	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Milner, William S.....	1885	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , " "
	Macpherson, F. F.....	1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Head John	1881	Regulation 59.
	Wright, C. H.....	1888	Permit.
<i>Listowel</i>	Tanner, John A.....	1887	M.A., <i>Trinity</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Irwin, William	1888	I. A.
	Swanson, John	1888	Permit.
<i>London, C. I.</i>	Woods, Samuel	1887	M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	Ferguson, Robert	1883	B.A., <i>Queen's</i> , Regulation 59.
	Little, Robert A.	1886	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Regulation 59.
	Gray, Robert A.....	1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Hotson, Alexander	1880	M.D., I. C.
	Somerville, Alex.....	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Regulation 59.
	Wilson, Nicholas	1866	II. A. Regulation 59.
	Simpson, Nelson.....	.....	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Andrus, Guy A.....	1888	I. C.
	Hanson, Fanny	1886	I. C.
<i>Markham</i>	Simpson, John.....	1886	M.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	McLean, Allan.....	1878	II. Class. Regulation 59.
<i>Mitchell</i>	Elliott, William	1882	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Malcolm, George	1888	Permit.
	Norris, James	1887	I.B.
<i>Morrisburg</i>	Jamieson, James S.....	1882	M.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
	Whitney, W. A.....	1886	M.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Smith, Allen C.....	1882	I.A.
	Massey, Norman C.....	1887	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Holland, Richard J.....	1887	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , " "
<i>Mount Forest</i>	Hagerty, Edward W... ..	1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Shields, Alexander M.....	1879	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Regulation 59.
	Sherrin, Frederick.....	1886	M.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
<i>Napanee</i>	Fessenden, Cortez.....	1881	B.A., <i>Trinity</i> .
	Wagar, Nelson.....	1880	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Regulation 59.
	Libby, M. F.....	1883	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Sills, William R.....	1888	I.C.
	Martyn, Angus	1888	I.C.
<i>Newburgh</i>	Williams, C. Wynn.....	1886	B.A., <i>Cambridge</i> .
	Paul, A. M	1888	Not reported.
<i>Newcastle</i>	Davidson, Hugh.....	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	McArthur Christina	1888	I.C.

HEAD MASTERS AND ASSISTANTS—*Continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL.	HEAD MASTER AND ASSISTANTS.	Date of appointment.	QUALIFICATIONS.
<i>Newmarket</i>	Dickson, John Elder.....	1880	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Potts, Robert B.....	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Permit.
	Hollingshead, J. E.	1884	II. A. Regulation 59.
<i>Niagara</i>	Andrews, Albert.....	1875	Qualified under former Act.
	Carnochan, Janet	1878	I.B.
<i>Niagara Falls, S.</i> ..	Fitzgerald, Eliza S.....	1887	B.A., <i>Queen's</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Ferguson, Miles	1886	I.A.
<i>Norwood</i>	Davidson, John.....	1882	M.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Bewell, Henry.....	1886	I.C.
<i>Oakville</i>	Wellwood, Nesbitt John	1877	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	Lusk, Charles H.....	1871	M.D., and I.B.
<i>Oakwood</i>	Hopper, Samuel	1887	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Simmons, James W.....	1888	I.C.
<i>Omamee</i>	McGregor, John O.	1887	M.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Orr, Alfred.....	1887	I.C.
<i>Orangeville</i>	Steele, Alexander.....	1879	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Robinson, William F.....	1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Bonis, Harry.....	1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Sanderson, Robert.....	1888	I.C.
<i>Orillia</i>	Ryerson, Jesse	1881	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Wagh, John.....	1886	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Regulation 59.
	Huff, Samuel	1888	I.C.
<i>Oshawa</i>	Smith, Lyman, C.....	1882	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Gourlay, R.....	1888	B.A., Assistant's Certificate.
	Henderson, Miss M. E.	1879	II. Class. Regulation 59.
	Panton, Miss J. H.....	1886	I.B.
<i>Ottawa, C. I.</i>	Macmillan, John	1880	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	Jolliffe, O. J.	1884	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Sanderson, William.....	1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Scott, Colin A.....	1887	B.A., <i>Queen's</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Chisholm, William James	1887	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Ventresse, A. B.....	1888	I.C.
	Wallace, James E.....	1883	II. Class. Regulation 59.
	Stothers, Robert	1887	I.C.
<i>Owen Sound, C. I.</i> ..	Merchant, Francis W.....	1886	M.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Carrie, Marvin E.....	1882	I. A.
	Alexander, Luther H.....	1884	M.A., <i>Toronto</i> , " "
	Packham, James H.....	1884	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , " "
	McMillan, James A.....	1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , " "
	Robertson, John C.....	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's " "
	Radcliffe, Samuel J.....	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , " "
<i>Paris</i>	Acres, Jonathan W.....	1857	B.A., <i>Trinity</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Armstrong, Geo. Henry.....	1876	II. A. Regulation 59.
	Markle, Jacob H.....	1886	I. B.
<i>Parkdale</i>	Embree, Luther E.....	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Millar, James	1888	Permit.
	Crichton, Alex.....	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	Potts, Helen	1888	Permit.
<i>Parkhill</i>	Bigg, Edmund Murney	1878	M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	May, William F.....	1886	I. C.
	Rogers, James W.....	1886	I. C.

HEAD MASTERS AND ASSISTANTS—*Continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL.	HEAD MASTERS AND ASSISTANTS.	Date of appointment.	QUALIFICATIONS.
<i>Pembroke</i>	Lapp, Levi.....	1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Halliday, Harry.....	1887	B.A., <i>Queen's</i> , " "
	Hardie, Charles John.....	1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
<i>Perth, C. I</i>	Henry, Thomas McKee.....	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Fowler, R. Victor.....	1886	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , " "
	Lochhead, William.....	1888	B.A., <i>McGill</i> , " "
	Guillet, Cephus.....	1888	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
<i>Peterborough, C. I.</i>	Long, John Henry.....	1887	M.A., LL.B., <i>Toronto</i> .
	Earle, Barton.....	1874	II. B. Regulation 59.
	Fife, James A.....	1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Colbeck, Franklin.....	1837	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , " "
	Ellis, William S.....	1888	B.A., B. Sc., <i>Victoria</i> , Head Master's Cert.
<i>Petrolia</i>	Bell, John J.....	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Clyde, William.....	1888	M.A., <i>Queen's</i> , Assistant's " "
	Shepherd, R.....	1888	I. B.
<i>Pictou</i>	Dobson, Robert.....	1880	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> and <i>Victoria</i> .
	Elliott, Edwin.....	1888	B.A., <i>Queen's</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Barr, Agnes.....	1888	I. C.
<i>Port Arthur</i>	Law, William Henry.....	1887	B.A., M.D., <i>Victoria</i> .
	King, R.....	1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> . Permit.
<i>Port Dover</i>	Barron, Robert Armour.....	1883	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Pakenham, Wm.....	1887	I. B.
<i>Port Elgin</i>	School not yet opened		
<i>Port Hope</i>	Purslow, Adam.....	1865	M.A., LL.D., <i>Victoria</i> .
	Magee, John J.....	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	Kirkconnell, Thos.....	1888	I. C.
	Wood, Emma O.....	1888	Permit.
<i>Port Perry</i>	McBride, Dugald.....	1871	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> . Head Master's Certificate.
	Stone, George.....	1884	I. C.
	Jeffries, John.....	1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Madden, Alice.....	1886	Permit.
<i>Port Rowan</i>	Potter, Charles.....	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	McCullough, Obadiah.....	1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> . Permit.
<i>Prescott</i>	McPherson, Moses.....	1871	M.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
	McPherson, Wallace Alex.....	1887	Assistant's Certificate.
<i>Renfrew</i>	McDowell, Charles.....	1879	B.A., <i>Queen's</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Murphy, Stephen H.....	1888	B.A., <i>Queen's</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Anderson, Ettie.....	1888	I. C.
<i>Richmond Hill</i>	McCuaig, H. M.....	1888	B.A., <i>Queen's</i> .
	Innes, A. R.....	1888	I. C.
<i>Ridgetown, C. I.</i> ...	Chase, George A.....	1883	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	Little, John G.....	1886	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Wilson, Gilbert Daniel.....	1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , " "
	Bruce, James.....	1885	I. A.
	Smith, James.....	1888	I. C.
<i>Sarnia</i>	Grant, David M.....	1886	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Skinner, D. S.....	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , " "
	Sidley, Henry Ragland.....	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Pottinger, S. V.....	1879	I. A., O.C.B. Regulation 59.

HEAD MASTERS AND ASSISTANTS—*Continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL.	HEAD MASTER AND ASSISTANTS.	Date of ap- pointment.	QUALIFICATIONS.
<i>Seaforth C.I.</i>	Clarkson, Charles	1886	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Carruthers, Adam	1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	Dickson, James	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Charles, Henrietta	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , " "
	Anderson, George	1887	I. C.
<i>Simcoe</i>	Paterson, David S.	1884	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Mather, Oliver T.	1887	I. B.
	Furlong, Thomas H.	1888	I. B.
<i>Smith's Falls</i>	Houston, John Arthur	1887	B.A., <i>Trinity</i> .
	Montgomery, Wilson	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
<i>Smithville</i>	Crosby, Alonzo C.	1879	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Moore, A. E.	1888	I. C.
<i>Stirling</i>	Reid, Joseph	1887	B.A., LL.B., <i>Toronto</i> .
	Snell, Joseph	1887	I. A.
<i>Stratford C.I.</i>	McBride, William	1884	M.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Wilson, J. B.	1878	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , and I. A.
	Mayberry, Charles A.	1872	B.A., LL.B., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Cert.
	McDougall, Alexander H.	1876	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Moran, John M.	1884	I. A.
	Croly, J. Edgar	1888	M.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
<i>Strathroy C.I.</i>	Wetherell, James Elgin	1883	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	Johnson, Hugh D.	1879	I. A.
	DeGuerre, Ambrose	1886	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Sykes, Fred. H.	1886	M.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Parkinson, Matthew	1886	I. C.
<i>Streetsville</i>	Cooke, Abraham Beaford	1883	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Flach, Ulysses Jacob	1883	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
<i>St. Catharines C.I.</i>	Henderson, John	1884	M.A., <i>Toronto</i> . Head Master's Certificate.
	Robertson, W. J.	1874	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> . Regulation 59.
	McIntyre, E. J.	1885	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Burns, William	1886	B.A., <i>Queen's</i> , " "
	Strath, Robert S.	1884	I. C.
	Norrish, Enos John	1888	I. C.
	Walker, F. A.	1883	Regulation 59.
<i>St. Mary's C.I.</i>	Levan, Isaac M.	1883	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Follick, Thomas H.	1885	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , " "
	Martin, Stephen	1886	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , " "
	Riddell, Frank P.	1885	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Shine, T. W.	1888	I. C.
<i>St. Thomas, C.I.</i> ..	Millar, John	1873	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	Quance, Noah	1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> . Head Master's Certificate.
	McGeary, John H.	1888	M.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Shepherd, William Geo.	1881	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Leitch, Thomas	1873	I. B.
	Lett, Ralph M.	1888	Assistant's Certificate.
<i>Sydenham</i>	Burgess, J. E.	1876	M.A., <i>Queen's</i> .
	Breuls, Ira D.	1887	I. C.
<i>Thorold</i>	McCulloch, Andrew	1877	M.A., <i>Queen's</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Campbell, Alexander	1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> . Permit.
<i>Tilsonburg</i>	Reavley, Albert W.	1886	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> . Head Master's Certificate.
	Crawford, John T.	1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .

HEAD MASTERS AND ASSISTANTS—*Continued.*

NAME of SCHOOL.	HEAD MASTER AND ASSISTANTS.	Date of appointment.	QUALIFICATIONS.
<i>Toronto C.I.</i>	MacMurchy, Archibald	1872	M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
	Crawford, William G.	1872	B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
	Manley, Fred. F.	1875	M.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Shaw, George E.	1876	B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
	Thompson, Charlotte E.	1874	I. A.
	Grant, Wilbur	1880	Regulation 59.
	MacMurchy, Helen	1880	I. C.
	McEachern, Neil	1885	B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
	Huston, William H.	1885	M.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	McEachern, Peter	1880	Assistant's Certificate.
	Thomas, Jane	1882	I. C.
<i>Trenton</i>	Little, David C.	1886	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	McLean, Goodwin V.	1886	Assistant's Certificate.
	Stewart, Miss Barbara F.	1880	II. Class. Regulation 59.
<i>Uxbridge</i>	Park, Henry George.	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Kerr, Charles S.	1888	Assistant's Certificate.
	Libby, Walter Henry	1888	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
<i>Vankleekhill</i>	Watson, Alexander H.	1883	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Seaton	1888	Not reported.
<i>Vienna.</i>	Hicks, David	1888	B.A., <i>Toornto</i> ,
	Pollock, J. E.	1888	B.A., <i>Toornto.</i>
<i>Walkerton</i>	Morgan, Joseph	1881	M.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Gray, James	1884	M.A., <i>Toronto</i> , “ “
	McKay, Donald	1881	II. Class. Regulation 59.
	Elliott, Thomas E.	1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
<i>Wardsville.</i>	Francis, Daniel	1887	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Harrington, J. T.	1882	Regulation 59.
<i>Waterdown</i>	Page T. Otway	1886	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Hill, R.	1887	I. B.
<i>Welland</i>	Dunn, J. Murison	1875	B.A., LL.B., <i>Toronto.</i>
	Lennox, John	1888	I. B.
	Cowan, George	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
<i>Weston</i>	Grey, Jeremiah Wilson	1888	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Clark, William	1888	I. B.
<i>Whitby C.I.</i>	Tamblyn, William Ware	1888	M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
	Greenwood, W. J.	1886	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Assistant's Certificate.
	Paterson, R. A.	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto.</i> “ “
	Waldron, Charles H.	1888	B.A., <i>Victoria.</i>
	Henderson, Anson G.	1880	Assistant's Certificate.
<i>Williamstown.</i>	Monroe, John A.	1884	B.A., <i>Victoria</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	Harvey, W. B.	1887	I. A.
<i>Windsor</i>	Sinclair, Angus	1875	M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
	Passmore, Albert Daniel.....	1888	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	McNeill, Alexander	1878	I. C. Regulation 59.
<i>Woodstock C.I.</i>	Hunter, David Hamilton.....	1884	B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
	Strauchon, George.....	1846	B.A., <i>Albert and Edinburgh.</i>
	Griffin, Albert Dyke.....	1881	I. A.
	Lennox, Thomas H.	1885	B.A., <i>Toronto</i> , Head Master's Certificate.
	McLeay, Franklin	1887	Permit.

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